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AVAILABLE FROM Data Access and Use Staff/CSSP, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 (free); Student's Workbook from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$0.55, paperbound)

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ABSTRACT

Nine pamphlets comprise this college-level curriculum support package about 1970 census data. "Teacher's Guide: Approaches to Census Data" describes unit objectives, discusses student materials and other publications the teacher may need, and suggests class exercises. A workbook for students gives an overview of 1970 census subject matter, geography, and data products; mentions related current data sources; provides guidance in finding particular data; and contains exercises to involve students in the use of census publications. Two case studies present a site-location problem in which students must refer to small-area data, and a problem of group migration requiring analysis of state and regional data. Focusing on social welfare applications of data, "Census Data for Community Action" studies concerns such as relocation projects and voter registration. As a sample of state summary reports, a profile of Maryland census data is provided. Three reports, called data access descriptions, provide references to census geographic products helpful in analysis of small-area data; discussion of individual items on the 1970 census questionnaire; and a bibliography of printed reports issued by the Bureau of the Census as a result of the 1970 census. All materials are available from the Bureau of the Census. (AV)

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Bureau of the Census
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TEACHER'S GUIDE:

Approaches to Census Data

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TEACHER'S GUIDE: APPROACHES TO CENSUS DATA*

Section 1: Introduction

This Teacher's Guide is an introduction to the topic of teaching students about census data. It is part of a set of materials the Bureau of the Census is developing to acquaint college students with its massive statistical resources. In their present form these materials focus on data from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing with some material on related annual data series.

Objectives for this Teaching Unit

Instructors in various disciplines teaching different levels of students and with diverse specializations of their own will obviously have varied ideas about what should be the objectives of a teaching unit on census data. Many instructors will want mainly to familiarize their students with the types of data available from the 1970 census, while others prefer to specialize in, for example, data collection methodology or detailed analytic techniques. These materials are more oriented toward the former, developing general familiarity with census data, with this important addition: that general familiarity should be supplemented by the development of skill in actually locating data of interest. We would phrase this objective as follows: that the student can specify and locate from the 1970 census desired data items for desired geographic areas with due attention to definitions and data limitations.

To amplify this objective, section 2 of this guide identifies several supporting goals and lists student performances or behaviors which can confirm that these objectives have been met. Thus, the instructional model used here is "goal-referenced"--the objectives of instruction being specified in terms of learner behavior. You, as the instructor, can use this statement in planning points to emphasize in class and in judging student accomplishment. In addition, your students may find the statement of objectives useful in understanding what they need to master. (Copies of section 2 are available in quantity for distribution to students.) Obviously the amount of time available for this unit will affect the degree to which these objectives can be achieved, and many instructors will have additional objectives for advanced classes, for example, relating to the use of computerized data products.

*This teacher's guide was prepared by Paul T. Zeisset, Chief of the Census Bureau's Data Access and Use Staff. Address correspondence (recommendations, requests for materials, etc.) to the CCSP Coordinator, Data Access and Use Staff, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; phone (301) 763-7454.

Student Materials

Three pamphlets have been designed especially for use by college students without prior familiarity with census data. They may be used separately or in combination, depending on the desired specialization and the amount of time available. Each incorporates exercises which actively involve the student in using census data.

1. Student's Workbook on the 1970 Census. This pamphlet provides a general overview of 1970 census subject matter, geography, and data products; mentions related current data sources; provides guidance in finding particular data; and includes several useful reference charts. Several exercises are included to involve the student in the use of census publications. Albeit briefly, the workbook touches on each of the objectives and performances stated in section 2 of this guide. The exercises involve use of several publications including a PHC(1) Census Tracts report and a PC(1)-C General Social and Economic Characteristics report.
2. Case Study: The Location of a Playground. This case study and the one listed below present a quite different approach to census data. They start with a problem and then lead the student through various steps in its solution with questions for the student to answer along the way. The playground case study presents a site-location problem which refers primarily to small area data from the census (tracts, enumeration districts, blocks). Data tables required for completion of the case study (from a Census Tracts report) are included in the pamphlet, a useful virtue when library copies of reports are too few to accommodate the class. Questions included require the student to compile and draw conclusions from the data.
3. Case Study: Migration Patterns of Southerners. This pamphlet provides an exercise in the use of data from a PC(1)-C General Social and Economic Characteristics report, primarily at the State level, and from detailed subject reports, at the regional level. Appropriate subject report data are included but the student should have access to a PC(1)-C report for a State. Several questions check the student's comprehension along the way, and answers for most are provided in the back. This case study is somewhat more complex than the playground case study, but it exposes the student to a variety of data reports and reference aids.

One other pamphlet is worth considering if class interests are especially high in social welfare applications of data. Census Data for Community Action includes introductory material very similar to parts of the student workbook, but also discusses data applications in relocation projects, establishing adult education programs, voter registration, and similar concerns. The pamphlet concentrates on the use of Census Tracts and Block Statistics reports, and contains table outlines for both. No exercises are included.

Students who have significant prior familiarity with census data may find some of these materials too basic for their interests. Nonetheless the reference charts in the student workbook should be handy for any user. Advanced students may want to concentrate their study on the items discussed later under "Reference Materials." Many of the references are available in sufficient quantity for distribution to students, as specifically noted below on pages 4 and 5.

Teaching Methods

The above-mentioned student materials have been designed so that they could be used in independent study. Nonetheless classroom activity is also very important--in reinforcing the written materials, in amplifying them, in applying them to research problems in the field of study in which they are presented, and in fostering the likelihood of future use of census data. In pretesting these materials we found that students responded more positively to the idea of using census data when they had been in classes where the concepts and materials had been discussed, rather than only assigned the materials as homework.

The Instructor's Reference Manual has been prepared in outline form to facilitate the preparation of lectures. Material can be included or skipped as relevant to a particular class. Taken in its entirety the reference manual provides a comprehensive introduction to the field without being overbearing in length. The reference manual provides sufficient breadth to treat most student questions arising from home study of the student materials. The manual also makes frequent reference to other available sources for more depth.

There are also a number of alternatives to lecturing as a way of presenting census data in class. One is the "inquiry method," a problem-solving approach where students are challenged to discover answers through trial and error, but with the instructor's guidance. Several exercises embodying the inquiry approach are presented in section 3 of this manual. In this less structured learning process, students develop skills by asking their own questions and finding their own answers rather than being told what they ought to know. With the inquiry method, students are likely to work together and share ideas among each other. The instructor's work is as a facilitator and is to provide guidance and the materials the students will need to find the answers to their questions. One of the interesting inquiry-method applications involves showing the class a colored data display map in either the Urban Atlas series, GE-80, or the nationwide county map series, GE-50 and GE-70. Students visualize spatial relationships and can be led to form hypotheses and ask questions which lead them into the more detailed data in printed reports.

Two award-winning 16mm films produced by the Census Bureau are distributed by the Modern Talking Picture Service. "We" is a popular sampling of the types of things we learn from the decennial census.

"Factfinder for the Nation" is an overview of the various types of data-gathering programs the Census Bureau is involved in. An order form for loan or purchase of these films is presented on page 23.

Another useful activity is familiarizing students with the census-related holdings of the school library. A list of publications with "call numbers" and a tour or map showing where census volumes are kept within the library could be quite useful to students.

Unless the students understand and appreciate the purposes for which they might use census data in the future, this unit may be little more than an academic exercise. Many of the exercises in various student materials attempt to encourage students to think in terms of data application. Unfortunately the same set of examples is called upon to serve classes in sociology, marketing, political science, library science, business administration, and all other disciplines. We strongly recommend that you spend time in class discussing both significant research applications of census data in your discipline and practical applications in vocational fields for which your students may be training. To assist you, we have compiled illustrative examples of 1970 census data uses in various types of professional fields in section 4.

Reference Materials

A substantial amount of reference materials are available from the Census Bureau. That material which is most useful in organizing this course of study is included in the Instructor's Reference Manual. The Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports, the Instructor's Reference Manual, and several other references or aids are provided to participating instructors. The manual also makes frequent reference to other reports, and thus serves to interrelate the many census guides and pamphlets.

Other reference materials fall into three categories:

1. Those generally useful to most students, of which multiple copies may be requested for classroom use.
2. Those useful to advanced students or students with specialized interests, also available in quantity where appropriate.
3. Those for which quantities are limited or which can be obtained only from the Government Printing Office.

Category 1 includes three Data Access Descriptions (DAD's) and four popular brochures. (We will try to provide requested quantities without charge, though we may have difficulty with orders for more than 30 copies.)

Data Access Description #39 "Reports Related to the 1970 Census of Population and Housing" is the most comprehensive annotated list of 1970 census publications.

Data Access Description #33 "1970 Census Geography: Concepts, Products, and Programs" provides definitions of geographic areas reported in the 1970 census, gives sources of census maps, and describes geographic coding schemes and geographic base files.

Data Access Description #14 "Items Contained in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing" provides an illustration and explanation of each item on the census questionnaire. Written just before the 1970 census was taken, it highlights its relationship to the 1960 census questionnaire.

Four brochures designed for distribution to the general public may also be of interest to your students. "Census USA" highlights the decennial censuses, including technological innovations, from 1790 to 1970. "The Nation's Census Taker" briefly describes each of the major subject areas in which the Bureau conducts censuses or takes surveys. A new brochure on census confidentiality will shortly be available. "USA Statistics in Brief" presents a broad range of statistics at the national level and a few items for States.

Category 2 comprises a rather lengthy list of brochures, many of which are in the Data Access Description series. These items are listed by topic in section 5. They may be useful in covering special topics, such as public-use samples or geographic base files, which are not otherwise covered in student materials.

Category 3 includes all remaining reference tools. Those directly related to the 1970 census are listed in Data Access Description #39 on pages 7 through 11. Key references for other Census Bureau programs are cited in the Instructor's Reference Manual. Availability of these reports varies. Some references, such as the Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes, are available without charge to instructors on a single-copy basis. Others, such as technical documentation for computer tapes, are available for purchase only. Still others are out of print and are available only through libraries. Inquiries as to the availability of specific reports may be addressed to the Data Access and Use Staff (address under "Ordering Information," below).

Finally, we refer you to two sources which will keep you up to date on census products. The Census Bureau's monthly Data User News describes new data series, reference materials, and services, and occasionally provides reports of innovative things users have done with census data. Selected new publications are listed each month. An order form for Data User News is on page 25. The Bureau of the Census Catalog provides a comprehensive list of all publications issued during a certain period of time. It is issued quarterly, cumulative to an annual issue, and contains abstracts of each report. Monthly supplements are also included in the catalog subscription, providing titles of all new reports on a timely basis. An order form is on page 24.

Data Publications

Two types of data publications are essential for completion of exercises in the Student Workbook:

- Census Tracts, PHC(1), for one or more metropolitan areas.
- Characteristics of the Population, PC(1), for one or more States.

The latter was also published in four softbound chapters PC(1)-A, B; C, and D of which PC(1)-C, General Social and Economic Characteristics, would suffice for the exercises.

Many other data publications may be desirable, depending on special interests:

- Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties, HC(1), for one or more States (or chapters HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B published separately in softbound).
- Block Statistics, HC(3), for one or more urbanized areas.
- Urban Atlas, GE-80, one for each of the 65 largest SMSA's
- Population Profile of the U.S., 1975, P-20 No. 292.
- Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1975 (available commercially as the 1976 U.S. Fact Book/American Almanac).
- Selected subject reports and other reports listed in DAD #39.

These reports should be available from your school library or a local public library. Census reports are available for sale by the Government Printing Office (Washington, D.C. 20402). Unfortunately, orders to GPO frequently require several months to fill. We are also aware that GPO no longer stocks a number of tract and block reports. It may be possible to purchase some reports if they are in stock at GPO bookstores (in 23 cities) or Department of Commerce district offices (in 43 cities, see page 22 of the student workbook).

If a data report needed for classroom use is not available through other sources, or time constraints prevent mail-ordering through GPO, we will endeavor to provide a single copy from our internal supply. See ordering information below.

Ordering Information

Requests for student materials, reference materials or data publications may be directed to the

Data Access and Use Staff/CCSP
Data User Services Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Telephone: (301) 763-7454

Consultation for Instructors

The Census Bureau is eager to help you with any questions you may have on census data. Listed below are the Census Bureau's 12 regional offices. Data User Services Officers in each location and members of the Data Access and Use Staff at the Washington headquarters may be able to help you plan a presentation or answer a question beyond the scope of these materials.

Census Bureau Regional Offices:

Atlanta, GA	(404) 526-2271	1365 Peachtree Street, NE, Room 619 (30309)
Boston, MA	(617) 223-2327	441 Stuart Street, 10th Floor (02116)
Charlotte, NC*	(704) 372-7471	Addison Bldg., Room 510, 222 South Church St. (28202)
Chicago, ILL	(312) 353-6251	55 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1304 (60604)
Dallas, TX	(214) 749-2814	1100 Commerce Street, Room 3054 (75202)
Denver, CO*	(303) 234-3924	11011 West 6th Avenue, Box 25207 (80225)
Detroit, MI*	(313) 226-7742	Washington Blvd. Bldg., Room 2100 (48226)
Kansas City, KN	(816) 374-4601	One Gateway Center, 4th & State Sts. (66101)
Los Angeles, CA	(213) 824-7291	11777 San Vicente Blvd., 8th Floor (90049)
New York, NY*	(212) 264-3860	Federal Office Bldg., Room 4102, 26 Federal Plaza (10007)
Philadelphia, PA*	(215) 597-4920	William J. Green, Jr., Federal Bldg., Room 9244, 600 Arch Street (19106)
Seattle, WA*	(206) 442-7800	Lake Union Bldg., 1700 Westlake Avenue North (98109)

*These offices were scheduled to have a Data User Services Officer beginning fall 1976. All others have experienced officers.

A list of "Telephone Contacts for Data Users" is occasionally published including names of Census Bureau subject specialists to whom you may direct technical or specialized questions.

In addition to Census Bureau offices, there are 43 Department of Commerce district offices which may be of assistance (addresses on page 22 of the student workbook). The Census and Commerce offices generally have excellent libraries of census materials.

Your Comments Are Invited

We are engaged in a continuing process of developing new materials and upgrading the present ones. We need your comments and suggestions for guidance. We are, after all, not actively using these materials in college classes--that is up to you, and we need your insights to make this program more relevant to the needs of students and to your needs as an instructor. Since some of the reference materials may be discontinued in the future, we would like your comments on which items are most valuable to you and your class.

If you develop instructional exercises or other materials for your students, we would like to see them. If they are such that we would like to use them, we will ask your permission and cite you as the source if you wish.

Instructors on our College Curriculum Support Project mailing list will receive notices of new teaching materials as they become available.

Section 2: Teaching Unit Objectives

Central Goal:

That the student can specify and locate from the 1970 census desired data items for desired geographic areas with due attention to definitions and data limitations.

Supporting Goals:

The student

- understands the geographic concepts used by the Bureau of the Census
- is familiar with the subject items tabulated in the 1970 census
- is familiar with the publication program (data products) of the 1970 census
- can locate specific data in the 1970 census
- observes appropriate precautions when using the data
- is familiar with major census reference sources

So that the knowledge and skills to be attained are more explicit, we have prepared the following list of performances which can show the goal has been accomplished. The performances also provide a measure of achievement.

GOAL #1

The student understands the geographic concepts used by the Bureau of the Census.

Performances To Show the Goal Has Been Accomplished:

- a) The student can list at least ten types of geographic areas for which 1970 census data were tabulated.
- b) The student can define census geographic areas listed on page 2 of the student workbook.
- c) The student can state the hierarchical relationships of geographic units as shown in figure 2 of the student workbook.
- d) The student can select an appropriate geographic area for a particular research problem.

Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, revised August 1976.

GOAL #2

The student is familiar with the subject items tabulated in the 1970 census.

Performances To Show the Goal Has Been Accomplished:

- a) The student refers to figure 1 in the student workbook for a list of subject items.
- b) For definitions of the subject items, the student refers to the appendixes of the publications or the dictionary in the 1970 Census Users' Guide, Part I.
- c) The student uses the cross-reference guide of the Index to Selected 1970 Census Summary Tapes whenever unsure of the census terminology for a particular variable.
- d) The student can select appropriate census subjects for a particular research problem.

GOAL #3

The student is familiar with the publication program (data products) of the 1970 census.

Performances To Show the Goal Has Been Accomplished:

- a) The student can name the types of media used for publication of 1970 census data (printed publications, computer tapes, microfiche, microfilm, and data maps) and can indicate some circumstances in which each is most appropriate.
- b) The student is familiar with figure 5 in the student workbook and can use it to describe publications in terms of the series designation, the geographic areas covered, the unit of issue (State, Nation, etc.) of the publication, and the type of data. Particular attention is paid to the following series: PC(1), HC(1), PHC(1), PC(2), HC(3), and GE-80.
- c) The student is familiar with figure 6 in the student workbook and uses it to find which publications and which summary tape counts have data for specified geographic areas.
- d) The student can identify which publications and which summary tapes were produced from complete count data and which were produced from sample data. (See also 5c.)

- e) Given the problem of finding whether particular data are available as needed from the summary tapes, the student refers to the Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes and to the appropriate Data Access Description or summary tape documentation (Part II, 1970 Census Users' Guide for Counts 1-4).
- f) The student has used Census Tracts and Block Statistics reports and is familiar with the types of maps they contain.
- g) Given a need for current and/or annual data on population or housing characteristics, the student is aware of Census Bureau current surveys (primarily national level) and population estimates (down to county and city level).
- h) The student refers to--

Statistical Abstract for recent data (most at the national level) from a variety of sources;

Historical Statistics of the U.S., Colonial Times to 1970 for time series data at the national level;

County and City Data Book: 1972 for convenience in comparing data among counties, cities, SMSA's, regions, divisions, and the Nation and for data for these areas from a variety of sources.

- i) The student is aware of the various places to obtain census publications: libraries (especially Government Depository Libraries), Census Bureau regional offices, and Department of Commerce district offices; with copies being available for purchase from the Government Printing Office and, in some cases, the Census Bureau.

GOAL #4

The student can locate specific data in the 1970 census.

Performances To Show the Goal Has Been Accomplished:

- a) The student can successfully locate desired data by following the principles and using the references discussed in the student workbook, pages 3 and 4.
- b) If the data are not available as desired, the student considers altering the data requirements to fit what exists, or calls the Census Bureau to investigate the possibility of unpublished data or the feasibility of using public-use microdata samples.

GOAL #5

The student observes appropriate precautions when using the data.

Performances To Show the Goal Has Been Accomplished:

- a) The student finds the definition of terms in the appendixes of the publications and reads them before using the data.
- b) The student looks for relevant correction notes in the publication before using the data.
- c) The student is aware that all data based on samples are estimates and subject to chance variation which can be relatively large in the case of small estimates. The student uses appendix material in sample data reports to compute standard errors and confidence intervals for data for census tracts or other small areas.

GOAL #6

The student is familiar with major census reference sources.

Performances To Show the Goal Has Been Accomplished:

- a) The student refers to the lists of reference sources on pages 4 and 5 in the student workbook and in Data Access Description #39 for help in locating and interpreting desired data.
- b) The student refers to monthly issues of Data User News for announcements of new data and reference products and for updated information on existing products.
- c) The student refers to the Statistical Abstract of the U.S. to find data on subjects not in the 1970 census, using its index to locate tables in the Abstract, and using the bibliographic notes and guide to sources to find more detailed data.

Section 3: Exercises

(Six exercises which students can do on their own or in groups are incorporated in A Student's Workbook on the 1970 Census.)

Part A. Exercises using an "inquiry" approach as discussed on page 3.

1. Ask students to use a census volume to find information about their own individual house and family. They will quickly find that information is not given about individuals - only groups of individuals. This is your opportunity to introduce the concepts of confidentiality and "summary" versus "individual" data. (See the Reference Manual.)
2. Obtain an Urban Atlas for your SMSA or an SMSA near you (available only for SMSA's over 500,000 population). Ask students to verbalize some of the spatial relationships which can be inferred from particular maps. Encourage them to form hypotheses based on individual maps or apparent similarities or dissimilarities between two maps (such as population density and median family income). Note questions or hypotheses which require data in more detailed form for confirmation. These data may be available in numeric form in a Census Tracts report.
3. Use a GE-50 or GE-70 series map (listed in Data Access Description No. 39, page 9) showing data by county across the Nation. Ask students to make generalizations and hypotheses as suggested in (2) above. Look for major regional variations. Are regional variations more significant than differentials between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas?
4. If you live in an urbanized area, ask students to count the number of housing units in a specific block and compare their count to the HC(3) Block Statistics report. This exercise will--
 - involve students in using the detailed maps in the HC(3) report;
 - require students to learn the definition of a "housing unit" (refer to HC(3), Introduction);
 - teach students the difficulty of the seemingly simple task of counting; and
 - teach students about change in small areas over time.
5. Ask students to describe an area of interest to them. What is the geographic distribution of the population? Do many people live out of town and commute to work? What are the major occupations of the area? How well educated are the people (do census data really answer this)? What is the racial composition of the area? What is the age composition? What are the housing patterns and conditions? Do people move in and out of the area much? What are the implications of these characteristics?

Part B. Exercises useable as simple test questions

6. Check which items were included in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

☐ Persons per room
☐ Employment status
☐ Place of work
☐ Housing vacancy
☐ Dilapidated housing
☐ Air quality
☐ Age, sex, race
☐ Religious affiliation
☐ Income
☐ Death rates
☐ Smoking habits
☐ Expected family size
☐ Unemployment
☐ College graduates

Answers	
	X
	X
	X
	X
	X
	X
	X
	X

Answers can be determined using figure 1 in the Student Workbook. Unemployment is defined by "employment status" in the figure and college graduates are defined by "years of school completed."

7. Write in the correct type of geographic area. (Optional: also name the specific one you live in, if applicable)
- _____ A statistically defined subdivision of a metropolitan area and commonly used by planners. Published for all SMSA's defined at the time of the 1970 census in report series PHC(1).
 - _____ The smallest area for which 1970 census data are available (but only complete count population and housing items). Published in HC(3) report series for all urbanized areas and in places which contracted for publication of data at this level.
 - _____ Subdivisions of census tracts and county subdivisions (MCD's/CCD's) assigned to enumerators for collecting questionnaires. These are the smallest geographic areas to be used as building blocks outside of urbanized areas. Not in printed reports.
 - _____ A statistically defined area made up of a central city plus the surrounding closely settled urban fringe (sometimes called "suburbs").
 - _____ West, South, Northeast, North Central (four major groupings of States).
 - _____ Nine groups of contiguous States.

- g. _____ A metropolitan area.
- h. _____ The complement of the urban population frequently subdivided into farm and nonfarm components.
- i. _____ Subdivisions of counties (e.g., townships, towns, etc. in selected States).
- j. _____ A concentration of population which is not legally defined as a city. Shown in the reports only if there are at least 1,000 inhabitants.

Answers

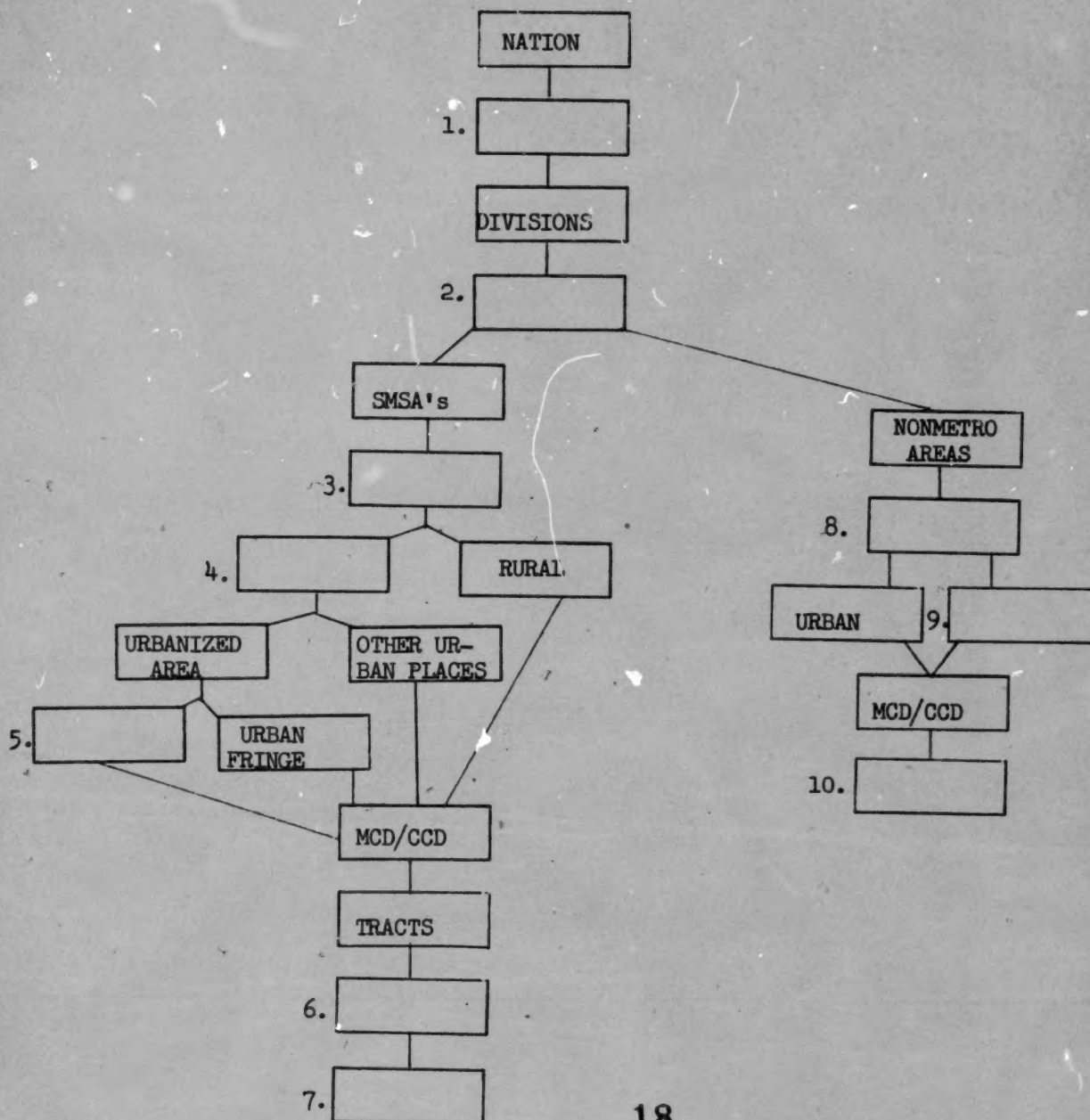
<u>Type of Area</u>	<u>Specific Area (example: the White House)</u>
a. tract	tract 57.02 (determined from an HC(3) or PHC(1) map)
b. block	block 101 in tract 57.02 (determined from HC(3) map)
c. enumeration district	not applicable (determined from an HC(3) map or from unpublished maps outside urbanized areas)
d. urbanized area (UA)	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. urbanized area (PC(1)-A urbanized area maps)
e. region	South (map in Migration Case Study or many data reports)
f. division	South Atlantic (map in Migration Case Study or many data reports)
g. standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. SMSA (map in a PC(1) report, any chapter)
h. rural	not applicable (rural areas have no specific names)
i. minor civil division (MCD)	no MCD's are recognized in D.C. (PC(1)-A county subdivision maps)
j. unincorporated place	not applicable (unincorporated places are identified by name in PC(1)-A; for maps refer to HC(3) maps or unpublished maps for outside urbanized areas)

8. Fill in the chart on page 16

Answers

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Regions | 6. Block groups (BG's) or enumeration districts (ED's) |
| 2. States | 7. Blocks |
| 3. Counties | 8. Counties |
| 4. Urban | 9. Rural |
| 5. Central city (s) | 10. Enumeration districts |

8. Fill in the boxes with the correct geographic unit:



Section 4: Illustrative Uses of Data From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing

The following is a sampler of uses related to various professional or vocational fields. Some types of uses, such as site location, are related to many fields, but are listed only once to avoid redundancy. Therefore, the entire list is worth scanning for ideas.

Of course, the 1970 Census of Population and Housing is not the only data source relevant to these applications. In some of the examples data from censuses of business or industrial establishments would complement the 1970 census. In others there may be a local data source (such as tax-assessor records) which would also be relevant and likely more current than the 1970 census.

Business and Marketing

A businessman seeking to open a mod-fashion apparel store obtained favorable financing by showing how many prospective customers lived nearby his proposed location using census data on the age and income distribution of the area.

A downtown department store owner deciding whether to open a suburban branch considered trends in population distribution and in the relative affluence (income, cars, household appliances) of several alternative suburban areas.

A distributor of high-priced carpeting designated sales territories to include roughly equal numbers of high-value owner occupied homes.

A low-cost furniture store concentrated billboard and leaflet advertising in areas with a high turnover in population as shown by census figures on residence 5 years ago and year moved into unit.

See also Site Location; Publishing.

Community Organizations

A community organization's fund drive allocated contribution goals among their house-to-house canvassers based on population and average income by census tract.

A scouting organization organized a recruiting campaign in an area in which the ratio of its members to the census count of children 8 to 15 years old was lower than its citywide average.

Alternative locations for a day-care center were evaluated with regard to census statistics on number of children under 5 and number of working mothers in the area.

Education

In assessing the need for a program of evening language classes, an educational planner considered data on country of origin of persons of foreign stock, recent immigrants, and persons whose mother tongue was not English.

A school board redrew school attendance zones so as to minimize the need for busing, using race data by block.

A teacher made a good impression on a prospective employer in a new town by having studied the town's socioeconomic characteristics in advance.

In evaluating a proposal for statewide vocational training, an administrator looked at differences in unemployment rates in 1970 between persons with and without vocational training.

Environment

Effects of a projected major drought were analyzed relative to the distribution of homes with private wells, multiple bathrooms, a dishwasher, and other indicators of water consumption.

Socioeconomic characteristics of residents of an area subject to frequent flooding were studied in an effort to promote a plan to relocate the homes and create a park.

Trends in population density, means of sewage disposal, car ownership, employment in polluting industries, and many other census variables relate to studies of human impact on the environment.

Equal Employment Opportunity Officers

In order to make sure that equal employment opportunities are available to minority group members, EEO officers compare employment figures by race and for women in a company or organizational unit with census figures on the minority makeup of the labor force in the SMSA or city; and may recommend a minority recruitment program oriented toward areas with high minority populations as shown by census data.

Finance and Banking

To meet requirements of the Mortgage Disclosure Act, bankers obtain extracts of the Bureau's computerized geographic base files to use as address coding guides in identifying what census tract each customer lives in.

See also Site Location - Service.

Geography

A geographer preparing a book on the changing distribution of high-income families within metropolitan areas used the median family income map in several Urban Atlases as a starting point. Since he was specifically interested in the distribution of families with incomes over \$25,000 in 1969, he then generated his own maps by computer using census summary tapes and tract boundary coordinate files available from the Census Bureau.

Health Services

An epidemiologist found in his own research and in the literature a high relationship between the incidence of tuberculosis and areas with high poverty rates and high levels of crowding (persons per room). Census tracts with high poverty and crowding were identified for location of temporary tuberculosis screening clinics.

To project capacity needs for a new hospital, an administrator compared areawide hospital use statistics with census data to identify expected usage rates by age and economic levels, then applied those figures to population data for the area to be served by the hospital.

A legislative researcher examined the socioeconomic characteristics of disabled persons in a detailed census subject report in planning a legislative proposal for aid for the handicapped.

Housing

Problem housing, as evidenced by census figures on lack of plumbing facilities, lack of direct access to the unit, persons per room (crowding), or inadequate heating equipment, relate to needs for many public programs.

Federal housing subsidy grant applications require that data on the housing stock be supplied to help the Department of Housing and Urban Development evaluate the application relative to applications from other communities.

Journalism

A newspaper reporter studied records at city hall on expenditures for city services in major sections of the city, and related them to the population distribution. Finding significant variations in per capita expenditures she correlated those figures with census statistics on race, age composition, income and overcrowding and other neighborhood characteristics as background for a feature article.

Law

A lawyer used census data in challenging the elimination of a local bus route, showing that low-income and elderly persons were disproportionately affected.

Politics - Political Science

In campaigning, a congressional candidate had briefing packages prepared on each town to be visited, including census data which highlighted particular local problems to be addressed in campaign speeches.

Political scientists, developing an election night projection model for broadcasting networks, use population data correlated with voting history in each area.

Elected officials use census data as a source of information about the needs of their constituents.

Publishing

A publisher of highly technical books estimated his potential readership market using census data on the number of scientists and engineers by type.

A news magazine divided its mailing list geographically according to census data to identify high income or ethnic areas, then ran advertising most appropriate to each type of area.

Site Location - Service

Whether it is for the location of a branch bank, health care facility, retail outlet, or other service, the decisionmaker generally considers the characteristics of the population to be served or attracted, then looks at census data to find concentrations of the desired populations.

Site Location - Undesirable

In locating a nuclear power plant, super highway, or even a drive-in theater, the population in the vicinity to be affected must be considered, to meet "environmental impact" requirements or to forestall adverse community feelings.

Sociology

A group of black historians used census data across several decades to document changes in the distribution and characteristics of southern blacks.

A sociologist studied redistribution of ethnic minorities among Boston neighborhoods from 1940 to 1970 using data on country of origin of persons of foreign stock (includes second generation) in 1960 and 1970 census tract reports, and on country of birth of foreign born whites in 1940 and 1950 census tract reports. Fortunately census tract boundaries have remained relatively constant, facilitating decade to decade comparisons.

A commentator used data about the changing proportions of young and old people in the population in hypothesizing causes for the hippy trend in the late 60's and the current "grey panther" movement, and studied trends in female labor force participation in the context of "women's lib."

Survey Research

Survey researchers and pollsters use population distribution and characteristics to most efficiently design sampling frames for their surveys.

Transportation

In planning a new mass transit system, a city looked at place-of-work data to determine the most important commuter flows, and at car ownership figures to help project the likelihood of transit use.

In locating a new super highway the planners have to consider the number of people to be displaced by different alignments, and whether low-income residents are disproportionately affected.

Section 5: Items Available for Students with Special Interests

These items may be obtained through the Data Access and Use Staff, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. We suggest that you initially request single copies of those titles that interest you and examine them before requesting quantities for class use. Quantities of some items are limited. Items of more general interest are described in the section 1 under "Student Materials" and "Reference Materials."

1970 Census: Special Subjects

Factfinder for the Nation: Minority Statistics (CFF76 No. 1)
 Data on Selected Racial Groups Available From the Bureau of the Census (DAD #40)*
 Data on Spanish Ancestry Population Available From the 1970 Census (DAD #41)
 Contract Block Statistics Program (DAD #15)
 Availability of Place-of-Work Data in the 1970 Census (DAD #20)
 Delineation of Problem Housing Areas (DAD #28)
 Low-Income Data From the 1970 Census (DAD #29)
 1960 Census: Availability of Published and Unpublished Data (DAD #35)

1970 Census Summary Tapes:

General Information About Summary Tapes (DAD #18)
 1970 Census User Conference Illustrations
 First Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census (DAD #13)
 Second Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census (DAD #26)
 Third Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census (DAD #25)
 Fourth Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census (DAD #22)
 1970 Census Fifth Count for ZIP Codes, Counties and Smaller Areas (DAD #36)
 Sixth Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census (DAD #30)

Public-Use Microdata Samples:

Public-Use Samples of Basic Records From the 1960 and 1970 Censuses (DAD #24)
 Areas Identified on the 1970 County Group Public-Use Samples (BC-81)
 Microdata From the Current Population Survey - The Annual Demographic File (DAD #37)

Current Programs:

Current Survey Statistics Available From the Bureau of the Census (DAD #38)
 Census Surveys: Measuring America
 The Annual Housing Survey: A New Look in Evaluating Future Needs

DAD is an abbreviation for Data Access Description.

GBF/DIME:

GBF/DIME, Dollars, and Sense (best general brochure on computerized geographic base files and their uses)

ADMATCH Adventures

DIME Comix and Stories

Day Care Resource Allocation System

Census Bureau Products for Geocoding

} Comic book format

Economic Programs:

Mini-Guide to the 1972 Economic Censuses

1972 Economic Censuses Conference Illustrations

Did You Know - 1972 Census of Retail Trade

Transportation Statistics Available From the Bureau of the Census (DAD #34)

Governmental Finances and Employment at a Glance

Agriculture USA 1840-1974

World Population:

World Population Statistics in Brief: 1975

Population and Economic Planning: A Macro-Analysis (ISP-PD-1)

World Population Growth Patterns, 1972 (ISP-WCG-72)

Miscellaneous:

Contents of the 1972 County and City Data Book

A Visual Aid for Quick Reference to Basic Census Bureau Publications
(poster with space for library call numbers)

Data User News, a sample copy

Telephone Contacts for Data Users

Order Forms:

We Have the Facts (puts you on the mailing list for all order forms)

Data User News order form

Order form for Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports and Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes

Order form for "We the Americans" series of popular pamphlets oriented toward high school students

(Order forms for specific other publications or series may be requested)

TWO FILMS ON THE CENSUS

1. "WE" is a film about all Americans. It visually presents key findings of the 1970 census--the enormous growth of our suburbs, the continued historic movement of the population from rural to urban areas, and towards the Nation's coasts. "We" puts the statistics about the progress and problems of America into human terms, concentrating on the people as they work, play, and relax. Creative photography, special effects, and an original musical score combine to give a sense of America's diversity--to show where it's been and where it seems to be going.

2. "FACT FINDER FOR THE NATION" is about the Census Bureau. The film shows not only how the massive census is taken every 10 years, but also the wide scope of work the Bureau does during the other 9 years - work which provides most of the statistics about how the people and the economy of the Nation change on a weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual basis.

Both 16MM films have a running time of 28 min. 30 secs., and both are available in 13 min. 30 sec. versions. The narrative of all the films is informative yet not overburdened with facts and figures and is written to blend carefully with the visual material. The four films are available on free loan or for purchase through Modern Talking Picture Service, 2323 New Hyde Park Road, New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040.

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDERING INFORMATION - LOAN

Please send me the films checked for the dates indicated.

I understand that there is no charge for use of these films except return postage. (Both films in 16MM, color)

FILM 1 "WE"

☐ 13½ min. version ☐ 28½ min. version

☐ First Available Date OR: ☐ 1st Choice Show Date ☐ 2nd Choice Show Date

FILM 2 "FACT FINDER FOR THE NATION"

☐ 13½ min. version ☐ 28½ min. version

☐ First Available Date OR: ☐ 1st Choice Show Date ☐ 2nd Choice Show Date

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2323 New Hyde Park Road
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☐ 13½ min. version \$ 56.50 ea. \$ _____

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_____ copies of "FACT FINDER FOR THE NATION"

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Part II describes the data files and selected tabulations currently available, and provides information on how these materials may be obtained.



ADDITIONAL FEATURES

1. Selected publications of other Federal agencies based on Census Bureau data.
2. Selected reports on Congressional hearings relating to Census Bureau work.
3. Technical papers by members of the Bureau's Staff.
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All this information is issued quarterly—cumulative to the Annual Issue—with monthly supplements. The Bureau of the Census CATALOG may be ordered for \$14.40 a year (\$3.60 additional for foreign mailing) from the Superintendent of Documents on the attached Subscription Order Form.

The Bureau of the Census Catalog of Publications, 1790-1972, provides an historic perspective of Census Bureau publications. For a descriptive order form of this important document write: Subscriber Services Section (Publications) Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

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A student's workbook on the
1970 census



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acknowledgments

This pamphlet is a revision of *A Student's Introduction to Accessing the 1970 Census* prepared in 1975 by Cynthia Murray Taeuber. This project is under the general direction of Paul T. Zeisset, Chief, Data Access and Use Staff, Data User Services Division.

The purpose of this publication is to acquaint new users of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing with the basic information needed to successfully access and use this data base. The major topics covered include the publication program, census geographic concepts, subject data content, and reference sources. Exercises are provided to reinforce the learning of these basics and to involve the reader in the actual use of 1970 census publications. This publication is part of the Census Bureau's college curriculum support project. Comments and inquiries are encouraged. Write to the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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A student's workbook on the 1970 census

reprinted september 1976

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a student's workbook on the 1970 census

Can Census Data Help Me?

There is a good chance that the 1970 census has information you can use. Researchers use the data to study an area's age structure, migration patterns, occupational and industrial structure, or income distribution. Those interested in community action evaluate the impact of programs (highway location, urban renewal, etc.) or document the need for programs (playgrounds, day-care centers, equal employment opportunity, aid to the elderly, etc.) using census figures. Public officials are interested in population shifts, change in the average family size, concentrations of the very young or very old and other characteristics of their areas which affect requirements for public services. Business people also find a knowledge of such characteristics helpful in marketing their products.

In the 1970 census, information was collected on subjects such as age, race, education, income, ownership or rental of houses and apartments, number of rooms in houses and apartments, and many others (see fig. 1 on page 6). While you cannot obtain information from the Census Bureau about specific individuals or homes because this is forbidden by law, you can obtain summary information about geographic areas such as city blocks, groups of blocks, cities, counties, and States. By summary information we mean counts of persons or housing units in categories with particular characteristics, such as the number of men 25 to 34 years old, families headed by females, housing units renting for \$150 to \$200 per month, or persons residing in a certain city.

Consider a few examples of the use of summary data:

- A business person interested in locating a new specialty store will want to find an area with a high proportion of likely customers, such as families with moderate incomes, single young adults, or college graduates.
- A school administrator may want figures for different parts of his city on the number of children under 5 years old for use in planning adequate future facilities, or the number of adults who have not completed high school in order to choose neighborhoods for adult education classes.
- A neighborhood citizens' group, interested in improving services provided by the city, may want data on the number of children in various age groups to support requests for recreational facilities or on the number of working mothers with children under 6 years of age to indicate the need for child daycare centers.

So, if you need to know the characteristics of the people or housing units in a particular area or want to know where people or housing units with particular characteristics are located, more than likely there are census data that can help. The uses of census data are so varied it is safe to say that census data are likely to be useful to you some day. *Census Data for Community Action and Measuring Markets*, cited on page 4, illustrate additional applications of census data.

What Information Does the Census Provide?

The information available from the 1970 census is derived from either questions asked of the entire population or a sample of the population. The questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit are called 100 percent or complete count questions. They concern basic information on such subjects as age, sex, race, property value or rent, and number of rooms. This information is needed to count everyone accurately and to make possible the publication of some data for very small areas such as city blocks.

One household in every five throughout the country answered a longer questionnaire with sample questions in addition to the 100 percent questions answered by everyone. The exact questions which were asked depended on which one of two sample questionnaires the household received. One type of sample questionnaire went to 15 percent of all households; the other went to 5 percent of all households and in some cases the same question appeared on both sample questionnaires. Thus there were three samples for which responses were obtained: 20, 15, and 5 percent. The information requested concerned such subjects as income, number of school years completed, occupation, place of work, heating fuel used, and number of automobiles.

The subjects covered in the 1970 census are shown in figure 1 (p. 6) which indicates whether they were asked on a complete-count or sample basis. There was little difference in questionnaire content between the 1960 census and the 1970 census, because of the importance of having comparable data for assessing changes in population and housing characteristics which occurred during the decade.

Tabulations of data from the sample questions are done primarily for areas with populations of at least two or three thousand. A population base of this size or larger helps to improve the reliability of the statistics, which are naturally subject to some chance variation since they are estimates based on a sample. Tables in the back of data reports help you estimate how large is the sampling variability. On the other hand, tabulations of data from the 100 percent questions are prepared for areas as small as city blocks, averaging 100 or so in population, since complete-count data are not subject to sampling variability.

For What Areas Are Census Data Reported?

Data are presented for the entire country in printed reports and computer tapes. But, the Census Bureau cannot tabulate data for all the blocks, streets, or other small areas in the exact combinations which might be desired. Data for school districts or police precincts, for example, are not prepared in regular Census Bureau operations.

Through its regular tabulation program, the Bureau prepares data summaries (presented in printed reports, computer tapes, and/or microform products) for the following areas as they were defined for the 1970 census. Figures 2 and 3 on pages 7 and 8 illustrate some of the relationships among these areas.

Governmental Units of the Nation, including States, congressional districts, counties, minor civil divisions (e.g., towns, precincts, and townships)*, incorporated places (e.g., cities and villages), and wards in some cities. Both 100 percent and sample data summaries are prepared for these areas, except for wards (population counts only).

Statistical Areas (both 100 percent and sample data unless otherwise indicated):

- **Regions/Divisions.** There are four census regions (west, south, northeast, and north central) defined for the United States, each composed of two or more divisions. Divisions are areas composed of groupings of contiguous States.
- **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's).** In 1970 an SMSA comprised a county containing a central city (or twin cities) of 50,000 or more plus contiguous counties which were socially and economically integrated with the central county. All counties in SMSA's are termed "metropolitan," and all others "nonmetropolitan."
- **Urbanized Areas (UA's).** UA's comprise a central city of an SMSA plus the surrounding closely settled urban fringe ("suburbs").
- **Urban/Rural.** The urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more outside urbanized areas. Everyone else is considered rural.
- **Unincorporated Places.** A concentration of population which is not legally incorporated. Suitable boundaries are defined for statistical purposes by the Census Bureau with local assistance. Unincorporated places of less than 1,000 inhabitants are disregarded.
- **Census Tracts.** Subdivisions of SMSA's averaging 4,000 population, covering all SMSA's for 1970. Tract's are defined by local committees and are frequently used to approximate neighborhoods.
- **Enumeration Districts (ED's).** Administrative divisions set up by the Census Bureau to take the census in areas where enumerators were used, averaging 800 population. Outside of urbanized areas, this is the smallest geographic unit of analysis, and all other areas (tracts, places, MCD's, etc.) can be defined as a collection of ED's. Not in printed reports.
- **Block Groups (BG's).** Groups of city blocks, averaging 1,000 population, which take the place of enumeration districts in 145 large urbanized areas where the census was taken by mail in 1970. Not in printed reports.

*In 21 States minor civil divisions (MCD's) are not adequately defined for reporting census statistics. To take their place, census and local officials have designed census county divisions (CCD's), and census statistics are reported for these CCD's.

- **Blocks.** City blocks are areas generally bounded by four streets or some other physical boundary, defined in urbanized areas and in additional cities which contracted with the Bureau for collection of block statistics. Only 100 percent data.

How Are Census Data Released?

Printed Reports

Printed reports have long been the most common means of releasing census data. If you do not require information in great detail for a large number of areas, the printed reports will probably be the most convenient and readily available source for you. The data presented in 1970 census reports are similar in kind and quantity to the data contained in reports resulting from the 1960 census.

The census data contained in printed reports are arranged in tables. Population and housing characteristics for specified geographic areas are reported, such as the number of rented housing units in a block, the number of families below specified income levels in a census tract, or the number of persons who have had vocational training in a city or county. An example of a table such as you will find in 1970 census printed reports is shown in figure 4, page 9.

The Census Bureau releases reports in a number of different series. In many series there is one report for each State plus a U.S. summary; in others one report for each SMSA or urbanized area; in still others, reports are issued by topic rather than by area. All of the series related to the 1970 census are listed in figure 5 on pages 10 and 11 with an indication of the unit of issue as well as a general description of subject matter and the geographic areas covered. Figure 6 on page 12 provides a more direct key to what types of geographic areas are covered in certain major series. To find specific subjects in these reports the best aid is the *Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports*. Its use is discussed below in the section titled *How Do I Find Particular Data*.

Your local library may have the reports you need, or you may purchase copies by writing Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 or U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices. (See p. 22.)

Microfiche

Microfiche copy of any printed report can be obtained from the Bureau of the Census Library, Washington, D.C. 20233. The microfiche (4" x 6" cards of film containing 97 micro-images of report pages) dramatically reduces the amount of storage space needed. This source is especially important as certain 1970 census reports eventually go out of print. It should always be possible to get a reproduction of a microfiche.

Data Maps

The spatial distribution of the population and its characteristics are easily visualized in two types of wall-size maps using colors to represent values: National maps showing data by county (GE-50 and GE-70 series) and SMSA maps showing data by census tract (*Urban Atlases*, GE-80, for 65 SMSA's).

Request order forms from the Census Bureau's Subscriber Services Section.

Summary Data on Computer Tapes

Many census data users will be able to find the information they need in the Bureau's printed reports. But if frequent and extensive use is planned, census summary data on computer tapes (summary tapes) may be the most reasonable approach because of the speed and relative convenience of computer processing. Also, the tapes contain many cross-classifications of variables, greater detail, and more geographic areas than it was feasible to publish, and thus some users may find the tapes essential to meet their data requirements. The summary tapes have the same kind of data as found in printed reports—there is just more of it.

There are six major series of summary tapes, called counts, involving about 2,000 reels of computer tape if all files were obtained. The types of geographic areas summarized on the six counts are shown in figure 6. Unlike printed reports, summary tapes do not contain verbal area names and subject description—these are identified by numeric codes on the tape and supplementary printed documentation defining the locations of all data items. The *Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes* will help you quickly locate specific data by subject in all six counts.

Census summary tapes may be purchased from the Bureau at \$80 per reel. In considering the use of computer tapes it is also important to keep in mind that there will be expenses for programming and computer operation. As an alternative, users may wish to purchase data services from other organizations which already have the tapes. Information on these summary tape processing centers may be obtained by writing the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Microfilm

Microfilm of some of the computer summary tape data (all first count tabulations and fifth count data for counties and MCD's/CCD's) are also available from the Data User Services Division. These tabulations are an especially useful source of data for nonmetropolitan county subdivision.

Can I Get Data To Update 1970 Figures?

The Census Bureau has a number of current programs to meet needs for more recent or more frequent data than a decennial census provides. First are population estimates in several series based on birth, death, and other administrative records: one which provides population estimates for counties every year, another provides both population and per capita income estimates about once every 2 years for counties, incorporated places, and most minor civil divisions. Annual estimates of the population by age are prepared only at the State level, and estimates by age, sex, and race appear only at the U.S. level.

The Bureau also conducts a number of sample surveys to provide current information on characteristics of the population and its housing. The most prominent is the Current Population Survey from which many reports are published each year, including reports on topics such as mobility, marital

status and living arrangements, income, and characteristics of students, poor people, young people, and the farm population. Highlights of the data from the various reports are provided in an annual *Population Profile of the United States*. These survey data appear primarily at the national level—the sample is not large enough to produce estimates for States or smaller areas.

The Annual Housing Survey, begun in 1973, collects housing data similar to that in the 1970 census, but also gathers information on how well household facilities work, dependability of services such as sewage disposal and garbage collection, household problems such as leaky roofs and basements, and even respondent perception of neighborhood characteristics such as heavy traffic, crime, or run-down housing and public services such as mass transportation, schools, police and fire protection. A national sample provides these data annually for the United States and four regions, and special SMSA samples produce data for 60 SMSA's every third year.

These and other current programs are described in *Data Access Description* #38, "Current Survey Statistics Available from the Bureau of the Census." It deserves restating that these programs produce only estimates, and none approaches the richness of small area detail afforded by the 1970 census.

The Bureau of the Census conducts many other censuses and surveys—about business or industrial establishments, governments, farms, and other units of analysis. Information is provided in the general references "for other programs/products," cited on page 4.

How Do I Find Particular Data?

The first step in finding particular data is to define what you need. The "who, where, when" approach defines data requirements in terms of 1) subject matter or variables, 2) geographic area(s), and 3) time reference. The time reference frequently is reduced to whether or not 1970 is an acceptable reference year since so much data are available for 1970 which do not exist for more recent years. You should now know what types of geographic areas census data are provided for, but you may need to obtain appropriate maps from the Census Bureau for definitions of specific urbanized areas, tracts, enumeration districts or blocks. Figure 5 shows what geographic areas are included in which reports or tape series. That chart, in combination with figure 1 to indicate which items are only in sample data reports, is frequently enough to direct you to the right source. Reports in the PC(1) and HC(1) series (see fig. 6) contain simple table finding guides in the front.

The most systematic and definitive tools for locating data on particular subjects are the *Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports* and the *Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes*. Both contain cross-reference guides which help you find the right census terminology. They would tell you, for instance, to look up data on apartments under units in structure, or help you realize that there are several variables related to education: years of school completed, school enrollment, school level and type, and vocational training. The Indexes contain computer-generated lists of table descriptions, alphabetically arranged by variables and pairs of cross-tabulated variables. While the most common reports are covered in the *Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports*, you may also want to check *Data Access Description* #39 for references to the supplementary reports and to the highly detailed subject reports.

Part of finding the right data is making sure the data mean what you think they mean. How does the Census Bureau define a family? is a question a sociologist should ask. When is a person considered not in the labor force rather than unemployed? is another example. Complete concept definitions are contained in textual material in the back of most data reports (usually app. B).

Data for years since 1970 can be approached in a different manner. If the requirement is for total population figures more recent than 1970 for States, cities, or counties, write to the Census Bureau for the latest P-25 and P-26 reports for your State. Otherwise, check the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (citation on p. 5). The *Abstract* contains a broad cross-section of all statistics produced by the federal government, and is fully indexed. Most of the data appear only at the national level, but source citations carried with each table frequently direct you to reports with data for smaller areas or more detailed presentations. Many *Abstract* tables are cross-referenced to *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970* for time series data. The *American Statistics Index*, published by the Congressional Information Service, is also useful and is available in many libraries.

Reference Sources

For 1970 Census and Related Data:

Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports.⁺ This is an exhaustive index to data tables in the following report series: PC(1), HC(1), HC(2), HC(3), PHC(1), and PHC(2) [note that the subject reports are not included in the Index]. The Index consists of a cross-reference guide to census terminology and computer-generated index entries listed alphabetically by subject. Each entry lists the report and table number, geographic areas, and specific subject items. The Index is indispensable in finding cross-tabulations of two or more variables. (388 pp. at \$3.70).

Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes.⁺ This is an exhaustive index to data tables in the summary tapes, First through Sixth Counts. It has features corresponding to the *Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports*. (216 pp. at \$2.60).

1970 Census Users' Guide.^o This guide is a principal resource for information about the 1970 census and is organized into two parts:

Part I describes census concepts and procedures and has a Census Users' Dictionary (162 pp. at \$2.35);

Part II includes the technical documentation for the first through fourth count summary tapes (376 pages at \$4.40). Note: Documentation for all tapes, including the fifth and sixth count tapes are available from Data User Services Division of the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Data Access Description (DAD). DAD's give detailed explanations relevant to the use of and access to data from various census products. DAD's of special interest include:

- DAD 14: Items Contained in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing
- DAD 33: 1970 Census Geography: Concepts, Products, and Programs
- DAD 38: Current Survey Statistics Available From the Bureau of the Census
- DAD 39: Reports Related to the 1970 Census of Population and Housing

DAD's are available by writing the Data User Services Division of the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. A complete list of DAD's is available on request.

For Other Programs/Products of the Census Bureau:

Census Catalog.^{*} This is a complete listing of all publications issued during a given time period; it is published quarterly and is cumulated annually. It covers both publications and unpublished data in print and on computer tape. (Subscription price: \$14.40; single copies vary in price.)

Guide to Programs and Publications: Subjects and Areas, 1973.^{*} This is an annotated listing of the programs and reports issued by the Census Bureau during the 1960's and early 1970's. It includes the subjects, areas, frequency, and scope of the Census Bureau's programs and publications in agriculture, the economic censuses and surveys, geographic reports and maps, governments, population, housing, statistical abstract and supplements, and studies of foreign countries. (227 pp. at \$2.45).

Data User News.⁺ This is a monthly publication designed to inform census users about new activities and the use of products and services of the Census Bureau. (Subscription price—\$4.00). Sample copies available on request.

For Ideas on Uses of Census Data:

Census Data for Community Action.⁺ Illustrates the use of census data in neighborhoods of metropolitan areas using census reports. (19 pp. at \$0.50).

Measuring Markets.^{*} This publication describes the usefulness of government data in market research. It is divided into four parts:

- (1) describes some of the measureable characteristics of markets;
- (2) examines various types of available Federal and State statistics;
- (3) presents case studies of uses of data in market measurement; and
- (4) provides a bibliography of major Federal and State sources of statistics. (71 pp. at \$1.35).

⁺Available from the Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

^{*}No longer in print. Check major libraries for a loan copy or order on microfiche or reproduction from the Bureau of the Census Library, Washington, D.C. 20233.

^oAvailable from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Statistical Compendia

The following reference sources serve a dual function: they present data from the Census Bureau and a wide variety of other sources, and, through citations and bibliographic notes, they direct the user to more extensive data.

Statistical Abstract of the United States. * Provides recent data, mostly at the national level. Issued annually. Includes a guide to sources (1975 edition \$8 paperback from the Government Printing Office. Also available commercially under the title *1976 U.S. Fact Book, American Almanac*, \$3.95, published by Grosset and Dunlap, New York).

*Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

County and City Data Book, 1972. * Provides broad selection of data items for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants and urbanized areas. Issued about every 5 years (1020 pp. at \$18.65).

Historical Statistics of the U.S., Colonial Times to 1970. * Provides time series, mostly at the national level (two vols. issued as a set, 1298 pp. at \$26).

Inquiry Service for Data Users

Through its Data User Services Division in Washington, D.C., and through its regional offices in 12 major cities, users can ask questions about Census Bureau products and services. See listing on page 21.

Figure 1. Subject Items Included in the 1970 Census

COMPLETE COUNT DATA ITEMS

-Shown for all census areas including city blocks

	Population Items	Housing Items
100 percent	Relationship to head of household Color or race Age Sex Marital status	Number of units at this address Telephone Private entrance to living quarters Complete kitchen facilities Rooms Water supply Flush toilet Bathtub or shower Basement Tenure (owner/renter) Commercial establishment on property Value Contract rent Vacancy status Months vacant

SAMPLE DATA ITEMS

-Not shown in some reports, e.g., *Block Statistics*
-Summaries are subject to sampling variability

	Population Items	Housing Items
20 percent	State or country of birth Years of school completed Number of children ever born Employment status Hours worked last week Weeks worked in 1969 Last year in which worked Occupation, industry, and class of worker Activity 5 years ago Income in 1969 by type	Components of gross rent Heating equipment Year structure built Number of units in structure and whether a trailer Farm residence
15 percent	Country of birth of parents Mother tongue Year moved into this house Place of residence 5 years ago School or college enrollment (public or private) Veteran status Place of work Means of transportation to work Mexican or Spanish origin or descent Citizenship Year of immigration When married Vocational training completed Presence and duration of disability Occupation—industry 5 years ago	Source of water Sewage disposal Bathrooms Air conditioning Automobiles
5 percent		Stories, elevator in structure Fuel—heating, cooking, water heating Bedrooms Clothes washing machine Clothes dryer Dishwasher Home food freezer Television Radio Second home

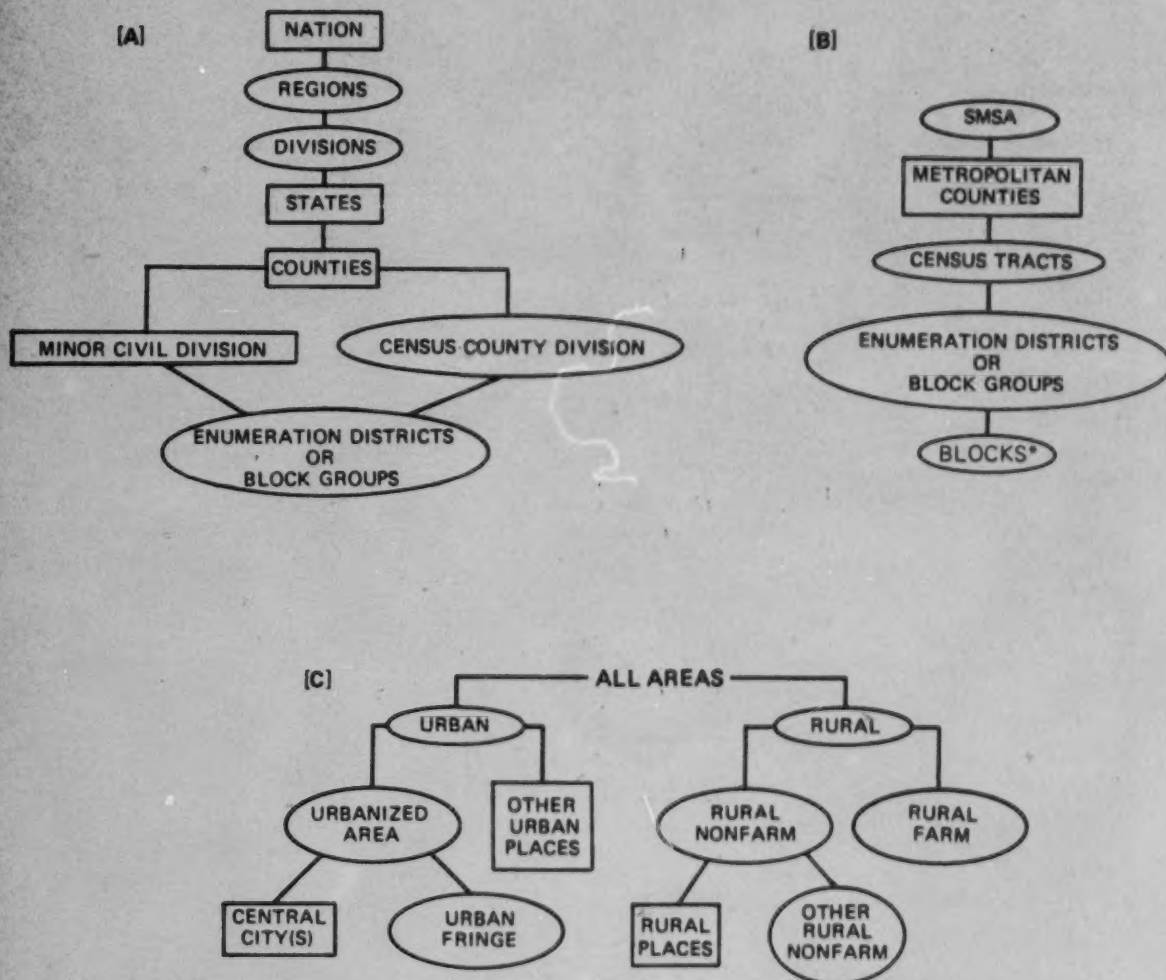
DERIVED VARIABLES (illustrative examples)

Population Items	Housing Items
Families Family type and size Poverty status Spanish surname Spanish heritage Population density Size of place Foreign stock	Persons per room ("crowding") Household size Plumbing facilities Institutions and other group quarters Gross rent

**Figure 2. Census Bureau Geographic Units—
Their Hierarchical Relationships**

These figures illustrate hierarchical or "nesting" relationships among census geographic areas. Note that the hierarchies overlap, e.g., counties are subdivided into MCD's or CCD's (figure A), into urban and rural components (figure C), and, inside SMSA's, into census tracts (figure B). Note also the relationships among governmental and statistical units as data summary areas.

KEY:
 [] GOVERNMENTAL UNITS
 () STATISTICAL UNITS



*Blocks do not cover the entire SMSA, only the urbanized part.

Figure 3. Geographic Subdivisions of an SMSA

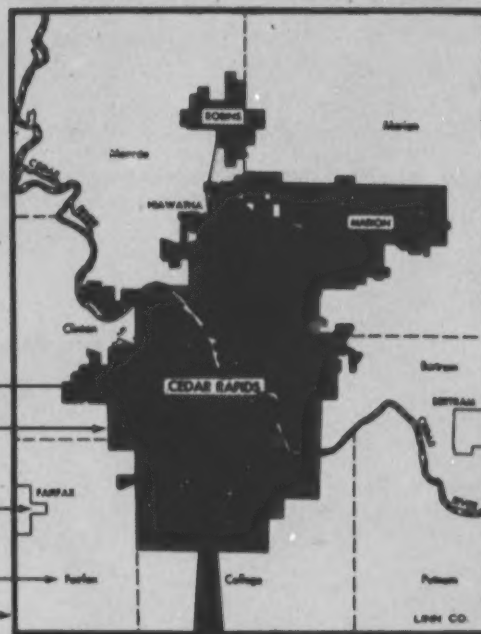
AREA

STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA AND
COMPONENT AREAS
(central city of 50,000+ population
and the surrounding metropolitan
county(s))

POPULATION SIZE

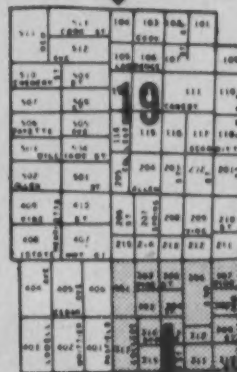
At least 50,000

Central City
Urbanized Area
(shaded area)
Place
Minor Civil Division
County



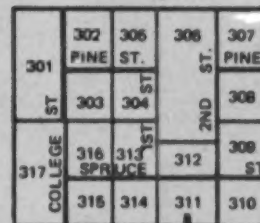
CENSUS TRACT (small, homogeneous,
relatively permanent area; all SMSA's
are entirely tracted)

Average 4,000



BLOCK GROUP OR ENUMERATION
DISTRICT (subdivisions of census tracts,
places, and MCD's/CCD's)

Average 1,000



BLOCK (identified in all urbanized areas
and some selected areas)

Average 100



**Figure 4. Sample Table From "General Social and Economic Characteristics"
for the State of Maryland (PC(1)-C22)**

Social and Labor Force Characteristics for places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1970

Places	Colverton (U)	Capitol Heights	Carmody Hills-Pepper Mill Village (U)	Chapel Oaks-Cedar Heights (U)	Ches- ter- town	Ches- terville	Colesville (U)	Columbia (U)	Coral Hills (U)	Croftfield
PLACE OF BIRTH										
Total population	6 535	2 713	6 295	6 090	3 624	8 665	9 438	8 781	7 388	3 875
Foreign born	346	63	13	9	36	387	486	338	163	-
Born in State of residence	6 189	2 651	6 282	6 081	3 588	8 278	8 952	8 443	7 225	3 875
Born in different State	2 220	816	1 908	1 780	2 147	1 037	2 615	2 963	2 024	2 579
Northwest	3 777	1 545	3 494	2 780	1 099	4 035	6 049	5 106	4 139	385
North Central	1 021	135	184	184	375	1 051	892	2 200	455	121
South	483	90	51	138	104	497	937	995	215	8
West	2 147	1 309	3 165	2 440	391	2 381	2 893	1 704	3 421	242
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	126	11	94	26	29	106	327	207	68	14
State of birth not reported	51	18	40	29	10	65	113	144	58	10
	141	272	838	1 414	184	268	233	238	868	101
RESIDENCE IN 1965										
Total population, 5 years old and over	5 682	2 499	5 471	5 412	3 872	6 166	8 873	7 463	6 488	3 904
Same house	1 777	1 287	1 012	1 131	1 499	3 932	2 990	647	2 177	1 543
Different house in United States	3 675	960	2 940	1 623	1 383	1 866	4 077	2 958	2 958	1 234
Same county	1 440	372	676	376	528	1 107	1 930	287	561	993
Different county	2 235	588	2 264	1 247	1 055	759	2 970	5 790	2 397	241
Same State	1 294	12	131	39	439	128	932	2 658	119	176
Different State	939	576	2 133	1 208	616	631	2 038	3 132	2 278	65
Northwest	219	10	64	87	309	126	647	1 283	77	10
North Central	49	-	-	64	86	47	205	721	57	-
South	589	566	2 022	957	152	374	1 041	974	2 071	55
West	82	-	47	100	69	84	145	154	73	13
Abroad	108	94	129	14	7	113	280	271	11	13
Moved, 1965 residence not reported	122	158	1 390	644	183	285	452	467	1 262	114
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT										
Percent enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	61.5	61.3	51.9	48.2	61.8	68.5	73.8	83.7	88.1	68.4
3 and 4 years old	35.0	-	17.5	13.5	-	17.9	48.7	39.4	16.6	-
5 and 6 years old	93.0	68.2	78.5	79.8	-	97.2	99.9	87.8	71.3	84.8
7 to 13 years old	99.1	99.9	93.7	93.7	96.0	99.4	97.3	96.4	99.9	99.9
14 and 15 years old	96.8	99.9	86.4	95.0	-	89.2	96.8	98.6	84.0	82.9
16 and 17 years old	99.9	-	92.7	94.0	-	91.8	96.4	99.9	93.8	99.9
18 and 19 years old	87.5	-	78.5	48.9	90.1	68.6	71.9	79.0	60.5	-
20 and 21 years old	63.0	-	29.7	6.6	69.7	44.7	87.7	38.8	26.7	-
22 to 24 years old	17.2	-	3.1	1.0	33.9	13.5	28.7	19.5	11.1	-
25 to 34 years old	12.1	2.6	5.3	5.4	4.8	8.9	10.3	8.9	8.2	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Total persons, 25 years old and over	3 374	1 337	2 658	3 106	1 746	3 618	4 685	4 349	3 637	1 884
No school years completed	10	16	18	38	8	-	58	-	37	35
Elementary 1 to 4 years	10	67	54	166	92	39	31	-	89	157
5 to 7 years	59	212	200	409	262	141	112	40	363	486
8 years	58	164	170	244	120	173	111	73	335	181
High school 1 to 3 years	341	382	699	820	462	523	328	236	957	642
4 years	1 287	425	852	955	304	1 337	1 297	912	1 200	216
College 1 to 3 years	542	51	299	218	257	644	946	838	372	119
4 years or more	967	40	366	254	261	741	1 802	2 170	284	48
Median school years completed	12.9	10.7	12.2	11.5	11.7	12.7	14.3	16.0	12.0	9.4
EMPLOYMENT STATUS										
Male, 16 years old and over	1 912	787	1 594	1 944	1 375	2 353	3 737	3 515	2 187	960
Labor force	1 447	654	1 380	1 553	868	1 855	2 369	2 327	1 853	731
Percent of total	86.1	83.1	86.5	79.8	68.1	82.3	86.6	92.5	84.7	76.1
Civilian labor force	1 643	639	1 318	1 525	854	1 840	2 339	2 283	1 779	720
Employed	1 640	626	1 318	1 467	828	1 810	2 277	2 257	1 750	627
Unemployed	3	13	-	58	26	30	62	26	29	93
Percent of civilian labor force	0.2	2.0	-	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.6	12.9
Not in labor force	265	133	216	393	407	398	368	188	334	229
Under 65 years	239	76	199	290	300	288	289	138	216	96
65 years and over	28	57	17	103	107	110	79	50	118	133

Figure 5. Summary of Major 1970 Census Reports

Type of output	Title		Description	Geographic area	Unit of issue
Advance Series					
POPULATION:	PC(V1)	Final Population Counts.....	Official population counts.	States, counties, subdivisions, all incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000+.	United States; each State; District of Columbia.
	PC(V2)	General Population Characteristics	Data on age, sex, race, relationship to household head.	States, SMSA's, counties, places of 10,000+ population.	United States; each State; District of Columbia.
HOUSING:	HC(V1)	General Housing Characteristics...	Selected data on 100-percent housing subjects.	States, SMSA's, counties, places of 10,000+ population.	United States; each State; District of Columbia.
Final Series					
POPULATION:	PC(1)	Volume I, Characteristics of the Population.....	This volume consists of separate reports described in Series PC(1)-A through PC(1)-D below.	(See Series PC(1)-A through PC(1)-D below.)	United States; each State; District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; Guam; Virgin Islands; American Samoa; Canal Zone; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
	PC(1)-A	Number of Inhabitants.....	Final official population counts.	States, counties (by urban-rural residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, all incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000+ population.	
	PC(1)-B	General Population Characteristics	Data on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household (100% population subjects).	States, counties (as above), SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, places of 1,000+ population.	
	PC(1)-C	General Social and Economic Characteristics.....	Data on population subjects collected on a sample basis.	States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500+ population.	
	PC(1)-D	Detailed Characteristics.....	Data on most population subjects collected on a sample basis, presented in detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics.	States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, large cities.	United States; each State; District of Columbia; and Puerto Rico.
	PC(2)	Volume II, Subject Reports.....	Detailed information and cross-relationships for selected population characteristics.	United States; regions; for a few reports, States and SMSA's.	
	PC(S1)	Supplementary Reports.....	Open series presenting miscellaneous types of population data such as special compilations and selected tables.	United States; some by State and SMSA's, counties, and places of 2,500+ population.	Selected subjects.
	HOUSING:	HC(1)	Volume I, Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties.	This volume consists of the separate reports described in Series HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B below.	(See Series HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B below.)	United States; each State; District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; Guam; Virgin Islands; American Samoa; Canal Zone; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
HC(1)-A		General Housing Characteristics...	Data on the housing subjects collected on a 100% basis.	States, counties, SMSA's (by urban-rural parts), urbanized areas, places of 1,000+ population.	
HC(1)-B		Detailed Housing Characteristics..	Data on the housing subjects collected on a sample basis.	States, counties (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 1,000+ population.	
HC(2)		Volume II, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics.....	Data covering most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification.	SMSA's and their component large cities.	United States; each SMSA.
HC(3)		Volume III, Block Statistics.....	Selected data, 100% population and housing subjects.	Blocks.	Each urbanized area; contract block statistics areas by State.
HC(4)		Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change.....	Data on components of change based on a sample survey conducted in late 1970 and early 1971.	Fifteen SMSA's, separately for central city and balance of SMSA	United States and regions; each of 15 SMSA's

	HC(5)	Volume V, Residential Finance....	Data on financing characteristics of homeowner properties and rental and vacant properties. Based on a sample survey conducted in early 1971.	United States, regions, presented by size of place and by type of area.	One report.
	HC(6)	Volume VI, Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing.	Data on plumbing facilities reported in the census and estimates of dilapidation.	United States, regions, divisions, States, SMSA's, central cities and other cities of 50,000+ population, and constituent counties.	One report.
	HC(7)	Volume VII, Subject Reports.....	Detailed information and cross-classifications for selected housing characteristics.	United States, regions; for some reports, States and SMSA's.	Selected subjects.
	HC(91)	Supplementary Reports.....	Open series presenting miscellaneous types of housing data such as special compilations and selected tables.	United States, regions, divisions, States, urbanized areas, Congressional districts, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, places of 2,500+ population, tracts.	Selected subjects.
JOINT POPULATION- HOUSING:	PHC(1)	Census Tract Reports.....	Data for most 1970 census population and housing subjects.	SMSA's by census tract.	Each SMSA.
	PHC(2)	General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970.	Comparative 1960 and 1970 data on population counts and selected 100% population and housing subjects.	State, counties (population counts only), SMSA's and their central cities and constituent counties.	United States; each State; District of Columbia.
	PHC(3)	Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas.....	Data on social and economic characteristics of residents of low-income areas based on sample surveys conducted during late 1970 and early 1971.	Selected poverty neighborhoods in cities.	Sixty reports for 51 cities; 1 report each for 7 rural areas.
METHODOLOGICAL REPORTS:	PHC(E)	Evaluation Reports.....	Open series presenting results of the 1970 census evaluation program.	United States	
	PHC(R)	Procedural Reports.....	Open series presenting information on administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 census, including a comprehensive procedural history.		
		Other assorted titles.....	Includes technical papers, working papers, and coding manuals.		
OTHER REPORTS:	GE40	Census Tract Papers.....	Open series; papers on small-area research.		
	GE60	Computerized Geographic Coding....	Open series.		
	GE50	United States Maps.....	Open series.	United States; counties.	Selected subjects.
	GE70	United States Maps.....	Open series.	United States; counties.	Selected subjects.
	GE80	Urban Atlases.....	12 maps showing population and housing characteristics.	Census tracts within 65 SMSA's	Each of 65 SMSA's
		Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes	Subject index to 1-6th summary tape counts		
		Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports.....	Subject index to PC(1), HC(1,2,3), and PHC(1,2).		
		1970 Census Users' Guide.....	Description of census concepts and procedures with census users' dictionary.		
		Assorted titles.....	Documentation to computerized files.		
		Data Access Descriptions.....	Papers on specific 1970 census data products.		

Figure 6. Geographic Areas Summarized in 1970 Census Data Products

Geographic area	Complete Count (100%) Data Only										Complete Count and Sample Data								
	First count				Second count				Third count		Fourth count				Fifth count		Sixth count		
	Summary tape	Microfilm	PC(1)-A ¹	HC(1)-A ¹	Summary tape	PC(1)-B ¹	HC(1)-A ¹	PHC(1) ¹ (part)	Summary tape	HC(2) ¹	Summary tape ²	PC(1)-C ¹	HC(1)-B ¹	PHC(1) ¹ (part)	Summary tape	Microfilm	Summary tape ³	PC(1)-D ¹	HC(2) ¹
Blocks.....									x	x									
Enumeration districts or blockgroups.....	⁴ A	x													C				
Census tracts.....					⁴ A			x	(⁵)		⁴ A			x	C				
Minor civil divisions or census county divisions.....	B	x	x		B	x					B				⁵ C	x			
All places ⁶	B	x	x												(⁶)				
Places > 1,000 only ⁶					B	x	x												
Places > 2,500 only ⁶ ...											C	x	x						
Places > 10,000 only ⁶ ..				x															
Counties.....	B	x	x	x	B	x	x				C	x	x			x	⁷ x		
Urban/rural parts of counties.....			x		B	x					C	x							
Standard metropolitan statistical areas.....	B	x		x	B	x	x	x			C	x	x				x	x	x
Urbanized areas of SMSA's	B	x	x		B	x	x				C	x	x						
Components of SMSA's.....					B			x			C						⁷ x	x	x
Congressional districts..	B	x													(⁸)				
State.....	B	x	x	x	B	x	x				C	x	x				x	x	
ZIP codes.....															A, B				

¹ Titles of these reports are given on fig. 5 and described in Data Access Description No. 30.

² On the fourth and sixth counts, population and housing data appear on separate files.

³ MCD/CCD summaries are given only in counties with no census tracts.

⁴ The first, second, fourth, and fifth counts have files designated A and B or A, B, and C.

⁵ Tract totals appear for only that part of the tract which is covered by block summaries.

⁶ Places include all incorporated places and unincorporated places of 5,000 or more in urbanized areas or of 1,000 or more elsewhere.

⁷ Sixth count tapes provide data for metropolitan counties, central cities, and other cities over 50,000 population. Sixth count housing files also present data for nonmetropolitan counties of 50,000+.

⁸ Data for small places can be created by aggregating summaries of component enumeration districts.

⁹ The congressional district profile tape contains fifth count information and a few additional items.

exercises

(Answers to exercises 1 to 6 are on pp. 19-20.)

Exercise 1. LEARNING TO READ TABLES

Turn to figure 4 (p. 9). This shows part of a table from a State PC(1)-C report, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*.

- (a) The type of geographic area shown in the table is:
- (b) Census data can be used in a community to pinpoint a need for action and to evaluate the effect of particular social programs. The questions below are examples. Assume you are the city planner for Columbia, Maryland and answer the questions as well as you can using the information provided in figure 4, page 9.
 - (1) Does Columbia have a significant proportion of its total population from States other than Maryland? From what region of the country are most of these out-of-Staters?
 - (2) Would you say Columbia has a large high school dropout problem?
 - (3) If Columbia instituted a special program for adults who have not earned a high school diploma, what proportion of the population might attend?
 - (4) Was unemployment of males a statistically large problem in Columbia in 1970? What proportion of the unemployed are men over age 65?
- (c) Compare this pattern with that of another town.

Exercise 2. DEFINING DATA REQUIREMENTS

Suppose that you owned a hardware and lumber store in a small SMSA and wanted to increase your business. A large number of your current customers are homeowners doing-it-yourselfers, replacing worn out fixtures, finishing their basements, and so forth. You decide to put on a weekend promotional home show at which distributors of various products you sell would display the latest in screendoors, awnings, shop tools, appliances, and so forth. There are several available locations for the show, and you want to choose the one in the vicinity of the most prospective customers. Your local librarian suggests you look at census data.

Question 1

What three or four subject variables reported in the 1970 census would be especially relevant to finding what areas have the most prospective customers for you?

Question 2

What geographic areas summarized in the census would be most useful? Why?

Question 3

What specific report would you use? Locate the appropriate report for your area. Are all the subjects you want available?

Exercise 3. USING DATA FINDING GUIDES

Publications needed for this exercise:

Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population PC(1), chapters C and D, a State volume (or PC(1)-C and PC(1)-D for a State).

Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports

Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes*

Volume 1, Housing Characteristics*

*Optional, but provides a more complete answer to the question.

Exercise 3—Continued

You are an aide to a State representative who is interested in the problems of senior citizens. The representative wants to draw up some legislation providing extra benefits for the senior citizens in rural areas but first needs to know what problems these people have as indicated by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

Question 1

First state the research problem according to geographic levels which might be used and then according to any five variables that might be important. (State the desired variables before looking to see if they are in the census.) Be sure to include some cross-classifications of two or more subjects.

Question 2

No census tables include "senior citizens" in the title. What term(s) would you look for instead? How did you find it (them)?

Question 3

Of the variables you listed in question 1 of this exercise, which cannot be found in the 1970 census publications, microfilm, or 1970 census; if they can be found, list the publication and table number or summary tape count and table number, along with the geographic area you would use.

Question 4

Of the variables you listed in question 1 of this exercise, which cannot be found in the Census Bureau publications, microfilm, or tapes? What other sources you would consult to find the data? Would the Census have the data you want if you altered your requirements slightly (i.e., use a different geographic definition—rural rather than nonmetropolitan for example—or change the age categories, etc.)?

Question 5

Now that you are more familiar with the census data provided on senior citizens, are there other tables that might provide interesting information for the State representative?

Exercise 4. USING EXPLANATORY MATERIAL IN REPORTS

Publications needed: PC(1)-C report, any State

Use the appendices of the report to answer the following questions.

- (a) If a census were conducted today, would you be counted at your college address or at your permanent (or parents') address?
- (b) What is the meaning of "(U)" with some of the place names in figure 4 of this workbook?
- (c) What occupational groups does the Census Bureau define as white collar?
- (d) If you had earned \$2,000 in 1969, would you have been considered above or below the poverty level?
- (e) What would be the estimated standard error of 250 as the reported number of working mothers with preschool children in a town of 10,000 people? Determine a "95-percent confidence interval" by taking the reported number plus or minus two standard errors. How would that affect your planning of a daycare center for every 50 working mothers?

Exercise 5. COMPARING A COUNTY TO ITS STATE AND THE NATION

Publication needed: PC(1)-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics* for your State.

Compare the Nation, the State, and a county by completing the following table and answer the question at the end.

Subject	U.S.	State	County
RESIDENCE			
Total Population	203,210,158	_____	_____
Percent Rural	26.5	_____	_____
Percent of the native population residing in State of birth	68	_____	_____
EDUCATION			
Median School Years Completed by persons 25 years old and over	12.1	_____	_____
Percent High School Graduates of persons 25 years and over	52.3	_____	_____
INCOME			
Median Family Income	\$9,590	_____	_____
Percent Families w/Income Less than Poverty Level	10.7	_____	_____
EMPLOYMENT			
Percent in Labor Force of persons 16 years old and over	58	_____	_____
Percent Workers in County of Residence	74.8	_____	_____
Percent Workers in White Collar Occupations	48.2	_____	_____
Percent Workers Employed by Government	16.1	_____	_____

Question:

Write a paragraph describing how your county compares to State and national patterns. To what kind of public policies and programs might these data relate? Do any of the data merit further exploration?

Exercise 6. COMPARING NEIGHBORHOODS IN A METROPOLITAN AREA

Publication needed: A PHC(1) *Census Tracts* report for an SMSA of choice.

Census data are often used to compare the characteristics of different population groups. For this exercise, use a census tract report for an SMSA you live in or in which you are interested. Pick two tracts to compare, basing your selection on characteristics of interest to you. Consider possibilities such as one you have lived in, one with a large minority population, one which is outside the central city limits, one with a high median family income, one with a large proportion in group quarters, or one with a relatively large elderly or young population. Fill in the table with the appropriate summary statistics for each tract and the SMSA as a whole. Answer the questions on page 17.

Census Statistics For Selected Tracts [Data From PHC(1) Reports]

Report Table No.	Subject	SMSA	Tract No. _____	Tract No. _____
P-1	Total population	_____	_____	_____
P-1	Percent Negro	_____	_____	_____
P-1	Number of persons other than white or Negro	_____	_____	_____
P-1	Number of persons age 65 and over	_____	_____	_____
P-1	Percent of all persons who are age 65 and over	_____	_____	_____
P-1	Average number of persons per household	_____	_____	_____
P-1	Percent of children under 18 years who are <i>not</i> in husband-wife families	_____	_____	_____
P-2	Percent of persons 16-21 years old, not high school graduates and not enrolled in school (dropouts)	_____	_____	_____
P-2	Median years school completed for persons 25 and over	_____	_____	_____
P-2	Number of persons who went to work by private auto	_____	_____	_____
P-2	Number of persons who went to work by public transportation	_____	_____	_____
P-3	Number of working mothers of children under age 6 with husband present in household	_____	_____	_____

Census Statistics for Selected Tracts [Data From PHC(1) Reports] -Continued

Report Table No.	Subject	SMSA	Tract No. _____	Tract No. _____
P-3	List the two industries employing the most persons	_____	_____	_____
P-4	Median family income	_____	_____	_____
P-4	Percent of families below poverty level	_____	_____	_____
H-1	One-person households	_____	_____	_____
H-1	Number of housing units with more than one person per room	_____	_____	_____
H-1	Median monthly rent of renter occupied units	_____	_____	_____
H-2	Number of single-family houses	_____	_____	_____
H-2	Number of families who had lived there more than 20 years	_____	_____	_____
H-2	Number of households without an automobile	_____	_____	_____

Question 1

Write a short description comparing the two census tracts and the SMSA. (Look for interrelationships in the data—don't just catalog the numbers.)

Question 2

If you worked for a bus company which is looking for likely new routes, what types of decisions might you make based on the information about the two tracts?

Question 3

If you were a city planner charged with locating a public health facility, what decisions would you make about the suitability of the two tracts for these facilities? What other service facilities might be indicated by the tract characteristics?

Question 4

Compute the standard error for any two sample data variables. (See app. C, pp. 17-19 in the *Census Tracts* report.)

answers to exercises

Exercise 1.

(a) Places 2,500 to 10,000 for the State of Maryland in 1970

(b) (1) This question can be answered from the information under "place of birth" (or "lifetime migration") and "residence in 1965" (or "recent migration"), depending on how you choose to interpret the question. Place of birth shows that 34 percent (2963/8701) of the population was born in the State of Maryland and also lived there in 1970 ("born in State of residence"). Almost six out of ten (5106/8701) Columbia 1970 residents were born in a State outside of Maryland but had moved to Columbia, Maryland, by 1970. (Note: Some were also foreign-born, did not report their State of birth, or were born abroad, at sea, etc.). Most were born in the Northeast or the South:

Northeast	(220/8701)	25%
North Central	(995/8701)	11
South	(1704/8701)	20
West	(207/8701)	2

From "residence in 1965," we learn that less than 9 percent (647/7462) lived in the same house in Columbia in 1965 and 1970. About 36 percent (2658/7462) lived someplace in Maryland in 1965 and moved to Columbia by 1970 while 42 percent moved to Columbia from a State outside Maryland between 1965 and 1970. The recent immigrants from other States were primarily from the Northeast and the South:

Northeast	(1283/7462)	17%
North Central	(721/7462)	10
South	(974/7462)	13
West	(154/7462)	2

By either the lifetime or recent migration measure, most Columbians are from out-of-State, and the planner would probably want to study further the characteristics of those migrants.

(2) The high school dropout problem can be approximated by the percent of those aged 14-17 not enrolled in school ("school enrollment"):

Age	Percent Enrolled	Percent not enrolled (dropout approximation)
14-15	98.8	1.2
16-17	99.9	0.1

(3) "Years of school completed" for persons over age 25 indicates that 349 people have less than a high school diploma in Columbia—only 8 percent of the population over 25 years of age. In fact, half the population has at least 4 years of college.

(4) In 1970, 26 males (1.1 percent) over age 16 were unemployed while 2,257 were employed. The second part of the question is a trick—it cannot be answered from the information given. Some may think that "unemployed" has the same meaning as "not in the labor force," but this is not the case. The Census Bureau consistently uses the same phrases and terms for particular meanings. Users should always read the definitions of the terms they are interested in, and these definitions can be found in appendices A and B of the 1970 census reports.

Exercise 2.

Question 1 – Variables (examples only –many choices possible)

Tenure – identifies homeowners versus renters

Income in 1969 – middle income residents may be the most likely customers assuming that low income people do not have enough purchasing power to buy your wares and high income people would have home improvements done professionally. Value of home could also be used.

Year structure built – assuming that new homes do not need much work.

Age of homeowner – younger homeowners probably are more likely to be do-it-yourselfers than older homeowners.

Question 2 – Areas

Census tracts – convenient sized units of analysis; both complete count and sample data (e.g., income and year structure built) are available.

Cities – probably too large a unit of analysis

Enumeration districts or block groups – data are not available in printed reports, only on computer tape.

Computer use may or may not be practical depending on the resources of your firm.

Blocks –sample data items are not available.

Question 3 – Report

If the PHC(1) *Census Tracts* report is selected, you will find that the age of homeowner or age of household head for owner-occupied units is not available.

Exercise 3.

Question 1 – Statement of the Research Problem

(a) Geographic levels – possible choices

• Rural Areas

Advantages—Data are published for this level.

Disadvantages—Rural areas are in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan places, so it is difficult to control for central city influence.

Exercise 3.—Continued

● Nonmetropolitan Areas

Advantages—Data are published at this level. Excludes population which is economically and socially integrated with a central city.

Disadvantages—Includes urban population (although the urban population is not dense enough or large enough to meet SMSA criteria).

● Counties in which 50 percent (or some other specified degree) of the population is classified rural.

Advantages—Allows for the study of characteristics on a continuum (those in 100 percent rural counties may be different from those with considerable "urban influence.") Also, considerable data are available for counties.

Disadvantages—The data are not tabulated this way and have to be specially tabulated, although use of the computer eases this task to manageable proportions.

● Places 1,000-2,500 Inhabitants

Advantages—Some data tabulated for this category.

Disadvantages—Excludes those people in places under a population of 1,000.

(b) Subject Variables—possible choices

65 years old and over, by residence in a nursing home

65 years old and over, by poverty status

65 years old and over, by lacking some or all plumbing facilities by wood fuel used

65 years old and over, by median weeks worked

65 years old and over, by contract rent over \$100 by presence of children under 18

65 years old and over, by owner occupied homes valued less than \$15,000

Question 2 — Terminology

Senior citizens could be defined in terms of age. You could choose the category of "persons 60 years old and over," though age 65 as a cutoff has the advantage that it is more frequently reported in census tables. The introductory material and cross-reference guide in the *Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports* helps you systematically find the appropriate census terminology. It would also be acceptable, though more time consuming, to browse through data reports until you found appropriate categories.

Question 3 — Sources

- Table Finding Guide — (in the front of a PC(1) or HC(1) report)
- Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports*
- Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes*
- 1970 Census Users' Guide, Part II*
- For other reports not listed in either index (from b or c above), *DAD #39, "Reports Related to the 1970 Census of Population and Housing"* is a good source. It

describes the subject reports [PC(2) and HC(7)], for example. Students might wish to see if the particular subject reports, PC(2)-4E ("Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters") and HC(7)-2 ("Housing of Senior Citizens") have anything that would be helpful to them. Students should also check figure 1 (contents of the 1970 census) and/or the questionnaire to be sure the variables of interest were asked in the census.

Question 4 — Other Sources

Check the appendix of the *Statistical Abstract*, which lists other government data sources. Also check the *American Statistics Index*.

Exercise 4.

- You would be counted at your "usual place of residence." Even if you spend weekends at your parents' home, but normally live in a dormitory 4 or more days of the week, you would be counted at the dorm. (Reference PC(1)-C, p. app. 1.)
- Unincorporated place. (Reference PC(1)-C, p. app. 3.)
- Professional, technical, and kindred workers; managers and administrators, except farm; sales workers; and clerical and kindred workers. (Reference PC(1)-C, p. app. 21.)
- The answer depends on whether you were living with people who were related to you, i.e., in a family. If you were living alone or with others not related to you, you would have been above the poverty level. If you were part of a family, the total family income is used. If the family income was \$2,000, then you would have been below the threshold for the poverty level in 1969 (exception: If the family was on a farm and had either a female head or a head aged 65 or over). The thresholds for more recent years have been adjusted to account for inflation. (Reference PC(1)-C, p. app. 30.)
- Sampling variability is discussed on pages app. 44 to app. 47. Table C on page app. 46 gives an approximate standard error for 250 (row) in a population of 10,000 (column) of 30. This must be adjusted by the factor in table E for labor force status. (Factors may vary from State to State.) If the factor is 0.8, the estimated standard error is $30 \times 0.8 = 24$. The 95 percent confidence interval would be 250 plus or minus 48, or 202 to 298. Plans for a daycare center for each 50 working mothers would have to be flexible enough to allow for either one more or one less daycare center or have flexibility in the capacity of each center.

Exercise 5 and 6

No answers are provided for these exercises.

for further information

To Obtain Information About Census Products and Services:

Data Access and Use Staff, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 Telephone: (301) 763-7454

Census Bureau Regional Offices:

Atlanta, GA	(404) 526-2271	1365 Peachtree St., NE, Room 619 30309
Boston, MA	(617) 223-2327	441 Stuart St., 10th Floor 02116
Charlotte, NC	(704) 372-7471	Addison Bldg., Room 510, 222 South Church St. 28202
Chicago, IL	(312) 353-6251	55 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1304 60604
Dallas TX	(214) 749-2814	1100 Commerce St., Room 3054 75202
Denver, CO	(303) 234-3924	11011 West 6th Ave., Box 25207 80225
Detroit, MI	(313) 226-7742	Washington Blvd., Bldg. Room 2100 48226
Kansas City, KN	(816) 374-4601	One Gateway Center, 4th & State Sts. 66101
Los Angeles, CA	(213) 824-7291	11777 San Vicente Blvd., 8th Floor 90049
New York, NY	(212) 264-3860	Federal Office Bldg., Room 4102, 26 Federal Plaza 10007
Philadelphia, PA	(215) 597-4920	William J. Green, Jr. Federal Bldg., Room 9244, 600 Arch St. 19106
Seattle, WA	(206) 442-7800	Lake Union Bldg., 1700 Westlake Ave., North 98109

To Obtain or Order:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Tape Products • Census Maps • Special Tabulations • Microfilm (First Count and Fifth Count—
County and MCD/CCD Tabulations) | } | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer Services Branch Data User Services Division Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: (301) 763-5266 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche of Final Printed Reports | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of the Census Library Washington, D.C. 20233 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data User News (Subscription: \$4/year) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subscriber Services Section (Publications) Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 |

To Obtain Orders Forms for Reports or To Order Reports From the 1970 Census:

Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C. 20233.

Printed reports from the 1970 census may also be reviewed at the U.S. Department of Commerce district offices listed on page 22.

u.s. department of commerce district offices

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., 87101, Suite 1015, 505 Marquette (505) 766-2386.

ANCHORAGE, 99501, 632 Sixth Ave., Hill Bldg., Suite 412 (907) 265-5307.

ATLANTA, 30309, Suite 600, 1365 Peachtree St., N.E. (404) 526-6000.

BALTIMORE, 21202, 415 U.S. Customhouse, Gay and Lombard Sts. (301) 962-3560.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., 35205, Suite 200-201, 908 S. 20th St. (205) 254-1331.

BOSTON, 02116, 10th Floor, 441 Stuart St., (617) 223-2312.

BUFFALO, N.Y., 14202, Room 1312, Federal Bldg., 111 W. Huron St. (716) 842-3208.

CHARLESTON, W.VA., 25301, 3000 New Federal Office Bldg., 500 Quarrier St. (304) 343-6181, Ext. 375.

CHEYENNE, WYO., 82001, 6022 O'Mahoney Federal Center, 2120 Capitol Ave. (307) 778-2151.

CHICAGO, 60603, Suite 1304, 55 E. Jackson Blvd. (312) 353-4450.

CINCINNATI, 45202, 8028 Federal Office Bldg., 550 Main St. (513) 684-2944.

CLEVELAND, 44114, Room 600, 666 Euclid Av. (216) 522-4750.

COLUMBIA, S.C., 29204, Forest Center, 2611 Forest Dr. (803) 765-5345.

DALLAS, 75202, Room 3E7, 1100 Commerce St. (214) 749-1515.

DENVER, 80202, Room 161, New Custom House, 19th and Stout Sts. (303) 837-3246.

DES MOINES, IOWA, 50309, 609 Federal Bldg., 210 Walnut St. (515) 284-4222.

DETROIT, 48226, 445 Federal Bldg. (313) 226-3650.

GREENSBORO, N.C., 27402, 203 Federal Bldg., W. Market St., P.O. Box 1950. (919) 275-9111, Ext. 345.

HARTFORD, CONN. 06103, Room 610-B, Federal Office Bldg., 450 Main St. (203) 244-3530.

HONOLULU, 96813, 286 Alexander Young Bldg., 1015 Bishop St. (808) 546-8694.

HOUSTON, 77002, 1017 Federal Office Bldg. 201 Fannin St. (713) 226-4231.

INDIANAPOLIS, 46204, 357 Federal Office Bldg., 46 E. Ohio St. (317) 269-6214.

LOS ANGELES, 90024, 11777 San Vicente Blvd. (213) 824-7591.

MEMPHIS, 38103, Room 710, 147 Jefferson Ave. (901) 534-3213.

MIAMI, 33130, Rm. 821, City National Bank Bldg., 25 W. Flagler St. (305) 350-5267.

MILWAUKEE, 53203, 517 East Wisconsin Ave. (414) 224-3473.

MINNEAPOLIS, 55401, 306 Federal Bldg., 110 S. Fourth St. (612) 725-2133.

NEW ORLEANS, 70130, Room 432, International Trade Mart, 2 Canal St. (504) 589-6546.

NEW YORK, 10007, 41st Floor, Federal Office Bldg., 26 Federal Plaza, Foley Sq. (212) 264-0634.

NEWARK, N.J., 07102, 4th floor, Gateway Bldg. (201) 645-6214.

OMAHA, NEBR., 68102, Suite 703A, 1815 Capitol Av. (402) 221-3665.

PHILADELPHIA, 19106, 9448 Federal Bldg., 600 Arch St. (215) 597-2850.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., 85004, 508 Greater Arizona Savings Bldg., 112 N. Central Ave. (602) 261-3285.

PITTSBURGH, 15222, 431 Federal Bldg., 1000 Liberty Ave. (412) 644-2850.

PORTLAND, ORE., 97205, Room 618, 1220 S.W. Third Ave. (503) 221-3001.

RENO, NEV., 89502, 2028 Federal Bldg. 300 Booth St. (702) 784-5203.

RICHMOND, VA., 23240, 8010 Federal Bldg., 400 N. 8th St. (804) 782-2246.

ST. LOUIS, 63105, Chromalloy Bldg., 120 S. Central Ave. (314) 425-3302.

SALT LAKE CITY, 84138, 1203 Federal Bldg., 125 S. State St. (801) 524-5116.

SAN FRANCISCO, 94102, Federal Bldg., Box 36013, 450 Golden Gate Ave., (415) 556-5860.

SAN JUAN, P.R., 00902, Room 100, Post Office Bldg. (809) 723-4640.

SAVANNAH, 31402, 235 U.S. Courthouse and Post Office Bldg., 125-29 Bull St. (912) 232-4204.

SEATTLE, 98109, 706 Lake Union Bldg., 1700 Westlake Ave., North (206) 442-5615.

CASE STUDY
THE LOCATION OF A PLAYGROUND *

- Using Census Data for Small Areas -

Situation: A city Parks and Recreation Director was recently appointed in a metropolitan area of about 100,000 people; the central city, Middletown, has about 65,000. The immediate task of the park director is to present a plan to the city manager for locating a new city playground in a neighborhood with a large number of children from low-income families where there is currently a lack of play areas. The playgrounds are used most regularly by children aged 5-14. The plan must be presented to the city council with documentation for the recommendation.

What does the park director need to know?

- Where in the city are the playground users?
- Where are the existing playgrounds?
- Where is land available for a playground?
- Where are the neighborhoods with a large number of children from low-income families?

Where should the park director go to get her information?

- Some is available from her own office (e.g., location of existing playgrounds). She has a large map of the city and draws in the boundaries of the existing parks.
- To determine where land is available, the park director goes to the city planning office and discusses the problem with the director who shows her a map of all existing vacant land sites. The two identify several possible locations which they map onto a cellophane sheet to overlay on the map of other park locations. (See page 5.)
- The park director still needs to know the location of low-income families with children. The city planner suggests she consult 1970 Census data to obtain the information. Age and income data are available for neighborhood-like areas in SMSA's called "census

* This case study was prepared by Cynthia Murray Taeuber, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, (301/763-7019), as part of a curriculum support project for college classes. The contents of these materials are preliminary and comments are invited.

tracts." ^{1/} The planner explains that SMSA stands for "standard metropolitan statistical area," which in 1970, comprised a county with a central city (or twin cities) of 50,000 or more persons plus contiguous counties which were socially and economically integrated with the central county. Census tracts are subdivisions of SMSA's. For a more complete definition, they refer to the 1970 Census Users' Guide, "1970 Census Geography: Concepts, Products, and Programs" (Data Access Description #33), ^{2/} and the statistical publications themselves. The planner explains that Middletown is part of an SMSA so there is a printed publication with the needed data which is referred to as a Census Tract Report. The top left corner of the report has the code "PHC(1)" which is another way to refer to this series of Census reports. The P and H together in the code indicate that the report has data from both the population and housing censuses.

They open the PHC(1) report and look at Table P-1 (reproduced on pages 7-9 of this case study) which gives age data for both males and females (referred to as "age by sex") for the entire county, the city, and the remainder of the county ("balance"), and for the individual census tracts. Studying the table further, they see the lines are marked "Male, 5 to 9 years" and "Male, 10 to 14 years" and the equivalent lines for females. If she uses these data, she can add the columns on the office adding machine to obtain the total number of children aged 5-14.

They then turn to the back of the report where there is a map showing the boundaries of the census tracts and the tract numbers corresponding to the numbers in the table (shown on the map on page 13). From the table of contents they identify Table P-4 titled "Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970" (reproduced on pages 10-12 of this case study). This table shows the income distribution and data for "income below the poverty level." The poverty index provides a range of low-income cutoffs adjusted by factors such as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under age 18, and farm and nonfarm residence. (See Appendix B.)

There are a number of choices among the types of data which might be used to describe the income characteristics of each tract:

- (1) an income distribution;
- (2) the mean or median income;

^{1/} Small-area data are also available outside SMSA's. See Appendix A for a discussion of small-area data availability.

^{2/} 1970 Census Users' Guide, Part I, is available for \$2.35 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of Data Access Description #33 are available by writing to the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

- (3) the number of families whose incomes are from public assistance or public welfare;
- (4) percent of families with a given ratio of family income to the poverty level less than 1.0 (the standard definition of poverty used in 1970);
- (5) the number of families with incomes below the poverty level; or
- (6) the number of families with incomes below the poverty level with related children under 18 years.

Similar data are available for the black and Spanish-language population in Tables P-5 through P-8 for tracts with at least 400 members of the specified group. (These tables are not reproduced in this report.)

The park director studies each possibility in light of her particular needs. She must first decide on a definition of low-income. She can use the 1970 census poverty index or her own operational definition using the income data in options 1 or 2. Even doing that, however, with options 1-5, she can find areas with a concentration of low-income families but she won't know if children were present (a recommendation to place a playground in a predominantly low-income elderly neighborhood would not win the park director a promotion!). Option 6 is a count of families with children under 18 and whose family income is below the poverty level. She cannot directly determine the number of 5-14 year olds from this summary. Thus she has the following choices:

- (1) Use counts of low-income families with children under 18 (Table P-4) and the counts of children aged 5-14 (Table P-1) from all families.
- (2) Approximate the number of 5-14 year olds in low-income families. An approximation can be made by using Table P-4 to compute the number of related children under age 18 in low-income families (multiply the mean number of such children by the number of low-income families with children). Then, using the age data for the total population from Table P-1, compute the proportion of the under age 18 population which is 5-14 years old and apply that to the number of children in low-income families. Appendix C of this case study illustrates the method of approximating. Note that the mean number of children in the families varies considerably and it is not sufficient to make a decision based solely on the number of families.
- (3) Get the data in the exact form desired by a "special tabulation" from the Census Bureau. The park director called the Census Bureau for a rough estimate and found that a special tabulation would cost about \$3,000.

She decided that in this particular case it was not worth the expense of a special tabulation. With the aid of a calculator, she filled in the computation sheet shown in Figure 2 (page 6) to estimate the number of children aged 5-14 in low-income families. While developing the computation sheet, she noticed that tracts 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 17 have data listed in three places: under "Middletown", the "balance of county", and "totals for split tracts." These split tracts, as shown on the tract maps,

cross the city boundaries (broken line), and thus separate data are given for the part of the tract in the city of Middletown, the part outside the city (balance columns), and the total for the entire tract. For this study she used only the data for the Middletown section of the tracts.

The city planner discussed some aspects of the data the user should be aware of:

- The census was taken April 1, 1970. After several years, the characteristics of the population change, especially for small geographic areas, as people age and move in and out of the area. Lacking a source of more recent data, the park director can only assume that the relationship among the tracts are relatively the same as they were in 1970.
- Census data can never be viewed as exact. In any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors occur although efforts are made to keep these non-sampling errors at an acceptably low level. Also, some data are based on a sample and thus subject to sampling variability. (See Appendix D for a more complete discussion.)
- Sometimes data are omitted and replaced by "... " in the data tables. This occurs when (1) the number of people in a certain category is so small that it might be possible to identify them if the information were released and thus the data are withheld to maintain confidentiality; or (2) when the base of a derived figure (such as median or percentage) is too small to provide reliable data, the statistics are not computed to maintain data quality.

The park director reviewed the data with others in the community who worked in the tracts she picked as possible location sites and then she wrote her report for the city council.

EXERCISES

- (1) Compute an approximation of the number of children aged 5-14 in low-income families in Middletown (Use Figure 2. An illustration of the computation is in Appendix C of this case study.).
- (2) Enter onto the map on page 13 the figures for the approximate number of related children aged 5-14 in low-income families in the census tracts of Middletown.
- (3) Make a second map showing the number of all children aged 5-14 in the census tracts of Middletown.
- (4) Write a report for the city council recommending a location site for the playground in a tract with a relatively large number of children from low-income families with limited playground facilities. Consider in your recommendation the supplementary information on the total number of children aged 5-14 in the tracts as this will impact on the total demand for play space and equipment.

FIGURE 1
EXISTING PLAYGROUNDS, PARKS, AND POSSIBLE LAND SITES: 1971
Census Tracts in Middletown and Vicinity

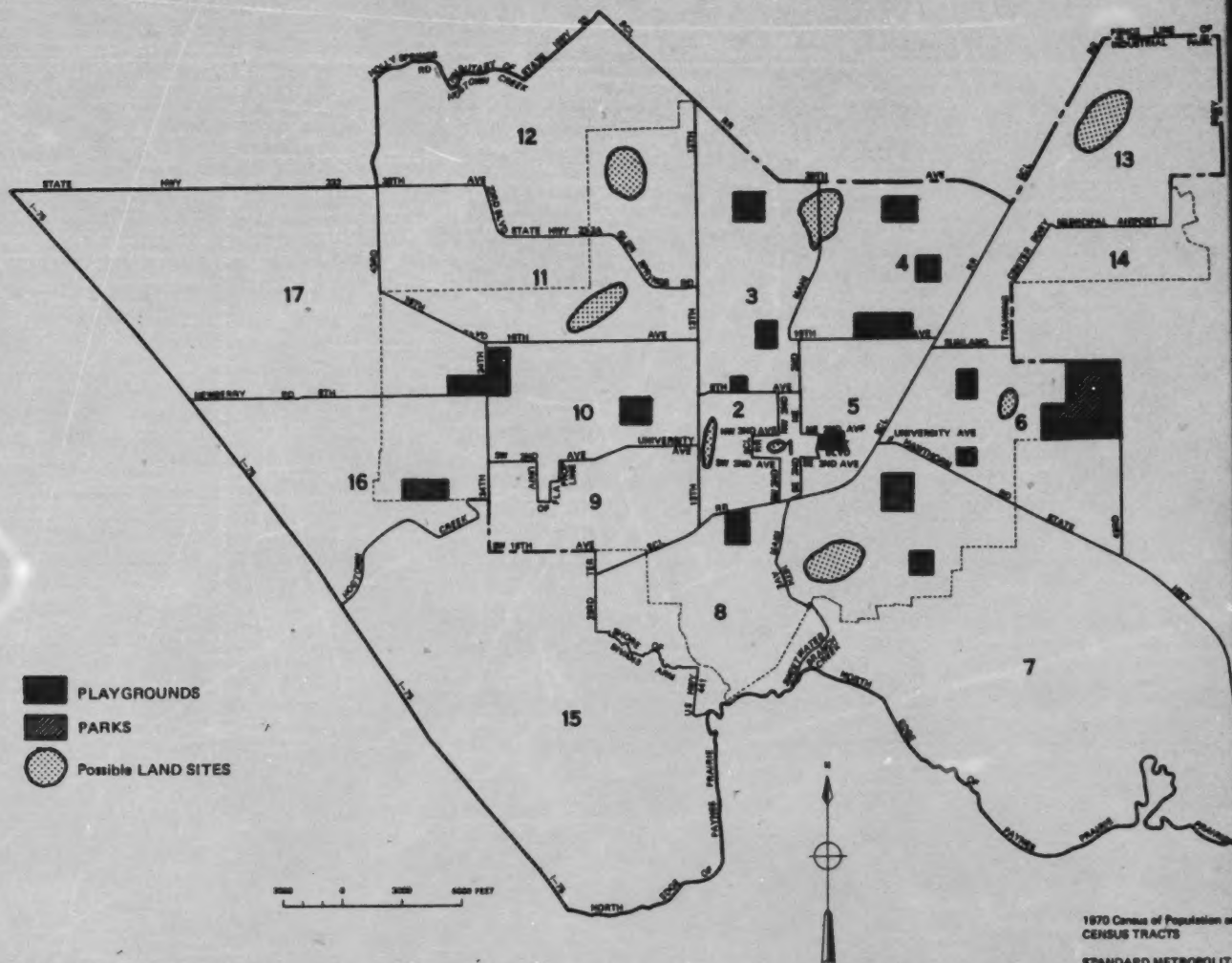
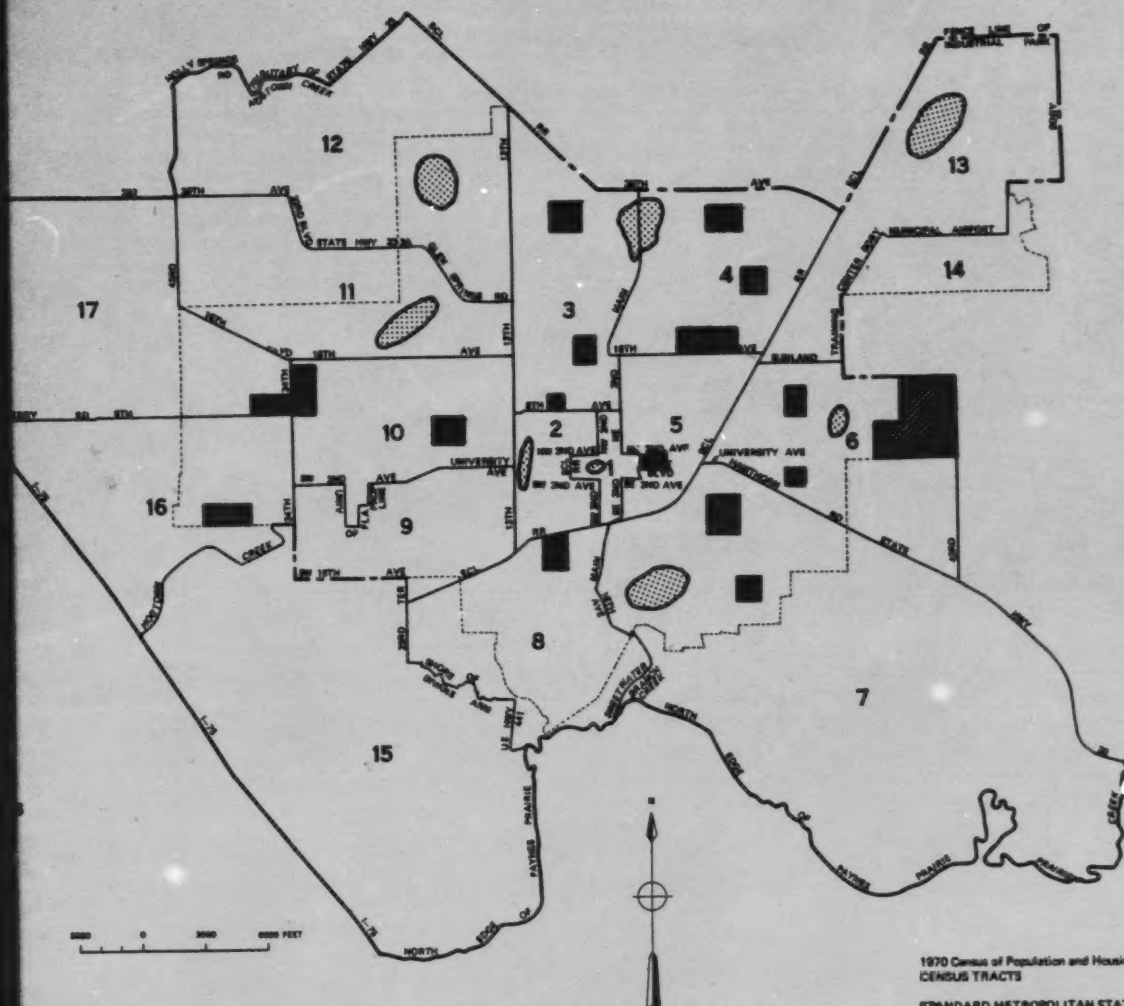


FIGURE 1

ING PLAYGROUNDS, PARKS, AND POSSIBLE LAND SITES: 1971
Census Tracts in Middletown and Vicinity



1970 Census of Population and Housing
CENSUS TRACTS

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
Final Report PHC(1)

FIGURE 2

Computation of an Approximation of the Number of Children
Aged 5-14 in Low-Income Families in Middletown: 1970

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tract No.	Number of children under 18 in low- ^{1/} income families ^{2/}	Total No. of 5-14 yr. olds	Total No. un- der 18 yrs.	<u>Pop. aged 5-14</u> <u>Pop. under 18</u>	Estimated No. aged 5-14 in l families
Total SMSA	7137 ^{2/}	18861	32923	0.57	4068
Middletown	3699	10098	17922	0.56	2071
0001					
0002					
0003					
0004					
0005					
0006					
0007					
0008					
0009					
0010					
0011					
0012					
0013					
0014					
0016					
0017					

61 ^{1/} These do not add to 3699 because of suppression in tracts 0001 and 0017.

^{2/} Middletown plus the balance do not add to 7137 because of rounding.

9

50

not add to 3699 because of suppression in tracts 0001 and 0017.

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Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population: 1970

(The minimum line for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Census Tracts	County			MIDDLETOWN										
	Total	Middle-town	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	
RACE														
All persons	104 764	64 310	40 234	998	4 136	3 981	3 840	4 940	4 916	3 997	4 680	9 338	5 899	
White	82 665	52 648	30 417	410	3 774	3 768	3 807	4 827	4 806	3 993	4 537	8 334	5 718	
Negro	21 563	12 041	9 322	178	2 857	210	36	94	3 105	4 900	42	94	36	
Percent Negro	20.6	18.7	23.7	38.0	45.7	3.5	0.6	1.9	77.3	81.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	
AGE BY SEX														
Male, all ages	50 217	28 278	19 048	367	2 090	2 002	2 791	2 271	1 880	2 947	2 266	4 794	2 688	
Under 5 years	1 348	761	467	1	172	237	337	167	233	254	69	314	142	
5 and 9 years	1 732	1 049	703	1	64	82	126	67	103	133	20	66	34	
10 to 14 years	4 089	2 443	1 646	17	163	206	272	189	280	436	38	99	192	
15 to 19 years	6 770	4 080	2 690	1	39	37	61	37	48	82	5	33	32	
20 to 24 years	9 577	5 334	4 243	6	25	40	87	33	54	89	11	21	43	
25 to 29 years	4 791	2 329	2 462	17	134	174	329	170	272	395	48	27	283	
30 to 34 years	6 914	4 080	2 834	4	25	33	52	40	51	59	11	2	45	
35 to 39 years	6 546	4 699	1 887	29	343	214	312	206	170	304	146	2 047	292	
40 to 44 years	9 939	6 444	3 495	8	31	30	63	53	36	79	10	1	51	
45 to 49 years	8 646	4 446	4 200	1	34	42	43	28	41	51	7	2	36	
50 to 54 years	6 894	3 909	2 985	3	40	40	38	42	45	49	13	21	32	
55 to 59 years	1 007	1 485	322	5	56	46	39	40	29	60	20	1 911	28	
60 to 64 years	2 050	1 725	325	7	182	48	29	53	29	48	94	1 022	95	
65 to 69 years	9 139	7 261	1 898	68	925	496	135	423	168	228	1 479	1 691	883	
70 to 74 years	2 171	1 538	633	11	212	85	27	71	46	61	289	671	194	
75 years and over	2 364	1 867	507	14	345	120	30	111	38	47	495	437	287	
20 to 34 years	7 640	4 080	3 560	33	399	280	490	357	212	327	449	388	424	
35 to 44 years	4 438	2 354	2 072	8	165	246	295	216	152	243	83	42	244	
45 to 54 years	4 791	2 371	2 420	8	178	246	312	170	243	348	42	24	194	
55 to 64 years	1 718	1 485	233	16	117	71	117	80	63	51	1	1	32	
65 to 74 years	1 492	771	721	8	110	109	38	66	54	99	30	1	138	
75 years and over	1 853	931	922	17	139	139	30	136	79	109	35	1	138	
Female, all ages	54 547	36 032	21 186	386	2 046	2 079	2 049	2 669	2 146	2 180	2 188	4 591	2 791	
Under 5 years	4 367	2 561	1 566	14	182	215	340	167	243	254	92	314	142	
5 and 9 years	1 439	873	566	3	54	76	121	65	97	148	27	63	34	
10 to 14 years	4 288	2 430	1 858	8	161	197	236	153	263	386	54	94	177	
15 to 19 years	6 771	4 080	2 691	3	40	39	60	31	45	84	12	25	29	
20 to 24 years	9 577	5 334	4 243	3	31	43	84	38	53	89	14	21	37	
25 to 29 years	4 791	2 329	2 462	29	163	206	272	189	280	436	38	99	192	
30 to 34 years	6 914	4 080	2 834	5	40	50	55	37	57	80	5	3	43	
35 to 39 years	6 074	4 285	1 789	34	408	246	255	212	216	333	172	1 387	247	
40 to 44 years	8 564	4 444	4 120	1	31	42	55	32	51	72	7	1	49	
45 to 49 years	8 646	4 471	4 175	4	36	47	48	38	54	62	9	3	48	
50 to 54 years	1 007	1 485	322	4	27	46	63	45	36	76	14	17	47	
55 to 59 years	1 632	1 316	316	9	71	44	49	39	35	53	39	816	47	
60 to 64 years	1 854	1 334	520	14	242	70	29	48	40	68	104	730	62	
65 to 69 years	8 519	4 492	4 027	57	1 022	497	257	348	227	279	1 195	1 464	642	
70 to 74 years	2 168	1 512	656	13	34	79	40	75	46	54	327	632	85	
75 years and over	2 007	1 448	559	14	234	120	29	77	50	53	284	235	186	
20 to 34 years	7 135	4 238	2 897	22	274	423	526	309	288	420	279	339	313	
35 to 44 years	5 041	2 463	2 578	21	186	268	484	316	212	312	79	38	276	
45 to 54 years	4 711	2 480	2 231	34	220	239	258	186	184	295	75	6	353	
55 to 64 years	1 927	1 667	260	14	128	157	73	140	67	112	32	7	167	
65 to 74 years	1 764	1 016	748	16	141	168	53	149	91	88	29	1	146	
75 years and over	2 348	1 311	1 037	38	216	211	44	228	98	121	29	1	179	
75 years and over	1 498	817	681	37	164	118	51	137	50	53	41	1	98	
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD														
All persons	104 764	64 310	40 234	998	4 136	3 981	3 840	4 940	4 916	3 997	4 680	9 338	5 899	
In households	95 176	55 219	39 957	580	3 344	3 533	3 354	4 877	4 003	3 999	4 315	2 430	5 137	
Head of household	31 115	18 777	12 338	368	2 188	2 284	1 544	1 822	1 146	1 563	1 747	938	2 054	
Spouse	23 729	13 571	10 158	119	1 034	1 661	1 430	1 314	941	1 318	1 099	931	1 488	
Primary individual	7 286	5 266	2 180	149	1 154	1 425	1 114	518	268	345	1 048	277	1 074	
With of head	20 147	11 384	8 763	87	639	1 436	1 283	1 121	640	680	639	914	1 274	
Other relative of head	39 091	20 897	18 194	146	1 008	1 925	2 671	1 660	2 144	3 321	1 483	772	1 770	
Not related to head	4 023	4 161	642	39	909	258	56	264	73	137	1 448	3	421	
In group quarters	9 588	9 291	377	13	772	18	6	63	13	98	115	9 865	272	
Persons per household	3.06	2.94	3.24	2.16	2.45	2.40	3.60	3.46	3.49	3.77	2.58	2.77	2.49	
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN														
All families	30 720	15 371	10 188	119	1 004	1 601	1 020	1 314	941	1 318	699	901	1 488	
With own children under 18 years	13 252	7 416	5 836	31	431	756	1 034	567	377	640	218	523	645	
Number of children	29 137	15 094	14 043	85	936	1 377	2 225	1 146	1 313	2 236	767	1 324	1 324	
With own children under 18 years	28 147	11 394	9 753	87	699	1 436	1 980	1 191	698	960	605	914	1 376	
Number of children	11 318	6 285	5 113	22	272	649	941	499	377	502	195	319	396	
Percent of total under 18 years	24 632	12 917	11 715	63	663	1 193	2 023	1 083	954	1 470	334	746	1 257	
Percent of total under 18 years	74.8	72.1	76.1	51.2	49.4	68.3	68.5	79.2	55.4	53.9	62.8	91.8	91.8	
Families with other male head	394	399	395	1	66	38	34	37	46	36	1	1	36	
With own children under 18 years	318	35	133	1	9	4	11	12	9	27	2	3	4	
Number of children	478	179	291	2	19	6	18	24	18	64	4	2	5	
Families with female head	2 960	1 660	1 300	27	296	190	193	168	234	404	90	15	168	
With own children under 18 years	1 714	1 116	680	9	150	101	82	64	191	282	21	14	45	
Number of children	4 005	2 398	1 437	20	344	178	184	139	341	792	40	19	72	
Percent of total under 18 years	12.3	14.5	9.6	16.3	30.2	12.9	6.8	11.8	30.4	29.1	16.1	2.3	5.3	
Persons under 18 years	32 933	17 922	15 081	123	1 140	1 486	2 286	1 267	1 779	2 736	395	638	1 370	
MARRIAGE STATUS														
Male, 14 years old and over	39 013	20 119	13 094	209	2 481	2 081	1 754	1 886	1 174	1 797	2 060	4 913	2 946	
Single	15 742	12 084	3 728	96	1 406	1 022	285	1 084	334	542	1 408	3 272	1 152	
Married	21 680	12 170	9 438	168	857	1 510	1 312	1 164	764	1 027	634	939	1 353	
Separated	634	354	280	6	112	53	6	15	29	88	19	1	15	
Widowed	743	401	342	10	101	30	28	38	30	77	14	1	25	
Divorced	908	544	364	16	87	69	37	78	44	61	64	3	36	
Female, 14 years old and over	39 534	20 221	13 313	270	2 699	2 347	1 940	2 160	1 477	2 060	1 947	4 949	2 988	
Single	12 312	9 452	2 860	69	1 368	1 322	386	644	287	551	1 138	2 494	613	
Married	22 082	12 330	9 722	111	870	1 539	1 280	1 187	803	1 180	647	932	1 353	
Separated	602	451	151	17	146	48	27	76	28	10	19	1	19	
Widowed	3 092	2 209	1 083	81	419	325	111	322	173	343	33	18	226	
Divorced	1 705	1 153	550	17	152	151	100	149	105	119	69	13	66	

CENSUS TRACTS

MIDDLETOWN SMSA P-1

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Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population: 1970-Continued

(For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Census Tracts	MIDDLETOWN - Can.						Balance of County									
	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0013	Tract 0014	Tract 0016	Tract 0017	Tract 0008	Tract 0007	Tract 0006	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0014	Tract 0015	Tract 0016		
RACE																
All persons	2 097	2 313	2 095	38	2 515	2 237	155	2 467	16	1 475	1 636	2 358	2 988	2 984	334	
White	2 016	2 303	1 604	21	3 485	2 223	125	2 381	16	1 439	1 018	1 927	3 754	237	237	
Negro	2	8	486	27	5	1	-	22	-	4	10	430	213	74	74	
Percent Negro	0.1	0.3	23.2	63.8	0.1	-	-	0.9	-	0.3	1.0	18.2	5.3	22.2		
AGE BY SEX																
Male, all ages	993	1 130	1 167	54	1 783	1 164	58	1 188	9	737	860	1 184	2 064	158		
Under 5 years	92	127	15	-	137	132	7	140	1	88	67	133	173	12		
5 to 9 years	38	37	10	-	65	57	3	49	1	40	25	39	53	3		
10 to 14 years	109	109	103	-	184	163	5	137	-	103	73	149	130	22		
15 to 19 years	14	27	10	-	31	31	-	21	-	15	13	30	38	4		
20 to 24 years	22	23	12	-	35	33	2	31	-	26	14	27	23	4		
25 to 29 years	133	92	211	2	190	136	4	137	-	79	37	137	114	18		
30 to 34 years	33	20	35	1	33	24	1	21	-	21	10	26	22	2		
35 to 39 years	106	71	58	2	133	104	8	98	1	76	38	95	131	13		
40 to 44 years	30	19	48	-	39	27	1	23	-	19	5	31	25	3		
45 to 49 years	31	11	51	2	25	31	2	21	1	16	8	13	27	2		
50 to 54 years	20	12	52	-	27	22	-	19	-	14	5	15	36	2		
55 to 59 years	15	14	56	-	16	18	3	22	-	14	5	18	36	2		
60 to 64 years	10	15	49	-	26	6	12	12	-	21	29	88	643	6		
65 to 69 years	54	210	222	15	284	48	3	141	-	21	29	88	643	6		
70 to 74 years	15	30	47	2	33	15	1	26	-	5	6	14	117	2		
75 years and over	8	42	46	1	48	6	-	29	-	3	4	11	163	2		
Female, all ages	1 094	1 183	928	4	1 732	1 199	67	1 223	7	748	597	1 174	1 699	170		
Under 5 years	76	162	6	-	130	125	7	135	1	79	66	138	138	9		
5 to 9 years	33	34	4	-	55	49	4	51	1	43	18	56	43	5		
10 to 14 years	112	115	66	-	169	131	13	109	1	109	74	144	94	33		
15 to 19 years	28	27	15	-	25	25	2	28	-	19	18	34	18	3		
20 to 24 years	124	81	172	2	165	120	6	145	-	74	47	137	110	35		
25 to 29 years	24	12	38	2	28	20	1	23	-	15	12	27	27	10		
30 to 34 years	108	64	168	-	128	106	5	132	-	59	25	96	154	16		
35 to 39 years	30	10	39	-	27	21	-	27	-	15	11	19	13	3		
40 to 44 years	29	13	26	-	32	22	1	28	-	15	3	29	23	5		
45 to 49 years	24	11	33	-	24	25	3	26	-	14	4	17	27	5		
50 to 54 years	17	16	32	-	28	19	3	23	-	9	2	19	31	5		
55 to 59 years	8	14	38	-	17	19	1	28	-	6	5	12	60	-		
60 to 64 years	59	220	144	-	260	59	6	151	1	19	39	85	528	9		
65 to 69 years	10	41	25	-	38	13	2	21	-	4	15	84	15	1		
70 to 74 years	8	44	72	-	40	12	1	29	-	3	4	15	121	1		
75 years and over	143	229	195	1	295	232	12	202	-	154	149	187	321	20		
Relationship to head of household	182	97	79	-	237	183	8	132	2	131	58	144	136	25		
Head of household	143	97	53	-	187	137	5	97	-	86	39	88	144	21		
Spouse	27	30	36	-	52	52	3	23	-	11	14	45	53	7		
Child	26	30	13	1	37	17	-	35	2	11	3	50	40	5		
Other relative	24	46	7	-	40	19	5	29	-	7	5	49	78	5		
Not related to head	10	12	1	-	32	21	2	13	-	8	8	11	94	4		
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD																
All persons	2 097	2 313	2 095	38	2 515	2 237	155	2 467	16	1 475	1 636	2 358	2 988	2 984	334	
In households	2 027	2 302	1 137	4	3 113	2 326	125	2 407	16	1 475	1 033	2 281	3 837	334		
Head of household	565	779	51	-	1 145	645	40	710	5	299	301	647	1 562	87		
Head of family	523	642	36	2	905	608	33	616	4	379	287	570	1 084	80		
Primary individual	42	137	15	-	244	37	7	94	1	17	18	77	478	7		
Wife of head	483	577	30	2	824	555	30	558	4	253	276	510	946	75		
Other relative of head	955	881	53	1	1 332	1 108	55	1 104	7	718	442	1 100	1 083	170		
Not related to head	24	65	1	-	208	18	-	35	-	8	10	24	232	2		
In group quarters	-	11	1 958	54	2	11	-	-	-	-	3	77	151	-		
Persons per household	3.59	2.96	2.69	-	3.06	3.61	3.13	3.39	3.20	3.72	3.39	3.53	2.46	3.84		
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN																
All families	533	642	36	2	905	608	33	616	4	379	287	570	1 084	80		
With own children under 18 years	365	374	27	-	553	441	22	414	2	286	193	374	666	52		
Number of children	779	722	48	-	1 123	935	41	915	3	619	393	889	864	122		
Married wife families	443	577	30	2	824	555	30	558	4	253	276	510	946	75		
With own children under 18 years	336	330	22	-	497	408	21	376	2	268	164	339	400	49		
Number of children	720	651	41	-	1 032	877	37	842	3	576	376	818	719	115		
Percent of total under 18 years	88.9	85.4	5.0	-	88.3	91.1	82.2	87.2	60.0	91.4	93.5	85.9	79.9	80.3		
Families with other male head	3	8	-	-	9	3	2	9	-	1	3	12	35	-		
With own children under 18 years	1	5	-	-	4	2	-	3	-	1	2	6	11	-		
Number of children	2	7	-	-	6	2	-	5	-	4	5	13	15	-		
Families with female head	27	37	6	-	72	50	1	69	-	25	8	48	89	5		
With own children under 18 years	28	39	5	-	52	31	1	35	-	17	7	29	55	3		
Number of children	57	64	7	-	85	56	4	68	-	39	12	58	112	7		
Percent of total under 18 years	7.0	8.4	0.9	-	7.3	5.8	8.9	7.0	-	6.2	3.0	6.1	12.4	5.1		
Persons under 18 years	810	762	820	6	1 169	963	45	966	5	630	402	952	900	136		
MARITAL STATUS																
Male, 14 years old and over	692	822	893	53	1 281	737	43	793	7	478	549	863	1 201	109		
Single	191	207	855	34	402	167	8	174	2	112	57	205	615	21		
Married	488	594	35	18	845	563	35	576	5	363	283	564	1 004	80		
Separated	3	3	-	-	10	1	2	5	-	1	2	12	14	3		
Widowed	7	6	2	-	14	5	-	15	-	2	-	9	34	3		
Divorced	6	15	1	1	24	2	2	27	-	1	2	25	48	1		
Female, 14 years old and over	744	837	734	4	1 296	829	42	845	5	501	553	782	1 577	114		
Single	183	122	671	2	297	173	3	158	-	94	50	141	311	25		
Married	495	606	36	2	851	569	31	585	5	368	281	540	1 024	79		
Separated	4	11	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	1	3	10	22	2		
Widowed	43	59	10	-	82	43	4	54	-	28	12	68	146	7		
Divorced	25	50	7	-	66	44	4	48	-	11	10	33	76	1		

Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population: 1970-Continued

(For minimum base for statistical figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Census Tracts	Totals of County - Cal.						Totals for split tracts							
	Tract 0017	Tract 0018	Tract 0019	Tract 0020	Tract 0021	Tract 0022	Tract 0023	Tract 0024	Tract 0025	Tract 0026	Tract 0027	Tract 0028	Tract 0029	Tract 0030
RACE														
All persons	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297
White	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200
Negro	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Percent Negro	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
AGE BY SEX														
Both, all ages	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700
Under 5 years	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
5 and 9 years	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
10 to 14 years	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
15 to 19 years	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
20 to 24 years	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
25 to 29 years	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
30 to 34 years	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
35 to 39 years	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
40 to 44 years	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
45 to 49 years	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
50 to 54 years	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
55 to 59 years	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
60 to 64 years	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
65 to 69 years	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
70 to 74 years	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
75 years and over	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Both, all ages	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700
Under 5 years	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
5 and 9 years	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
10 to 14 years	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
15 to 19 years	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
20 to 24 years	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
25 to 29 years	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
30 to 34 years	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
35 to 39 years	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
40 to 44 years	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
45 to 49 years	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
50 to 54 years	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
55 to 59 years	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
60 to 64 years	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
65 to 69 years	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
70 to 74 years	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
75 years and over	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD														
All persons	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297	9 297
In households	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297
Head of household	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467
Spouse	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Other relatives of head	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566	566
Not related to head	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149	1 149
In group quarters	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Persons per household	3.76	3.40	3.30	3.27	3.11	3.23	3.40	3.65	2.59	3.44	3.00	3.52	3.11	3.40
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN														
All families	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	697
With own children under 18 years	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441
Number of children	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011	1 011
Without own children	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
With own children under 18 years	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416
Number of children	954	954	954	954	954	954	954	954	954	954	954	954	954	954
Percent of total under 18 years	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6
Families with other male head	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
With own children under 18 years	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of children	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Families with female head	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
With own children under 18 years	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Number of children	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Percent of total under 18 years	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Persons under 18 years	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041
MARITAL STATUS														
Both, 14 years old and over	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790	790
Single	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
Married	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579
Separated	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Divorced	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Both, 14 years old and over	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791	791
Single	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
Married	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592
Separated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Divorced	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22

CENSUS TRACTS

SMSA P-3

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970

(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Census Tracts	County			MIDDLETOWN										
	Total	Mid- town	Bolton	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
All families	33 871	13 689	10 188	129	1 086	1 637	1 419	1 437	996	1 389	788	983	1 448	
Less than \$1,000	782	422	340	7	72	38	5	23	69	88	34	47	20	
\$1,000 to \$1,999	1 138	572	544	10	123	46	4	35	82	104	14	44	45	
\$2,000 to \$2,999	1 252	697	555	6	111	61	28	34	98	135	20	104	23	
\$3,000 to \$3,999	1 587	878	709	10	97	97	36	134	68	154	29	129	45	
\$4,000 to \$4,999	1 736	987	749	20	94	146	29	77	117	170	48	176	53	
\$5,000 to \$5,999	1 484	922	712	—	90	142	84	100	104	96	20	140	48	
\$6,000 to \$6,999	1 538	835	703	—	89	150	84	73	81	70	54	91	32	
\$7,000 to \$7,999	1 690	954	736	18	30	179	104	94	67	76	60	73	80	
\$8,000 to \$8,999	1 607	982	725	22	60	107	140	105	76	75	49	47	36	
\$9,000 to \$9,999	1 486	787	699	7	11	68	172	89	60	92	48	38	42	
\$10,000 to \$11,999	2 436	1 436	1 010	5	62	220	215	193	37	119	37	34	115	
\$12,000 to \$14,999	2 734	1 622	1 112	—	78	212	281	288	60	95	89	17	222	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3 112	1 954	1 198	11	67	184	204	217	17	30	89	5	345	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	934	645	269	6	30	15	25	36	—	3	85	—	273	
\$50,000 or more	155	84	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	24	
Median income	\$8 229	\$8 655	\$7 933	\$7 444	\$5 056	\$7 985	\$10 200	\$9 219	\$5 375	\$5 016	\$9 719	\$4 852	\$13 999	
Mean income	\$10 155	\$10 443	\$9 768	\$7 777	\$6 882	\$8 829	\$11 125	\$10 040	\$5 734	\$6 150	\$13 856	\$5 150	\$16 926	
Families and unrelated individuals														
All families and unrelated individuals	42 878	29 900	12 978	254	3 908	2 538	1 579	2 169	1 231	1 661	3 450	6 645	2 790	
Median income	\$4 208	\$3 250	\$4 474	\$4 100	\$1 793	\$4 252	\$9 334	\$6 255	\$4 409	\$4 375	\$1 764	\$9 723	\$6 073	
Mean income	\$6 622	\$5 903	\$6 279	\$5 446	\$3 244	\$7 038	\$10 423	\$7 736	\$4 987	\$5 365	\$4 396	\$1 448	\$10 364	
Unrelated individuals														
All unrelated individuals	19 007	16 211	2 796	132	3 804	881	160	732	305	332	2 745	5 893	1 345	
Median income	\$1 243	\$1 131	\$1 839	\$1 941	\$1 200	\$2 599	\$2 167	\$2 999	\$1 667	\$1 667	\$1 318	\$888	\$1 648	
Mean income	\$2 184	\$2 069	\$2 855	\$3 106	\$2 013	\$3 382	\$4 195	\$3 145	\$3 718	\$2 444	\$2 218	\$873	\$3 218	
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES														
All families	33 871	13 689	10 188	129	1 086	1 637	1 419	1 437	996	1 389	788	983	1 448	
With wage or salary income	21 426	12 453	8 973	104	864	1 489	1 349	1 273	831	1 155	662	894	1 333	
Mean wage or salary income	\$9 021	\$9 209	\$8 760	\$7 245	\$4 647	\$8 250	\$9 963	\$8 937	\$5 476	\$4 303	\$11 362	\$4 408	\$13 431	
With nonfarm self-employment income	2 584	1 550	1 034	—	172	158	159	74	63	54	—	—	23	
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$5 594	\$5 627	\$5 543	—	\$5 227	\$4 346	\$6 476	\$5 990	\$3 211	\$3 309	\$2 294	\$724	\$7 125	
With farm self-employment income	868	136	732	—	10	13	20	14	6	4	—	—	23	
Mean farm self-employment income	\$7 738	\$394	\$99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With Social Security income	3 629	1 863	1 766	25	205	312	112	277	145	211	81	31	183	
Mean Social Security income	\$1 417	\$1 430	\$1 403	\$660	\$1 214	\$1 734	\$1 510	\$1 602	\$1 432	\$1 261	\$1 044	\$255	\$1 393	
With public assistance or public welfare income	1 432	755	677	27	186	39	39	31	139	171	14	10	39	
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$785	\$815	\$750	\$685	\$863	\$625	\$522	\$595	\$891	\$978	—	—	\$763	
With other income	8 990	6 109	2 881	39	277	648	587	674	156	222	481	—	\$64	
Mean other income	\$2 410	\$2 654	\$1 993	\$3 578	\$2 028	\$1 627	\$1 546	\$2 402	\$1 168	\$1 087	\$4 293	\$1 589	\$3 975	
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL														
Percent of families with incomes														
Less than 50 of poverty level	3.8	5.6	6.2	5.7	11.8	2.5	0.7	2.3	15.9	14.4	4.7	7.2	3.3	
50 to 74	4.4	3.9	5.2	8.2	11.6	2.3	0.4	1.5	6.7	9.8	1.3	7.5	1.5	
75 to 99	5.1	4.5	5.8	9.0	11.4	2.7	1.8	5.2	8.6	12.4	0.7	6.2	0.8	
100 to 124	5.1	4.3	6.0	8.2	5.4	4.5	4.7	2.2	9.4	9.0	2.8	7.5	2.0	
125 to 149	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.3	7.8	4.4	3.0	6.3	8.2	6.5	3.1	9.9	—	
150 to 199	12.2	11.8	12.7	17.2	12.0	13.0	11.6	13.6	18.0	13.9	8.8	24.9	5.9	
200 to 299	20.5	20.5	20.4	4.9	14.9	30.4	25.1	20.6	19.7	21.1	18.3	23.6	13.9	
300 or more	41.8	44.5	37.6	43.4	25.3	40.4	52.8	48.2	13.5	13.1	61.3	13.2	70.8	
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL														
Families	3 640	1 917	1 743	28	348	123	41	139	999	478	47	199	83	
Percent of all families	15.3	14.0	17.1	22.0	34.7	7.4	2.9	9.0	31.2	36.5	6.7	20.9	5.7	
Mean family income	\$1 982	\$1 942	\$2 025	\$1 675	\$1 994	\$1 888	\$2 343	\$1 985	\$2 091	\$2 314	\$1 022	\$1 771	\$1 556	
Mean income deficit	\$1 507	\$1 549	\$1 460	\$1 056	\$1 111	\$1 282	\$1 067	\$1 130	\$1 003	\$1 664	\$1 983	\$1 444	\$1 454	
Percent receiving public assistance income	20.3	20.6	20.1	60.7	33.0	17.9	14.6	11.5	33.9	22.2	—	—	7.3	
Mean size of family	3.90	3.77	4.04	2.54	3.59	3.20	3.68	3.05	4.41	4.43	—	—	2.93	
With related children under 18 years	2 478	1 365	1 113	10	221	70	35	77	231	391	33	139	39	
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.88	2.71	3.08	—	2.65	2.49	2.17	2.12	3.46	3.21	1.82	1.85	2.5	
With related children under 6 years	1 513	876	637	5	118	19	16	61	137	245	23	155	23	
Mean number of related children under 6 years	1.55	1.50	1.63	—	1.62	—	—	1.15	1.53	1.71	—	1.31	—	
Families with female head	1 164	781	403	10	161	47	14	32	169	240	21	4	15	
With related children under 18 years	970	640	330	10	117	34	14	32	153	231	16	4	9	
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.94	2.89	3.03	—	2.68	1.97	—	1.94	3.24	3.25	—	—	—	
With related children under 6 years	546	363	183	5	59	8	—	22	89	152	11	—	5	
Percent in labor force	63.0	64.2	60.7	—	49.2	—	—	—	59.6	73.7	—	—	—	
Mean number of related children under 6 years	1.60	1.59	1.62	—	1.80	—	—	—	1.60	1.66	—	—	—	
Family heads	3 640	1 917	1 743	28	348	123	41	139	999	478	47	199	83	
Percent 65 years and over	10.6	13.8	25.9	17.9	23.9	4.1	14.6	8.5	10.3	15.3	—	—	7.3	
Civilian male heads under 65 years	1 955	986	969	13	125	71	21	93	90	184	26	195	62	
Percent in labor force	66.9	66.6	72.3	—	69.6	70.4	—	60.2	72.2	69.6	34.6	34.4	46.8	
Unrelated individuals														
All unrelated individuals	6 911	5 482	1 499	63	1 393	339	87	397	145	588	1 796	268	553	
Percent of all unrelated individuals	54.1	54.9	51.1	47.7	60.0	37.7	35.6	40.6	47.5	57.7	66.2	79.3	49.4	
Mean income	\$772	\$756	\$828	\$796	\$843	\$845	\$765	\$885	\$946	\$926	\$760	\$309	\$747	
Mean income deficit	\$1 115	\$1 143	\$1 009	\$1 015	\$1 045	\$1 038	\$1 089	\$1 204	\$872	\$912	\$1 162	\$1 616	\$1 179	
Percent receiving public assistance income	8.0	5.3	18.2	38.1	7.0	10.2	—	6.7	36.6	24.6	0.3	—	1.9	
Percent 65 years and over	15.4	9.8	36.9	46.0	14.1	23.2	26.3	16.5	40.7	39.9	0.5	—	3.1	
Persons														
All persons	21 179	12 786	8 473	136	2 374	735	986	496	1 400	2 281	1 936	1 081	893	
Percent of all persons	22.1	22.7	21.2	31.0	46.9	12.2	3.7	13.7	25.4	39.3	42.6	33.5	14.6	
Percent receiving Social Security income	11.0	8.8	14.1	29.1	11.4	14.8	16.3	11.2	9.3	9.8	5.8	1.7	3.5	
Percent 65 years and over	10.6	6.6	15.2	29.1	12.2	13.0	13.5	10.5	9.8	7.8	0.5	—	3.5	
Percent receiving Social Security income	63.8	48.5	60.3	100.0	67.5	71.3	71.4	52.1	61.9	71.4	—	—	79.3	
Related children under 18 years	7 114	3 683	3 431	23	616	169	77	146	768	1 259	99	265	70	
Percent living with both parents	48.9	44.8	53.4	—	40.4	62.1	54.5	51.4	31.1	33.8	42.4	94.3	62.9	
Households														
All households	5 999	4 034	1 945	63	1 083	388	73	354	371	579	617	314	389	
Percent of all households	22.4	22.3	22.7	35.5	47.6	13.8	4.8	14.5	34.8	38.5	33.7	21.7	14.9	
Owner occupied	2 107	947	1 160	12	229	103	52	66	146	210	—	—	48	
Mean value of unit	\$9 000	\$10 700	\$7 500	—	\$8 200	\$9 500	\$14 900	\$15 200	\$7 900	\$9 500	—	—	\$22 100	
Renter occupied	3 892	3 087	805	53	764	185	20	180	225	360	617	214	281	
Mean gross rent	\$108	\$118	\$93	9.2	\$108	\$135	—	99.2	\$34	\$63	\$192	\$89	\$111	
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	17.9	7.6	29.0	—	8.8	6.9	—	—	1.8	17.5	16.7	—	8.4	

Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970-Continued

(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text.)

Census Tracts	MIDDLETOWN - Con.							Balance of County							
	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0013	Tract 0014	Tract 0016	Tract 0017		Tract 0006	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0014	Tract 0015	Tract 0016
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
All families	389	443	38	-	913	399		32	688	...	371	383	363	1 146	79
Less than \$1,000	-	22	-	-	12	5		-	-	...	-	-	4	39	-
\$1,000 to \$1,999	-	35	-	-	26	-		-	26	...	5	-	15	53	7
\$2,000 to \$2,999	-	33	-	-	24	6		-	32	...	-	9	18	49	-
\$3,000 to \$3,999	-	32	-	-	7	-		-	39	...	10	5	33	98	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999	-	23	4	-	24	6		-	30	...	-	6	25	98	8
\$5,000 to \$5,999	4	44	-	-	24	6		5	32	...	5	9	44	94	4
\$6,000 to \$6,999	5	58	-	-	17	11		-	31	...	-	5	33	109	-
\$7,000 to \$7,999	17	64	-	-	44	26		-	63	...	5	10	70	100	-
\$8,000 to \$8,999	6	67	-	-	61	36		3	49	...	5	35	53	47	-
\$9,000 to \$9,999	22	53	6	-	40	40		-	42	...	20	20	42	67	-
\$10,000 to \$11,999	24	82	17	-	124	122		9	72	...	40	54	82	129	6
\$12,000 to \$14,999	86	75	6	-	160	73		9	81	...	116	91	102	146	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	227	55	5	-	245	231		-	47	...	137	33	44	92	22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	98	-	-	-	80	32		-	-	...	11	5	-	16	6
\$50,000 or more	11	-	-	-	16	5		-	-	...	-	-	-	11	5
Median income	\$10 789	\$8 007	\$11 039	-	\$12 834	\$13 705		\$10 444	\$8 224	...	\$14 263	\$11 556	\$8 764	\$7 340	\$14 071
Mean income	\$19 757	\$8 274	\$11 096	-	\$14 477	\$15 108		\$10 392	\$8 824	...	\$15 519	\$11 305	\$8 897	\$8 941	\$16 341
Families and unrelated individuals	583	864	93	-	1 338	497		32	497	...	394	314	705	1 924	79
Median income	\$17 247	\$7 257	\$9 192	-	\$9 802	\$12 244		\$10 444	\$7 638	...	\$13 966	\$11 148	\$7 921	\$5 363	\$14 071
Mean income	\$17 683	\$7 404	\$7 450	-	\$11 215	\$13 960		\$10 392	\$8 328	...	\$14 801	\$10 587	\$7 773	\$6 785	\$16 341
Unrelated individuals	83	201	55	-	425	98		-	89	...	23	32	140	476	-
Median income	\$1 444	\$2 931	\$4 219	-	\$2 327	\$4 457		\$5 227	-	...	\$1 000	\$2 554	\$1 845	-	-
Mean income	\$5 186	\$4 537	\$5 249	-	\$4 206	\$4 939		\$4 941	-	...	\$4 259	\$3 240	\$3 123	-	-
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES															
All families	389	443	38	-	913	399		32	688	...	371	383	363	1 146	79
With wage or salary income	455	613	38	-	837	554		32	565	...	366	314	516	1 074	48
Mean wage or salary income	\$15 451	\$8 012	\$11 096	-	\$12 635	\$13 707		\$9 716	\$8 332	...	\$12 814	\$10 670	\$8 713	\$7 780	\$18 019
With nonfarm self-employment income	89	60	-	-	138	107		-	47	...	66	30	42	106	-
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$12 362	\$2 597	-	-	\$6 030	\$3 837		\$3 971	-	...	\$6 528	\$5 553	\$3 436	\$7 501	-
With farm self-employment income	5	23	-	-	13	5		-	16	...	9	5	3	15	-
Mean farm self-employment income	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	...	-	-	-	-	-
With Social Security income	32	87	-	-	75	87		9	57	...	25	11	72	127	11
Mean Social Security income	\$1 750	\$1 054	-	-	\$1 435	\$1 199		\$1 573	-	...	\$1 180	-	\$1 824	\$1 329	-
With public assistance or public welfare income	5	22	-	-	13	-		9	10	...	-	-	-	37	7
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	...	-	-	\$553	\$853	-
With other income	302	298	-	-	599	327		7	116	...	183	136	149	527	10
Mean other income	\$5 613	\$992	-	-	\$3 105	\$2 849		\$1 306	-	...	\$3 295	\$1 011	\$1 262	\$1 694	-
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL															
Percent of families with incomes:															
Less than .50 of poverty level	-	5.9	-	-	3.2	0.8		-	1.0	...	1.3	-	2.7	4.8	-
.50 to .74	-	4.4	-	-	2.2	-		-	3.6	...	-	-	3.7	3.2	8.9
.75 to .99	-	3.3	-	-	0.9	-		-	5.1	...	-	3.2	3.7	3.9	-
1.00 to 1.24	-	3.3	-	-	0.9	-		-	4.3	...	4.0	2.1	4.1	5.4	10.1
1.25 to 1.49	1.2	6.6	-	-	1.4	1.8		-	8.7	...	-	3.5	4.6	7.2	-
1.50 to 1.99	1.0	13.0	10.5	-	5.7	4.0		15.6	17.3	...	1.3	6.7	17.5	11.2	-
2.00 to 2.99	8.8	26.8	14.8	-	16.9	17.4		23.0	26.6	...	14.6	18.1	26.2	20.4	5.1
3.00 or more	89.0	36.7	7	-	68.9	76.0		59.4	33.4	...	78.7	66.3	37.5	43.6	75.9
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL															
Families	-	99	-	-	87	8		-	89	...	8	9	87	137	7
Percent of all families	-	13.6	-	-	6.2	0.8		-	9.7	...	1.3	3.2	10.1	11.9	8.9
Mean family income	\$1 539	-	-	-	\$1 167	-		\$2 562	-	...	-	-	\$2 483	\$1 738	-
Mean income deficit	\$1 457	-	-	-	\$2 055	-		\$795	-	...	-	-	\$1 870	\$1 217	-
Percent receiving public assistance income	-	6.7	-	-	5.3	-		-	6.8	...	-	-	22.8	-	-
Mean size of family	-	3.60	-	-	3.39	-		-	3.44	...	-	-	5.49	2.88	-
With related children under 18 years	-	51	-	-	43	5		-	30	...	-	9	42	49	-
Mean number of related children under 18 years	-	2.76	-	-	2.00	-		-	2.57	...	-	-	4.33	2.27	-
With related children under 6 years	-	45	-	-	24	5		-	20	...	-	4	22	32	-
Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	1.38	-	-	1.16	-		-	1.16	...	-	-	1.56	-	-
Families with female head	-	12	-	-	13	-		-	5	...	-	-	12	14	-
With related children under 18 years	-	7	-	-	5	-		-	5	...	-	-	5	5	-
Mean number of related children under 18 years	-	7	-	-	5	-		-	5	...	-	-	5	5	-
With related children under 6 years	-	7	-	-	5	-		-	5	...	-	-	5	5	-
Percent in labor force	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	...	-	-	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	...	-	-	-	-	-
Family heads	-	99	-	-	87	8		-	89	...	8	9	87	137	7
Percent 65 years and over	-	25.6	-	-	-	-		-	39.0	...	-	-	21.1	24.1	-
Civilian male heads under 65 years	-	40	-	-	41	5		-	31	...	-	9	36	90	-
Percent in labor force	-	48.3	-	-	56.1	-		-	83.9	...	-	-	72.2	53.3	-
Unrelated individuals	49	63	5	-	194	5		-	16	...	13	16	68	347	-
Percent of all unrelated individuals	59.0	30.8	9.1	-	45.6	5.1		-	18.0	...	-	50.0	42.9	51.3	-
Mean income	\$807	\$973	-	-	\$992	-		-	-	...	-	-	\$918	\$919	-
Mean income deficit	\$1 047	\$925	-	-	\$1 314	-		-	-	...	-	-	\$876	\$1 024	-
Percent receiving public assistance income	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	...	-	-	30.0	2.6	-
Percent 65 years and over	-	24.2	-	-	-	-		-	-	...	-	-	65.0	2.0	-
Persons	49	306	5	-	387	53		-	219	...	38	43	373	741	14
Percent of all persons	2.5	16.1	3.0	-	10.9	1.1		-	9.5	...	2.6	4.1	15.6	19.2	4.3
Percent receiving Social Security income	12.2	11.1	-	-	1.0	-		-	24.2	...	-	-	26.8	7.4	-
Percent 65 years and over	-	14.0	-	-	1.0	-		-	20.1	...	-	-	16.4	7.2	-
Percent receiving Social Security income	-	68.5	-	-	88.6	-		-	88.6	...	-	-	100.0	94.3	-
Related children under 18 years	-	128	-	-	91	12		-	73	...	16	8	186	104	-
Percent living with both parents	-	90.6	-	-	73.6	-		-	74.0	...	-	-	76.3	56.7	-
Households	18	187	-	-	186	5		-	68	...	5	14	98	384	7
Percent of all households	2.4	16.8	-	-	11.1	0.8		-	11.6	...	1.4	4.8	15.2	20.3	8.9
Owner occupied	-	43	-	-	23	5		-	41	...	-	14	35	30	7
Mean value of unit	-	\$11 300	-	-	-	-		-	\$11 000	...	-	-	\$8 300	\$19 800	-
Renter occupied	12	84	-	-	103	-		-	22	...	-	-	55	174	-
Mean gross rent	-	\$128	-	-	\$206	-		-	-	...	-	-	\$42	\$125	-
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	9.5	...	-	-	21.1	3.9	-

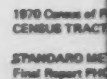
Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970-Continued

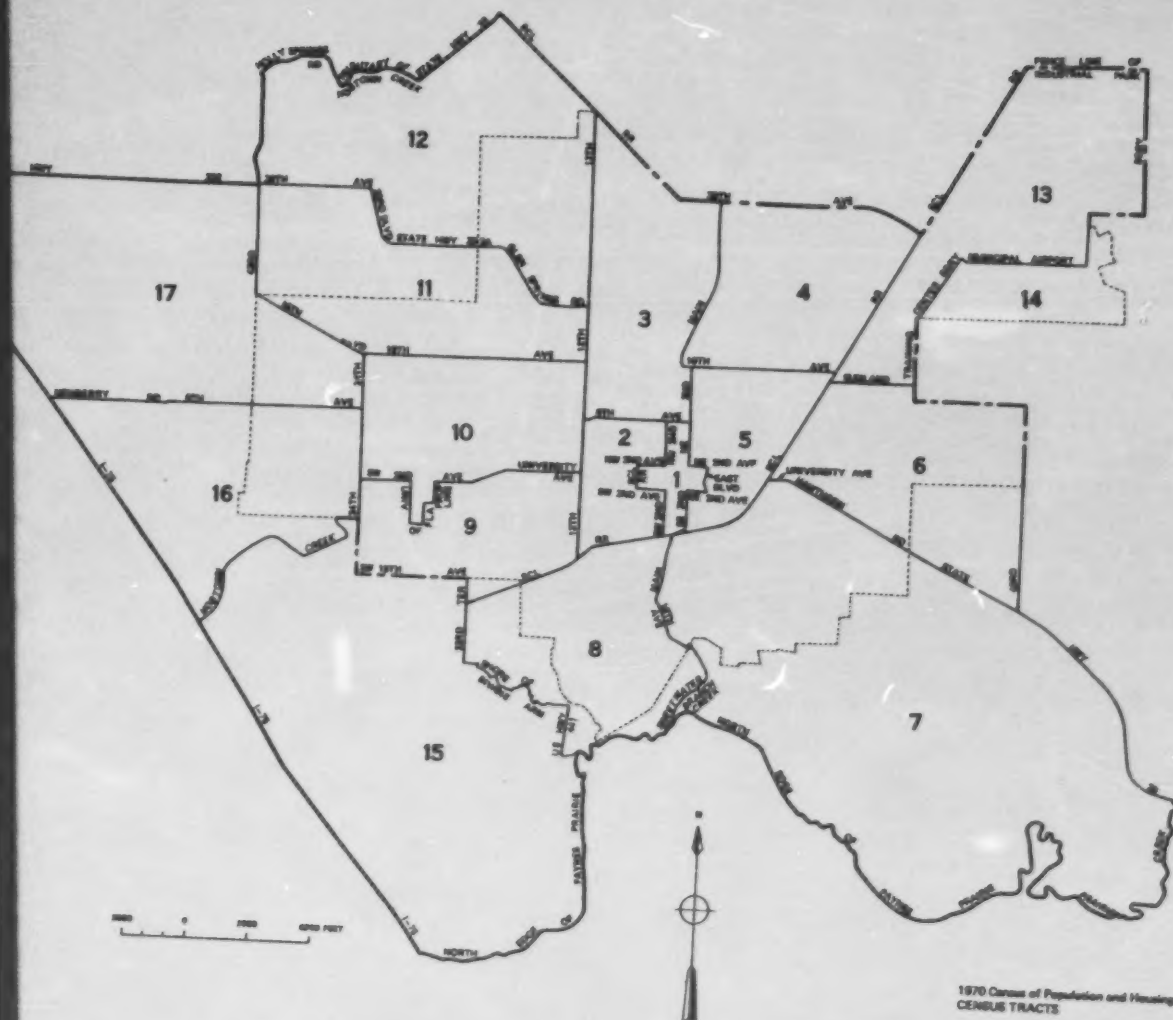
(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Census Tracts	Balance of County - Can.						Totals for split tracts									
	Tract 0017	Tract 0018	Tract 0019	Tract 0020	Tract 0021	Tract 0022	Tract 0026	Tract 0027	Tract 0028	Tract 0029	Tract 0030	Tract 0031	Tract 0032	Tract 0033	Tract 0034	Tract 0035
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS																
All families	384	2 983	943	871	546	1 951	933	1 917	783	871	943	868	999	1 183		
Less than \$1,000	-	91	60	71	15	80	49	86	24	-	22	4	12	5		
\$1,000 to \$1,999	-	140	60	52	52	136	82	132	14	5	35	19	33	3		
\$2,000 to \$2,999	6	144	63	86	46	102	80	167	20	-	42	18	24	12		
\$3,000 to \$3,999	9	161	98	50	10	196	48	193	29	19	57	33	7	9		
\$4,000 to \$4,999	43	163	63	73	62	178	117	200	48	-	29	23	32	49		
\$5,000 to \$5,999	25	211	76	87	14	136	109	140	20	9	53	44	28	31		
\$6,000 to \$6,999	22	153	87	45	55	143	81	121	54	5	63	33	17	33		
\$7,000 to \$7,999	11	180	89	75	26	107	87	139	60	22	74	70	44	37		
\$8,000 to \$8,999	22	139	95	83	23	171	79	124	49	11	102	53	61	58		
\$9,000 to \$9,999	35	149	60	66	36	134	66	154	48	42	73	42	49	75		
\$10,000 to \$10,999	62	181	93	62	49	163	46	191	57	72	136	82	130	184		
\$11,000 to \$11,999	64	214	35	33	25	175	49	156	89	202	166	102	181	137		
\$12,000 to \$12,999	241	207	50	62	53	170	17	97	89	364	88	44	267	472		
\$13,000 to \$13,999	44	36	8	26	68	49	-	3	85	109	5	-	86	76		
\$14,000 or more	-	14	5	-	10	11	-	4	19	20	-	-	21	5		
Median income	\$14 672	\$7 103	\$6 586	\$6 367	\$7 731	\$7 042	\$5 503	\$6 252	\$7 719	\$16 380	\$8 956	\$8 784	\$12 796	\$14 157		
Mean income	\$14 609	\$10 445	\$7 122	\$7 689	\$11 682	\$8 467	\$5 089	\$6 998	\$13 856	\$17 952	\$9 179	\$8 997	\$14 626	\$14 962		
Families and unrelated individuals																
All families and unrelated individuals	615	2 851	1 175	1 142	665	2 480	1 263	2 358	3 455	977	1 178	785	1 417	1 312		
Median income	\$14 218	\$5 629	\$5 526	\$5 043	\$6 373	\$5 710	\$4 536	\$5 377	\$1 748	\$15 362	\$8 301	\$7 921	\$10 064	\$13 172		
Mean income	\$14 261	\$8 597	\$6 170	\$6 492	\$9 356	\$7 423	\$3 123	\$6 341	\$4 999	\$16 321	\$9 253	\$7 773	\$11 501	\$14 101		
Unrelated individuals																
All unrelated individuals	31	448	233	271	119	529	305	441	2 750	106	233	140	425	139		
Median income	\$5 900	\$1 584	\$1 533	\$1 833	\$1 214	\$1 963	\$1 946	\$1 995	\$1 322	\$1 500	\$2 792	\$2 536	\$3 337	\$4 423		
Mean income	\$7 697	\$2 316	\$2 320	\$2 644	\$2 038	\$2 834	\$2 718	\$2 948	\$2 226	\$4 758	\$4 498	\$3 240	\$4 206	\$7 121		
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES																
All families	384	2 983	943	871	546	1 951	933	1 917	783	871	943	868	999	1 183		
With wage or salary income	541	1 884	804	671	447	1 742	863	1 715	662	821	879	816	905	1 095		
Mean wage or salary income	\$13 858	\$7 869	\$6 850	\$7 920	\$10 317	\$8 181	\$5 633	\$6 998	\$11 202	\$14 276	\$8 616	\$8 713	\$13 040	\$13 781		
With nonfarm self-employment income	83	215	53	111	65	216	74	110	56	155	90	42	138	190		
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$4 480	\$5 346	\$3 163	\$3 421	\$13 337	\$4 966	\$3 211	\$3 992	\$2 294	\$9 878	\$3 582	\$3 436	\$6 038	\$4 118		
With farm self-employment income	3	6	72	46	36	134	6	29	14	5	22	5	13	11		
Mean farm self-employment income	\$30 721	\$5 267	\$3 893	\$2 950	\$1 101	\$1 101	-	-	-	\$2 161	-	-	-	-		
With Social Security income	38	507	215	254	103	337	154	248	81	57	98	72	86	125		
Mean Social Security income	\$1 693	\$1 434	\$1 399	\$1 376	\$1 535	\$1 257	\$1 433	\$1 327	\$1 664	\$1 500	\$991	\$1 824	\$1 465	\$1 350		
With public assistance or public welfare income	5	251	61	88	35	136	140	181	14	5	22	5	20	5		
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$648	\$697	\$609	\$1 256	\$708	\$858	\$1 001	\$553	-	-	-	-	-	-		
With other income	301	486	137	212	149	440	163	338	481	485	434	169	577	628		
Mean other income	\$1 956	\$1 576	\$2 014	\$2 020	\$3 833	\$1 492	\$1 169	\$1 162	\$4 295	\$4 738	\$996	\$1 362	\$3 084	\$2 431		
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL																
Percent of families with incomes:																
Less than 50 of poverty level	-	8.8	9.8	9.3	5.9	7.5	15.3	10.1	4.7	0.6	4.1	2.7	2.9	0.4		
50 to 74	1.0	5.9	4.6	7.7	9.3	7.2	6.5	7.8	1.3	-	3.1	3.7	2.7	0.5		
75 to 99	3.6	6.4	10.0	10.2	2.7	6.2	8.4	10.1	9.7	-	3.2	8.7	0.8	1.8		
1.00 to 1.24	3.4	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.2	9.1	7.3	2.8	1.7	3.0	4.1	1.6	1.7		
1.25 to 1.49	2.4	6.7	10.0	5.1	3.3	7.0	7.9	7.1	2.1	0.7	5.7	4.4	1.3	2.1		
1.50 to 1.99	3.8	13.5	12.3	14.0	14.5	15.0	18.0	15.0	8.8	11.1	17.5	5.2	3.9	5.9		
2.00 to 2.99	19.2	21.6	20.8	18.6	17.0	19.5	19.8	18.3	11.3	24.2	26.2	13.9	18.3	18.3		
3.00 or more	88.6	29.1	25.9	88.1	40.7	31.4	15.0	19.6	61.3	64.6	45.5	87.5	69.5	71.3		
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL																
Families	37	467	399	339	98	489	389	337	47	5	99	37	64	33		
Percent of all families	4.6	21.2	24.3	27.4	17.9	21.0	20.2	28.0	4.7	0.6	10.5	10.1	6.5	2.7		
Mean family income	\$4 259	\$2 034	\$2 125	\$1 865	\$1 764	\$1 911	\$2 091	\$2 342	\$1 022	\$1 637	\$3 483	\$1 209	\$2 099	\$2 039		
Mean income deficit	\$783	\$1 521	\$1 409	\$1 424	\$1 322	\$1 566	\$1 803	\$1 569	\$1 983	-	\$1 556	\$1 870	\$1 904	\$1 242		
Percent receiving public assistance income	-	27.6	20.1	21.3	13.3	21.3	33.9	20.5	-	-	22.8	15.6	-	-		
Mean size of family	6.44	4.43	4.03	3.99	3.66	4.11	4.41	4.32	2.94	-	3.55	3.49	3.23	6.06		
With related children under 18 years	21	342	140	138	50	286	231	421	33	5	40	43	43	26		
Mean number of related children under 18 years	-	3.21	3.09	2.74	3.28	3.01	3.46	3.14	1.82	-	2.50	4.33	2.00	4.08		
With related children under 6 years	21	178	82	56	32	184	137	265	23	5	49	22	24	26		
Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	1.53	1.78	1.48	2.09	1.77	1.53	1.67	1.1	-	1.35	-	-	1.00		
Families with female head	6	147	43	60	15	97	169	265	21	-	12	-	16	6		
With related children under 18 years	6	118	38	42	15	80	153	236	16	-	7	12	13	6		
Mean number of related children under 18 years	-	2.94	3.16	2.12	-	3.60	3.24	3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-		
With related children under 6 years	6	58	33	11	8	52	89	157	11	-	7	9	5	6		
Percent in labor force	-	62.1	60.6	-	-	59.6	59.6	74.5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	1.52	1.52	-	-	1.88	1.60	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Unrelated individuals																
All unrelated individuals	11	378	132	138	35	263	143	219	1 796	85	78	68	194	16		
Percent of all unrelated individuals	35.5	58.3	56.7	50.9	46.2	49.7	47.5	49.7	66.1	58.5	33.5	42.9	45.6	12.4		
Mean income	\$966	\$1 037	\$845	\$1 328	\$1 039	\$972	\$966	\$953	\$760	\$741	\$773	\$918	\$592	-		
Mean income deficit	-	29.4	22.0	22.5	7.3	19.8	36.6	22.8	0.3	-	30.0	-	-	-		
Percent receiving public assistance income	-	51.1	50.8	56.5	36.4	42.6	40.7	39.3	0.5	-	19.2	-	-	-		
Percent 65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Persons																
All persons	185	2 447	1 056	997	414	1 946	1 430	2 540	1 924	87	499	378	601	818		
Percent of all persons	7.7	27.0	27.7	27.5	21.2	25.7	34.7	30.9	42.6	2.5	12.5	15.4	10.3	4.5		
Percent receiving Social Security income	6.5	13.8	14.2	20.2	13.5	11.6	9.3	11.0	5.8	6.9	10.0	26.8	2.7	5.7		
Percent 65 years and over	6.5	14.6	16.8	25.0	15.9	13.1	9.8	8.9	0.5	6.9	12.6	16.4	4.5	5.7		
Percent receiving public assistance income	-	50.4	48.0	65.1	27.3	50.8	61.9	74.8	-	-	68.5	100.0	-	-		
Related children under 18 years	74	1 086	494	422	176	792	768	1 332	59	16	136	184	91	86		
Percent living with both parents	83.8	49.8	56.5	53.6	61.9	42.4	31.1	36.0	42.4	-	91.2	76.3	73.6	86.0		
Households																
All households	33	539	294	260	129	297	371	633	617	18	1	1	1	1		
Percent of all households	5.6	27.9	31.6	36.6	26.9	29.6	34.1	31.2	35.6	2.0	13.5	15.0	10.0	3.0		
Owner occupied	19	325	168	180	75	261	146	257	257	-	57	5	35	20		
Mean value of unit	-	\$6 700	\$6 200	\$5 600	\$4 800	\$5 100	\$7 000	\$7 000	\$9 000	-	\$11 500	\$8 500	\$17 500	\$17 500		
Mean value of unit	-	214	56	80	54	136	225	382	617	13	84	53	103	14		
Mean gross rent	-	\$44	\$56	\$55	\$55	\$47	\$54	\$65	\$192	-	\$128	\$82	\$204	-		
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	57.6	46.9	44.2	33.8	56.6	50.9	17.5	16.0	-	-	-	-	21.1	-		

MIDDLETOWN AND VICINITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

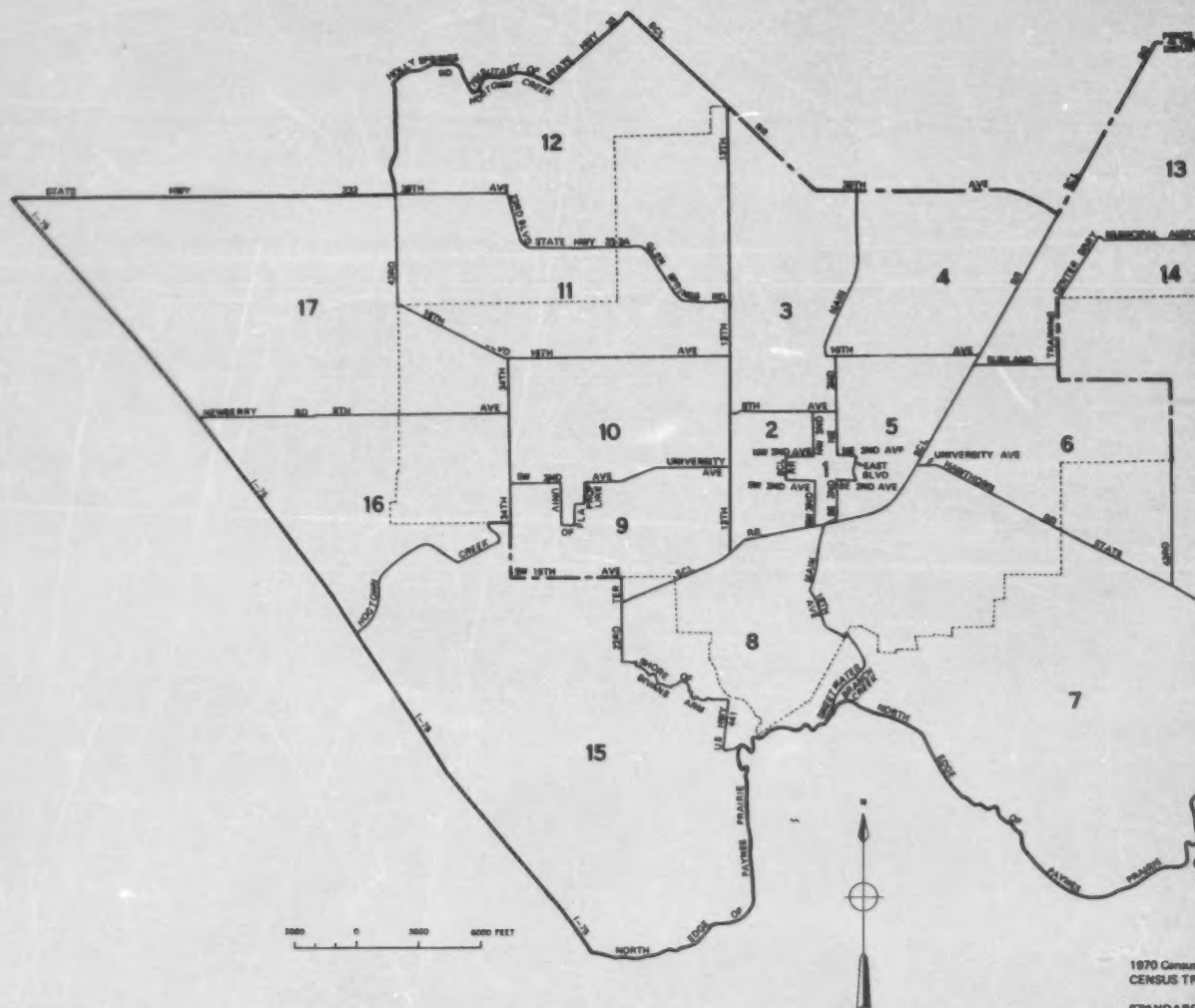
CENSUS TRACTS IN THE MIDDLETOWN SMSA
INSET MAP - MIDDLETOWN AND VICINITY



1970 Census of Population and Housing
CENSUS TRACTS

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
Final Report PHC(1)-77

CENSUS TRACTS IN THE MIDDLETOWN SMSA
INSET MAP - MIDDLETOWN AND VICINITY



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STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
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APPENDIX A - DATA FOR SMALL AREAS

I. SMSA's - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

The population residing in SMSA's constitutes the "metropolitan" population. Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more (or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000). Contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central county. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. An SMSA includes at least one central city (there is one exception to this) and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. In the 1970 census, there were 233 SMSA's. The boundaries of an SMSA may change over time as the area grows. The metropolitan population is further classified as "in central cities" and "outside central cities."

Census Tracts in Metropolitan Areas

For statistical purposes each SMSA is divided into census tracts. These were initially designed to be small, relatively homogeneous and permanent areas with an average population of about 4,000. Data about tracts from the decennial censuses are published in Census Tract Reports, Series PHC(1). Tract boundaries are established cooperatively by a local committee and the Bureau of the Census so that the tracts tend to be uniform with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions, although sometimes the more dynamic, growing areas may not be homogeneous in terms of characteristics. Because the tract boundaries are generally maintained over time, historical comparisons can be made, although in 1970 some major boundary changes were made in some SMSA's. Sometimes the boundaries are changed because of a revised physical feature (a new freeway for example), subdivided because of a large population increase, or because some old boundaries have lost their significance. Tables A and B in the Census Tract Report show the comparability of tracts between 1960 and 1970. The Census Tract Reports, one for each SMSA, also have tabulations of population and housing information for each census tract and maps to show the areas.

Other Small Area Data in SMSA's

Complete count and sample population and housing data are also available on computer tape and microfilm for enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's). ED's and BG's are subdivisions of census tracts, places, and MCD's/CCD's. While these data have a number of limitations, they can be used as building blocks for geographic areas not tabulated by the Census Bureau. Their small size allows users substantial flexibility when aggregating to

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create data for user-defined areas.

Block data (identified in the urbanized areas of all SMSA's) may also be used as building blocks although only complete count data are available. Block statistics are published in HC(3) reports and are on computer tape.

II. Nonmetropolitan Tracted Areas

The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population. Some nonmetropolitan counties also had census tracts designated because it was expected that they would eventually become a part of an SMSA. A few other isolated areas were also tracted if a local committee was willing to draw tract boundaries. While SMSA tracted areas have data published in PHC(1) reports, nonmetropolitan tracted areas remain unpublished but are available for less than \$10 from the Customer Services Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

III. Nonmetropolitan Untracted Areas

Most nonmetropolitan areas do not have census tracts. Data are published for cities and towns and on computer tapes and other unpublished forms are available for county subdivisions called Minor Civil Divisions (MCD) or Census County Divisions (CCD), and for still smaller Enumeration Districts (ED), and places.

Minor Civil Divisions are primary political and administrative subdivisions of counties in 29 States. The most common type of MCD is the township but there are also towns, precincts, magisterial districts, etc. In the 1970 census there were 28,130 MCD's.

In 21 States, MCD's are not suitable for presenting census data, primarily because of frequent boundary changes. Over 7,000 Census County Divisions have been established as relatively permanent statistical areas by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with State and local authorities. States containing CCD's are: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Tabulations are available for MCD's and CCD's on computer tapes (First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Count, File C) and on microfilm (about \$8/reel - and most States are one reel), or by paper printout (\$10/county). These can be purchased from the Census Bureau. Limited published data for MCD/CCD's are in PC(1)-B.

Enumeration Districts are further subdivisions of MCD's and CCD's and another source of small area data for nonmetropolitan untracted areas. They are geographic areas delineated for administrative convenience in controlling and directing the conduct of the Census. These data are available on computer tape and microfilm.

APPENDIX B - POVERTY INDEX

The poverty index provides a range of low-income cutoffs adjusted by the factors shown in the table below.

TABLE A. Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1969, by Size of Family and Sex of Head, by Farm and Nonfarm Residence

Size of family	Total	Nonfarm			* Farm		
		Total	Male head	Female head	Total	Male head	Female head
All unrelated individuals	\$1,834	\$1,840	\$1,923	\$1,792	\$1,569	\$1,607	\$1,512
Under 65 years	1,888	1,893	1,974	1,826	1,641	1,678	1,552
65 years and over	1,749	1,757	1,773	1,751	1,498	1,508	1,487
All families	3,388	3,410	3,451	3,082	2,954	2,965	2,757
2 persons	2,364	2,383	2,394	2,320	2,012	2,017	1,931
Head under 65 years	2,441	2,458	2,473	2,373	2,093	2,100	1,984
Head 65 years and over	2,194	2,215	2,217	2,202	1,882	1,883	1,861
3 persons	2,905	2,924	2,937	2,830	2,480	2,485	2,395
4 persons	3,721	3,743	3,745	3,725	3,195	3,197	3,159
5 persons	4,386	4,415	4,418	4,377	3,769	3,770	3,761
6 persons	4,921	4,958	4,962	4,917	4,244	4,245	4,205
7 or more persons	6,034	6,101	6,116	5,952	5,182	5,185	5,129

Source: Table A, in Appendix B of General Social and Economic Characteristics Report, PC(1)-C, page App. 30.

The index allows only for differences in the costs of living between farm and nonfarm families; differences between cities and regions of the country, for example, are not taken into account. In 1969, the thresholds, for the index ranged from \$1,487 for a female unrelated individual over age 65 living on a farm to \$6,116 for a nonfarm family with a male head and with seven or more persons. The average threshold for a nonfarm family of four headed by a male was \$3,745.

APPENDIX C - COMPUTATION ILLUSTRATION

Data are not always published in the exact form desired but it is often possible to compute what is needed. In this case study, for example, the park director wanted an approximation of the number of 5-14 year olds in low-income families. The description below illustrates a method for doing this if you are willing to assume that the proportion of children aged 5-14 is the same in both the total and the low-income family population. The steps below relate to the columns in Figure 2.

- (1) From Table P-4, compute the number of related children under 18 in the low-income families:

Column 1 = (Mean number of related children under 18 years)(Number of families with income below the poverty level with related children under 18 years)

For the SMSA, this is: $(2.88)(2,478) = 7,137$

- (2) From Table P-1, compute the total population age 5-14 years:

Column 2 = (Males 5 to 9 years) + (Males 10 to 14 years)
+ (Females 5 to 9 years) + (Females 10 to 14 years)

For the SMSA, this is: $4,809 + 4,791 + 4,588 + 4,673 = 18,861$

- (3) From Table P-1, the number of persons under 18 years is shown not in the "age by sex" stub (although it could be computed from this), but in the last line of the stub "Type of Family and Number of Own Children." Thus it often pays to check other categories.

For the SMSA, the number of persons under 18 years is 32,923.

- (4) Compute the proportion of the total 0-17 population which is 5-14 years:

Column 4 = $\frac{\text{Column 2}}{\text{Column 3}}$

For the SMSA, this is: $\frac{18,861}{32,923} = 0.57$

- (5) Compute an estimate of the number of 5-14 year olds in low-income families:

Column 5 = (Column 4)(Column 1)

For the SMSA, this is: $(0.57)(7,137) = 4,068$

APPENDIX D - ACCURACY OF THE DATA

The Census Bureau has shown a continuing concern for the quality of the data obtained in the decennial censuses. Human and mechanical nonsampling errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. When estimates are made from sample tabulations they are subject to both nonsampling errors and sampling errors.

The Census Bureau has conducted studies of nonsampling errors in its evaluation and research programs. They cover the accuracy of selected subject matter (response errors) and the effectiveness of the enumeration process (coverage errors). These studies are published in the PHC(E) report series.^{1/} Most of the information in this series is applicable to census statistics at the national level; for example, income other than earnings (such as Social Security, public assistance, interest, dividends, etc.) tends to be underreported which could overstate the low-income group the park director was most interested in. On the other hand, there is evidence that low-income people are underenumerated, a fact which could serve to undercount the group of interest. At best, this information can be only approximately applied to statistics for small areas.

Some of the data are collected from the entire population ("complete count" or 100 percent items) and some from a sample of the population. Complete count data in the tract reports are in Tables P-1, H-1, and H-3. The data in the other tables are all based on a sample as noted in a sentence under the title of the tables (see Table P-4 for example) which refers you to the text.

In this case study, for example, the park director can identify income as 20 percent sample data by consulting the listing of sampling rates for various subjects in Table C of Appendix C in the back of the PHC(1) report. Since income was collected at a sample of households rather than at all households, the data is subject to sampling variability, which is also discussed in Appendix C of PHC(1).

Basically, sampling variability means that sample data tabulated in census reports may be different from the values that would have been obtained if a complete count of the population had been made. In using sample data therefore, the researcher should account for sampling variability by using the data in Tables D through F of Appendix C. These tables enable the researcher to approximate the standard error of any sample tabulation in the report.

^{1/} For a list of these reports and an index to the subjects in the reports, see Data User News, Volume 10, No. 8 (August 1975), p. 1-2, 8. The reports are also listed in Data Access Description No. 39.

The standard error can be used to obtain a confidence interval before making decisions based on the data. A confidence interval is a range of estimated values with a prescribed confidence of including the value that a full census would have obtained. The procedure for constructing a confidence interval is illustrated below.

The interpretation of a confidence interval may be explained as follows:

If all possible samples were selected, each of these were surveyed under essentially the same conditions, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then -

1. approximately two-thirds of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples. We call an interval from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate a two-thirds confidence interval.
2. approximately nine-tenths of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples. We call an interval from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate a 90-percent confidence interval.
3. approximately nineteen-twentieths of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples. We call an interval from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate a 95-percent confidence interval.
4. almost all intervals from three standard errors below the sample estimate to three standard errors above the sample estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.

Thus, for a particular sample, one can say with specified confidence that the average of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval.

In relation to this case study, Table F lists age as having a sample rate of 20 percent; but there is also a headnote which reads "Subjects marked with an asterisk were tabulated on a 100 percent basis in Table P-1..." Since the age data in this case are taken from Table P-1, they are not sample data and there is no need to estimate the standard errors for the age data in Table P-1.

Family income and poverty status are both 20 percent items and their standard errors should be computed. For each subject, Table F provides a factor by which the appropriate value in Table D or E should be multiplied to obtain the standard error. The values in Tables D and E give approximate

standard errors which ignore some aspects of the sample design, sample size, and estimation processes. The factors in Table F adjust the approximate standard errors to account for these effects. For cross-tabulations of more than one subject (for example, race and poverty status) use the largest factor.

In Middletown there are an estimated 1,365 families with income below the poverty level and with related children under 18 years old. This number lies between the values of 1,000 and 2,500 shown in Table D; ^{2/}linear interpolation gives a value of 66 as the approximate standard error. Since the factor for poverty status in Table F is 1.0, multiply 66 by 1.0 to arrive at a standard error of 66. It is now possible to construct a confidence interval as follows:

1. To find the upper end of a 95 percent confidence interval, add two standard errors ($2 \times 66 = 132$) to 1,365; thus, the upper end of the 95 percent confidence interval is 1,629.
2. To find the lower end of a 95 percent confidence interval, subtract two standard errors from 1,365; thus, the lower end of the 95 percent confidence interval is 1,233.
3. The 95 percent confidence interval is written (1,233 , 1,629). This means that there are 95 out of 100 chances that this range would contain a complete census count. To construct a 99 percent confidence interval, multiply the approximate standard error (66) by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ($66 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 165$); the 99 percent confidence interval is (1,200 , 1,530).

The approximate standard error for tabulations by census tract can either be derived from Table D or be computed from a formula. Notice that it is relatively much higher for tracts with a small population. For numbers that fall between those shown in the table, standard errors may be estimated by linear interpolation or by using the formula given below. For example, in Tract 0007 it is estimated that there were 391 low-income families with children under 18 (Table P-4). Table D lists the standard errors for 250 or 500. By linear interpolation the estimated standard error would be about 38.^{3/} Alternatively the approximate standard error can be computed by using the formula:

$$\sqrt{N^2 (1-f) \frac{pq}{n}}$$

^{2/} Linear interpolation for this example is performed as follows:

$$60 + \frac{(1,365 - 1,000)}{(2,500 - 1,000)}(85 - 60) = 60 + 6 = 66$$

^{3/} Computation:

$$30 + \left[\frac{391 - 250}{500 - 250} \times (45 - 30) \right] = 38$$

Where N = total population of the geographic area (in this case, there are a total of 1309 families in census Tract 0007.) Note that "N" is the number of housing units, families, or persons in the geographic area, not those with a given characteristic. In this example, you would not use the total number of families in poverty in the tract as this is a base defined by a particular type of population; rather you use the total number of families in the tract which is 1,309.

f = the sampling fraction $1/5$.

$n = fN$ (in this case: $1/5 \times 1,309$)

$p = \frac{X}{N}$ where X is the estimated number - in this case, 391

$q = 1 - \frac{X}{N}$

Thus the problem is:

$$\sqrt{(1,309)^2(1 - \frac{1}{5}) \left(\frac{(\frac{391}{1,309})^2 + 1 - (\frac{391}{1,309})}{(\frac{1}{5})(1,309)} \right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{1,097}$$

• 33, the approximate standard error

It is common practice to use a 95 percent confidence interval so in this case both add and subtract 66 (two standard errors) to 391; the range for Tract 0007 is then from 325 to 457 low-income families with children under 18.

Tables D-F also enable you to compute standard errors of percentages. For example, in Tract 0007, almost 30 percent ($391/1,309$) of the families were low-income families with children under 18. To determine the approximate standard error of this percentage, use Table E. Once again, a full range of numbers is not given. You could use 2.7 in this example as this is the closest approximation for the particular estimated percentage and base of the percentage. But you could also interpolate or use the formula:

$$\sqrt{(1 - f) \frac{pq}{n}}$$

where the letters have the same meaning they had in the previous formula.

In this particular example, the computation is:

$$\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) \left(\frac{\left(\frac{391}{1,309}\right) \left(1 - \frac{391}{1,309}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)(1,309)} \right)} =$$

0.025 or 2.5 percent, the approximate standard error, which we multiply by the appropriate factor for the subject involved (1.0 in this case) to get the estimated standard error.

Using the common practice of applying two times the standard error, the chances are 95 out of 100 that between 25 and 35 percent of the families in Tract 0007 were low-income and had children under 18.

24 TABLES FOR COMPUTING APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS FOR MIDDLETOWN SMSA

TABLE D. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number Based on 20-Percent Sample
(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated number (persons or housing units)	Standard error	Estimated number (persons or housing units)	Standard error
50	15	1,000	60
100	20	2,500	85
250	30	5,000	100
500	45		

TABLE E. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Percentage Based on 20-Percent Sample
(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (persons or housing units)					
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	15,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
10 or 90	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5
25 or 75	3.9	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7
50	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8

TABLE F. Factor to be Applied to Standard Errors

[Subjects marked with an asterisk were tabulated on a 100% basis for tables P-1, H-1, and H-3.
Standard errors are not applicable to these tables]

Population subjects ¹	Sample rate (percent)	Factor	Housing subjects ¹	Sample rate (percent)	Factor
*Race	20	0.9	*Tenure	20	0.2
*Age	20	0.8	*Rooms	20	1.0
*Household relationship	20	0.5	*Persons per room	20	0.4
*Family composition	20	0.6	*Value	20	1.0
Country of origin (including Spanish heritage subjects)	15	1.6	Units in structure	20	0.8
Nativity and parentage	15	1.7	Year structure built	20	0.9
School enrollment	15	1.0	Heating equipment	20	0.8
Years of school completed	20	1.0	Basement	20	0.9
Residence in 1965	15	2.0	Source of water	15	1.0
Employment status	20	0.8	Sewage disposal	15	1.0
Place of work	15	1.3	Air conditioning	15	1.1
Means of transportation to work	15	1.3	Year moved into unit	15	1.1
Occupation	20	1.1	Gross rent	20	0.9
Industry	20	1.1	All other—20 percent	20	1.0
Class of worker	20	1.1	—15 percent	15	1.2
Income—persons	20	1.0			
—families	20	1.0			
Poverty status—persons	20	1.9			
—families	20	1.0			
All other—20 percent	20	1.0			
—15 percent	15	1.2			

¹ Tabulations of data for persons of Spanish heritage are based on the 15-percent sample. For subjects shown in this table as based on the 20-percent sample, the factor for persons of Spanish heritage is obtained by multiplying the appropriate factor in this table by 1.2. For subjects shown as based on the 15-percent sample, the factor in this table can be used directly.

CASE STUDY

MIGRATION PATTERNS OF SOUTHERNERS

NOTE: Materials Needed for Case Study

GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
PC(1)-C, for any State
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
October 1975
Reprinted August 1976

CASE STUDY

MIGRATION PATTERNS OF SOUTHERNERS*

Situation

Southern States have recently experienced many changes in long-standing population trends. During the Sixties, growth from in-migration became important for many of the States, and in the early 1970's it has also been an important source of growth for even the most rural of the Southern States which have traditionally had heavy population losses. A group of Southern governors decided to meet to discuss mutual problems related to population change and possibly devise some population policies. They were primarily concerned with two issues: (1) population distribution (e.g., what are the characteristics of people who migrate into, out of, and within the region? what are the costs and benefits of large cities? are there policies which can effectively encourage people to remain in small- and medium-sized towns? what are the effects on the environment of alternative forms of population distribution?); and (2) the interrelations of population and economic development policies (could the governors effect industrial location and population distribution at the same time? what are the educational and occupational characteristics of migrants to and from the South, and how might this impact on economic development, etc?).

Prior to the meeting, a demographer was hired as a consultant to prepare information about the Southern population that would be useful to those making public policies. One part of the study will be concerned with the migration patterns of Southerners. The demographer turns to several data sources, one of which is the decennial censuses.

Census Questions Relevant to a Migration Study:

On April 1, 1970, a census of the United States population took place. Several questions asked at that time are relevant to a study of migration. For example, the demographer wants to determine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants so as to provide some information about their impact on economic development. She wants to know something about the comparative propensity for migration of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residents and the characteristics of those who move and those who do not, information which may be useful input for devising population distribution policies.

Question 1: List some questions asked in the decennial census relevant to a study of migration patterns (refer to Appendix B of PC(1)-C or figure 1).

*Prepared by Cynthia Murray Taeuber, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census. Comments on this case study are invited.

Figure 1. Subject Items Included in the 1970 Census

COMPLETE COUNT DATA ITEMS

-Shown for all census areas including city blocks

	Population Items	Housing Items
100 percent	Relationship to head of household Color or race Age Sex Marital status	Number of units at this address Telephone Private entrance to living quarters Complete kitchen facilities Rooms Water supply Flush toilet Bathtub or shower Basement Tenure (owner/renter) Commercial establishment on property Value Contract rent Vacancy status Months vacant

SAMPLE DATA ITEMS

-Not shown in some reports, e.g., Block Statistics
 -Summaries are subject to sampling variability

	Population Items	Housing Items
20 percent	State or country of birth Years of school completed Number of children ever born Employment status Hours worked last week Weeks worked in 1969 Last year in which worked Occupation, industry, and class of worker Activity 5 years ago Income in 1969 by type	Components of gross rent Heating equipment Year structure built Number of units in structure and whether a trailer Farm residence
15 percent	Country of birth of parents Mother tongue Year moved into this house Place of residence 5 years ago School of college enrollment (public or private) Veteran status Place of work Means of transportation to work Mexican or Spanish origin or descent	Source of water Sewage disposal Bathrooms Air conditioning Automobiles
5 percent	Citizenship Year of immigration When married Vocational training completed Presence and duration of disability Occupation—industry 5 years ago	Stories, elevator in structure Fuel—heating, cooking, water heating Bedrooms Clothes washing machine Clothes dryer Dishwasher Home food freezer Television Radio Second home

DERIVED VARIABLES (illustrative examples)

Population Items	Housing Items
Families Family type and size Poverty status Spanish surname Spanish heritage Population density Size of place Foreign stock	Persons per room ("crowding") Household size Plumbing facilities Institutions and other group quarters Gross rent

The information on these questionnaires is collected and computerized at the Census Bureau for research purposes and, most importantly, to aid governmental units in their decisions on needed programs and policies and on the allocation of funds for those programs. By law, answers by individuals to census questions are held in strictest confidence, and thus names and addresses are never released and a particular individual can never be identified by any data released.

Sample Questions:

Some of the data are collected from every individual (100 percent or complete count data items) and some from only a sample of those answering the questionnaires ("sample" data come from 20 percent, 15 percent, and 5 percent of the population). Sampling permits the collection of data which reflect the characteristics of all people in an area even though the entire population was not actually questioned. This process also allows the data to be obtained at a much lower cost.

Question 2: Figure 1 indicates which data items collected from the questionnaire are complete count items and which are sample items. Indicate whether the data items you listed in question #1 are complete count or sample items.

Sample data for areas with small populations should be used with caution. Appendix C of the Census population reports gives specific information about the accuracy of the data. The published sample data can be thought of as approximations of the exact statistics that would have been found had there been a 100-percent count of those items. One can compute a range of possible values in which the exact statistic would probably be found; the magnitude of this range can be computed from instructions given in Appendix C. While sample data must be used with caution for areas with small populations, it is reliable for larger population groups.

Definition of the Region:

Just how does one define the South? The Census Bureau gives some data for regions, groupings of contiguous states, one of which is called the South. The region is further divided into divisions (smaller groupings of contiguous States), and the South has three. A map, "Census Regions and Geographic Divisions of the United States," is shown in Figure 2.

Question 3: List the States for the region and divisions of the South.

FIGURE 2.—Census Regions and Geographic Divisions of the United States

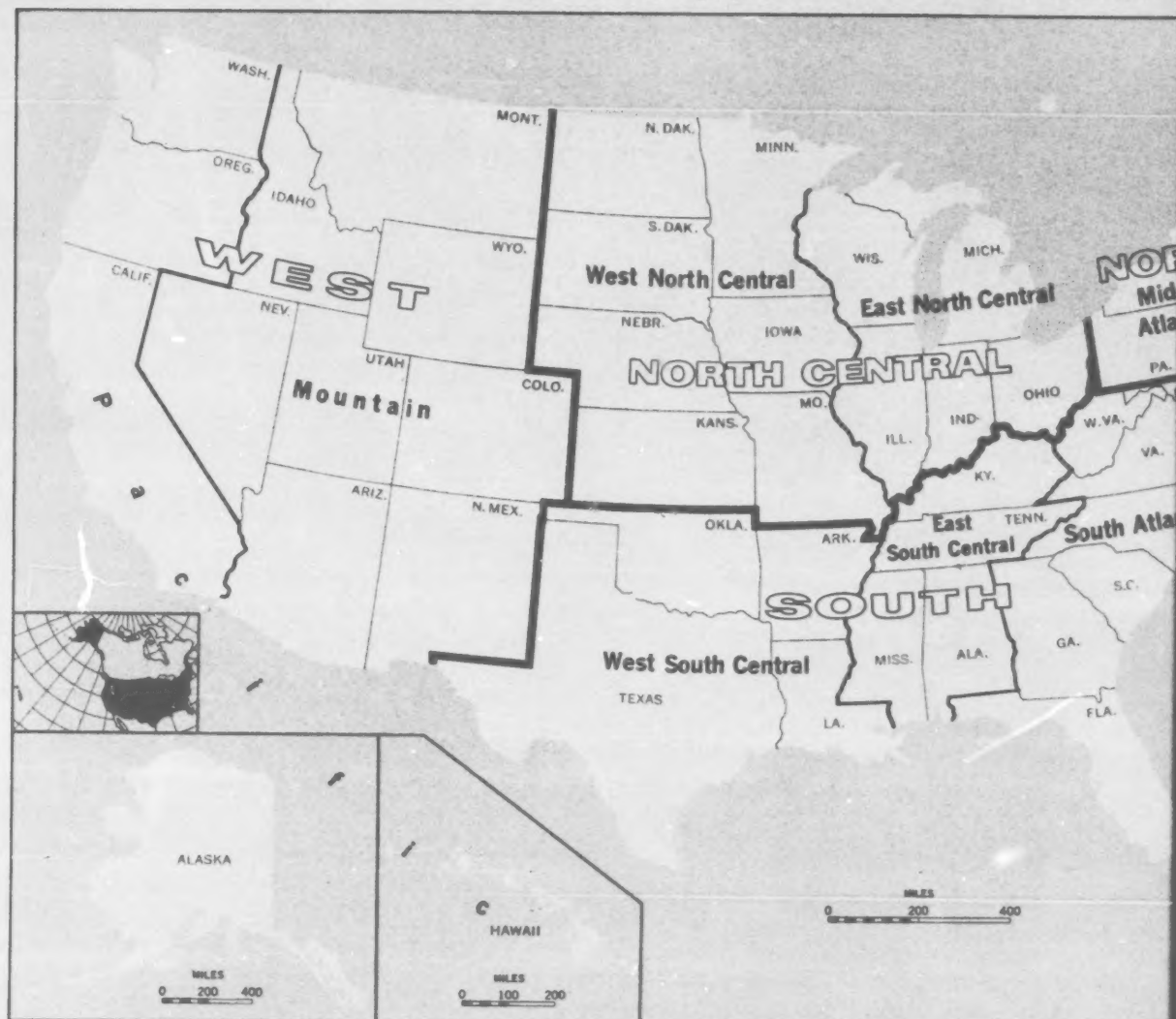
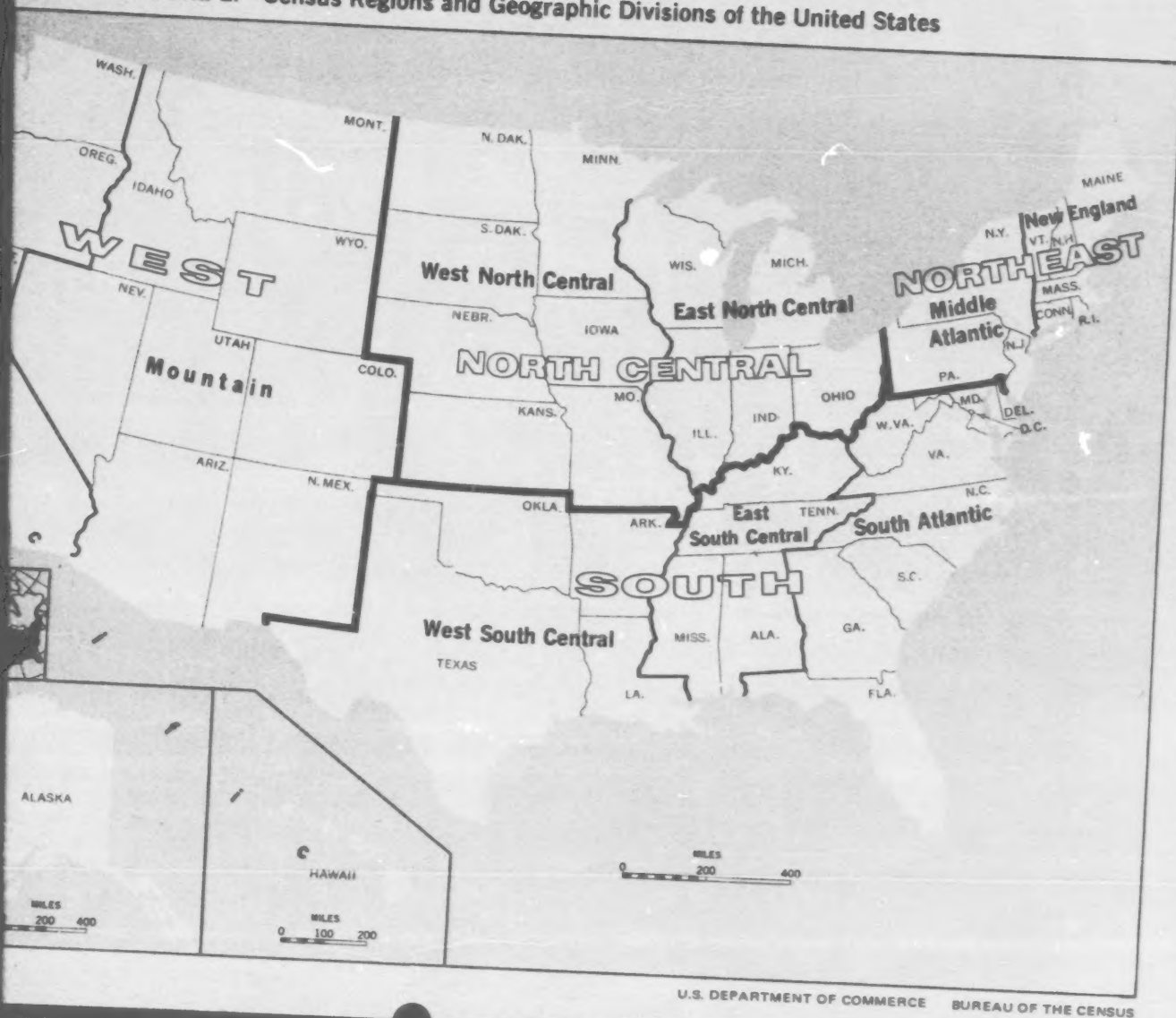


FIGURE 2.—Census Regions and Geographic Divisions of the United States



In this case, the group of governors is from all of the above States (the Census South) except Delaware and the District of Columbia. Thus, in some cases the researcher can obtain the data by adding the individual States; in some cases by using the Census South data and subtracting the relevant Delaware and Washington, D. C., data; and in some cases the data are published only for the Census region and divisions. When the publications do not have the data in the desired form, the researcher should also check the documentation for the census computer tapes which have more data than the printed reports for different geographic levels.

Data Summaries:

The basic format for the presentation of 1970 Census data is as statistical summaries for geographic areas. Summary data are aggregations of data derived from the individual questionnaires for geographic areas such as blocks, tracts, counties, States, divisions, regions, etc. This is the type of data presented in the printed reports and computer summary tapes.

Question 4: Using the Table Finding Guide from the U. S. Summary Report, PC(1)-C1, "General Social and Economic Characteristics" (figure 3), find which tables show data on residence in 1965 compared to residence in 1970. What tables are concerned with "residence in 1965" for regions, divisions, and States? What are the subdivisions of the major heading, "residence in 1965"? (See figure 6.)

Printed Publications and the Data:

For this particular piece of research, the demographer intends to use only printed reports although more data are available on computer tapes. There are four volumes on population characteristics for each State and the United States which were published in a combined hard-cover edition (PC(1), Chapters A-D) and four separate soft-bound volumes (below).

- Number of Inhabitants, PC(1)-A
- General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B
- General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C
- Detailed Characteristics, PC(1)-D

There are several ways of finding which tables contain the needed data. As mentioned earlier, for general information it is probably simplest to open to the very beginning of the book where a "Table Finding Guide" (figure 3) is located which lists the table numbers for subjects by geographic areas for which data can be found. If extensive cross-classifications are desired, it is best to use the Census Bureau's Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports¹

¹ Available from Subscriber Services Section, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, \$3.70.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE—Subjects by Type of Area and Table Number

This guide lists all subjects covered in this report, but does not indicate all cross-classifications (e.g., by sex). An asterisk (*) indicates that the table presents data for Negroes and persons of Spanish heritage. Data on allocation rates appear in tables C-1 to C-4.

Subject	United States				Region		Region Division States	Standard metropolitan statistical areas
	Total	Urban	Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence	Size of place	Total	Urban		Standard nonmetropolitan areas
		Rural nonfarm ¹ Rural farm ¹				Rural nonfarm ¹ Rural farm ¹		Plains of 50,000 or more
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS								
Sexal	140	—	—	—	140	—	140	183, 195, 187
Economic	141	—	—	—	141	—	141	184, 186, 188
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Age	85*	85*	107, 124*	98, 118*	130*	—	—	—
Relationship to head of household	85*	85*	107, 124*	98, 118*	130*	—	—	—
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Nativity and parentage	88, 96*	88, 96*	108	97	136	136	143	—
State of birth	88, 97*	88, 97*	108, 125*	98, 119*	131*, 136	136	143	—
Country of origin	70, 86*	70, 86*	108	97	136	136	144, 145	—
Mother tongue	86*	86*	108	97	—	—	146, 147	—
Residence in 1985	72, 87*	72, 87*	108, 125*	98, 119*	131*, 137	137	148	—
by selected classes of migrants	87*	87*	109	98	—	—	148	—
Year moved into present house	87*	87*	109	98	—	—	150	—
School enrollment	73, 74, 88*	73, 74, 88*	110, 125*	98, 119*	131*, 137	137	154, 155	—
Years of school completed	75, 88*, 89*	75, 88*, 89*	110, 111, 125*	98, 100, 119*	131*, 137	137	156, 157	—
Vocational training	88*	88*	110	98	—	—	—	—
Marital history	89*	89*	111	100	—	—	—	—
Family composition	85*, 88*	85*, 88*	107, 111, 124*, 125*	98, 100, 118*, 119*	130*, 136	136	158	—
Presence of own children	85*, 89*	85*, 89*	107, 111, 124*, 125*	98, 100, 118*, 119*	130*, 136	136	158	—
Fertility:								
Own children under 5 years old	76, 89*	76, 89*	111	100	131*, 136	136	158	—
Children ever born	76, 89*	76, 89*	111, 125*	100, 119*	131*, 136	136	158	—
Type of group quarters	89*	89*	111	100	—	—	160	—
Disability	89*	89*	111	100	—	—	160	—
Veteran status	71, 87*	71, 87*	109	98	—	—	153	—
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Employment status	77, 90*	90*	112, 126*	101, 120*	132*, 137	137	161	—
by marital status and presence of own children	90*	90*	112, 126*	101, 120*	132*	—	162	—
for males 16 to 21 not attending school	86*	86*	110, 126*	98, 120*	132*, 137	137	—	—
Labor force participation	78, 90*	90*	112, 126*	101, 120*	132*, 137	137	161, 164	—
Weeks worked in 1980	79, 93*	93*	115, 128*	104, 120*	136*	—	175, 176	—
Labor mobility	93*	93*	115, 128*	104, 120*	—	—	177	—
Occupation of employed persons	81, 91*	91*	113, 127*	102, 121*	133*, 138	138	165, 166	—
Industry of employed persons	80, 82, 92*	92*	114, 128*	103, 122*	134*, 138	138	166, 172	—
Class of worker	80, 93*	93*	115, 128*	104, 120*	133*	—	173, 174	—
Last occupation of experienced unemployed	93*	93*	115, 128*	104, 122*	—	—	—	—
Place of work	87*	87*	108	98	132*, 137	137	151	—
Means of transportation to work	87*	87*	108	98	132*	—	152	—
Income in 1988:								
Total	83, 84, 94*	83, 84, 94*	116, 126*	105, 122*	135*, 139	139	178, 180	—
Type	94*	94*	116, 126*	105, 122*	139	139	179, 181	—
Median earnings by occupation	94*	94*	116, 127*	105, 121*	—	—	—	—
Poverty status in 1989	95*	95*	117, 129*	106, 123*	135*, 139	139	182	—

¹ See correction note, page 359, for farm and nonfarm residence.

For example, the researcher knows that the South had net in-migration during the 1960's. She is interested in knowing whether migrants have moved primarily to the metropolitan or nonmetropolitan South and whether there are differences in this movement by race. (It's like being a detective--if there is a difference, the researcher would want to look further for a reason. For example, is there a difference in job availability for blacks and whites which can be altered by public policies? Or is there a difference in life-style preferences which will affect any public policies made?)

She already knows the information is not in the U. S. Summary volume (from Question #4) but guesses it may be in the individual State volumes which give more information. Turning to the Table Finding Guide in the State population volumes, she finds "residence in 1965" under the subject listings; under the metro/nonmetro column, Table 72 is listed but the researcher cannot tell from the guide if race or any other characteristics are included in the table. Turning to that table she finds that metropolitan and non-metropolitan are further subdivided but no characteristics such as race are included. To find out if the specific information wanted is available in any of the other tables of the State reports, the researcher turns to the Index of Selected 1970 Census Reports (see figure 4). As this page shows, there are a number of cross-classifications of population characteristics and geographic areas for this subject but none are by race and by metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence. Studying the Index, the researcher discovers it is possible to get this data by race and by urban/rural residence in Table 50 of the PC(1)-C State report. Using the "urban-rural" dichotomy rather than the metro/non-metro dichotomy is acceptable for her purposes. The data given in this table are for "residence in 1965," "State of birth," "year moved into present house," all by race and urban/rural residence.

Because the researcher wants to compare 15 States and the data are all in separate volumes, she must prepare a table.

Question 5: From Table 50 in the PC(1)-C State reports, fill in the correct data for the table on page 9 for any State(s) you wish to pick. Compare the States to the total United States by filling in the table from the data in Table 87 (figure 6, page 10). (The Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports has a table which gives the correspondence between State report and U. S. Summary report table numbering.) The correct data for the State of Maryland are given (figure 5).

The researcher will prepare such a table for the 15 Southern States she is concerned with and will add the State data to obtain regional data. The individual States can thus be compared to regional trends and the region to the Nation.

If the researcher had been satisfied with using the Census definition of the South, she could use Table 137 in the U. S. Summary PC(1)-C report which is reproduced here (figure 7, page 12). Note, however, that these tables do not give any race data. Averages for the total Southern population can

FIGURE 4 INDEX TO SELECTED 1970 CENSUS REPORTS

RESIDENCE IN 1965

RESIDENCE IN 1965 (2)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN THE ARMED FORCES IN 1970 WHO LIVED IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY IN 1965	
-- FOR: STATE: BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE	PC(1)-C 61
-- FOR: STATE: METRO/CC/NONMETRO BY U/RNF/RF	PC(1)-C 72
-- FOR: SMSA'S: CC'S, URBAN REMAINDER; UA'S: PLACES 50,000+	PC(1)-C 82
-- FOR: PLACES 10,000-50,000	PC(1)-C 102
-- FOR: COUNTIES	PC(1)-C 119
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (2)	
UNIVERSE: INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS IN 1970 WHO LIVED IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY IN 1965	
-- FOR: STATE: BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE	PC(1)-C 61
-- FOR: STATE: METRO/CC/NONMETRO BY U/RNF/RF	PC(1)-C 72
-- FOR: SMSA'S: CC'S, URBAN REMAINDER; UA'S: PLACES 50,000+	PC(1)-C 82
-- FOR: PLACES 10,000-50,000	PC(1)-C 102
-- FOR: COUNTIES	PC(1)-C 119
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY AGE (17) BY SEX (2) BY RACE (4)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY AGE (8) BY RACE (4)	
UNIVERSE: MALES 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN ARMED FORCES IN 1970 -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY AGE (7) BY RACE (4)	
UNIVERSE: MALES 20 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN ARMED FORCES IN 1965 -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY AGE (3) BY RACE (4)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 20 YEARS OLD AND OVER ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1965 -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY AGE (3) BY RACE (4) BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS (2)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1970 -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (6) BY AGE (12)	
UNIVERSE: MALE CIVILIAN VETERANS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 151
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (6) BY CENSUS YEAR (2) BY RACE (2) BY TOTAL AND PERCENT (2)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-C 45
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION (14) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION IN 1965 (14) BY SEX (2)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 178
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY RACE (4)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER -- FOR: STATE: U/RNF/RF	
	PC(1)-C 50
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY RACE (4) BY AGE (17) BY SEX (2)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY RACE (4) BY AGE (7)	
UNIVERSE: MALES 20 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN ARMED FORCES IN 1965 -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY RACE (4) BY AGE (3)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 20 YEARS OLD AND OVER ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1965 -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY RACE (4) BY AGE (8)	
UNIVERSE: MALES 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN ARMED FORCES IN 1970 -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY RACE (4) BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS (2) BY AGE (3)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1970 -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (6) BY RACE (2) BY TOTAL AND PERCENT (2) BY CENSUS YEAR (2)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-C 45
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (7) BY RACE (4)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN THE ARMED FORCES IN 1965 LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY IN 1965 -- FOR: STATE: U/RNF/RF	
	PC(1)-C 50
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (2) BY RACE (4)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1965 WHO LIVED IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY IN 1965 -- FOR: STATE: U/RNF/RF	
	PC(1)-C 50
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (2) BY RACE (4)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN THE ARMED FORCES IN 1970 WHO LIVED IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY IN 1965 -- FOR: STATE: U/RNF/RF	
	PC(1)-C 50
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (2) BY RACE (4) BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS (2)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1970 WHO LIVED IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY IN 1965 -- FOR: STATE: U/RNF/RF	
	PC(1)-C 50
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (9) BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS (2) BY AGE (3) BY RACE (4)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1970 -- FOR: STATE	
	PC(1)-D 145
RESIDENCE IN 1965 (2) BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS (2)	
UNIVERSE: PERSONS ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1970 WHO LIVED IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY IN 1965 -- FOR: STATE: BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE	
	PC(1)-C 61
-- FOR: STATE: METRO/CC/NONMETRO BY U/RNF/RF	
	PC(1)-C 72
-- FOR: SMSA'S: CC'S, URBAN REMAINDER; UA'S: PLACES 50,000+	
	PC(1)-C 82
-- FOR: PLACES 10,000-50,000	
	PC(1)-C 102
-- FOR: COUNTIES	
	PC(1)-C 119
PERCENT LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY IN 1965 OF PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	
TOTAL	
-- FOR: SMSA'S, UA'S, PLACES 10,000+	PC(1)-C 40
-- FOR: COUNTIES	PC(1)-C 43
PERSONS IN THE ARMED FORCES IN 1970 WHO LIVED IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY IN 1965	
STRATIFIED BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (2) BY RACE (4) -- FOR: STATE: U/RNF/RF	
	PC(1)-C 50
STRATIFIED BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (2)	
-- FOR: STATE: BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE	
	PC(1)-C 61
-- FOR: STATE: METRO/CC/NONMETRO BY U/RNF/RF	
	PC(1)-C 72
-- FOR: SMSA'S: CC'S, URBAN REMAINDER; UA'S: PLACES 50,000+	
	PC(1)-C 82
-- FOR: PLACES 10,000-50,000	
	PC(1)-C 102
-- FOR: COUNTIES	
	PC(1)-C 119

Worksheet for Question 5

RESIDENCE IN 1965 FOR TOTAL POPULATION FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY RACE AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE: 1970

STATE OF RESI- DENCE in 1970	Total Pop. Age 5+	Same House	DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED S							
			Total	Same County	DIFFERENT COUNTY					
					Total	Same State	DIFFERENT S			
							Total	North- east	North Cen- tral	S
U R B A N W H I T E										
U. S. Maryland	2,207,468	1,128,769	914,479	415,592	498,887	188,128	310,759	92,892	47,021	13
U R B A N N E G R O										
U. S. Maryland	514,534	235,502	215,495	143,217	72,278	17,620	54,658	6,142	2,450	4
U R B A N P E R S O N S O F S P A N I S H L A N G U A G E										
U. S. Maryland	41,107	10,370	19,705	7,687	12,018	2,605	9,413	2,026	685	4
R U R A L * W H I T E										
U. S. Maryland	724,701	403,760	277,998	139,008	138,990	65,295	73,695	22,581	10,114	3
R U R A L * N E G R O										
U. S. Maryland	122,135	70,041	33,601	21,702	11,899	7,829	4,070	730	192	
R U R A L * P E R S O N S O F S P A N I S H L A N G U A G E										
U. S. Maryland	5,000	1,728	2,476	784	1,692	346	1,346	366	88	

* R U R A L = RURAL NONFARM + RURAL FARM O R RURAL = TOTAL - URBAN

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, (PC(1)-C22, Maryland. U. S. G
Printing Office, Washington, D. C., Table 50.

Worksheet for Question 5

RESIDENCE IN 1965 FOR TOTAL POPULATION FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY RACE AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE: 1970

Pop. 5+	Same House	DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED STATES									
		Total	Same County	DIFFERENT COUNTY							
				Total	Same State	DIFFERENT STATE					
						Total	North- east	North Cen- tral	South	West	
URBAN WHITE											
468	1,128,769	914,479	415,592	498,887	188,128	310,759	92,892	47,021	136,750	34,096	
URBAN NEGRO											
534	235,502	215,495	143,217	72,278	17,620	54,658	6,142	2,450	44,084	1,982	
URBAN PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE											
107	10,370	19,705	7,687	12,018	2,605	9,413	2,026	685	4,969	1,733	
RURAL * WHITE											
701	403,760	277,998	139,008	138,990	65,295	73,695	22,581	10,114	32,895	8,105	
RURAL * NEGRO											
135	70,041	33,601	21,702	11,899	7,829	4,070	730	192	3,011	137	
RURAL * PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE											
000	1,728	2,476	784	1,692	346	1,346	366	88	562	330	

RURAL NONFARM + RURAL FARM OR RURAL = TOTAL - URBAN

Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, (PC(1)-C22, Maryland. U. S. Government
Printing Office, Washington, D. C., Table 50.

Figure 5

FIGURE 6

Table 87. Mobility, Commuting, and Veteran Status by Race for Urban and Rural Residence: 1970

(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

United States	United States				Urban			
	Total	White	Negro	Persons of Spanish heritage	Total	White	Negro	Persons of Spanish heritage
STATE OF BIRTH								
Total native population	199 560 766	169 554 299	32 982 714	7 048 438	146 993 168	131 173 438	10 077 589	4 037 081
Born in State of residence	131 609 789	115 327 410	14 913 330	5 177 133	90 947 914	78 786 057	11 272 484	4 443 732
Born in different State	50 904 066	45 069 720	5 480 929	1 478 620	40 762 334	35 339 268	5 111 273	1 264 315
Percent of total	26.3	26.6	26.6	18.9	29.2	28.3	29.2	18.5
North	10 700 014	10 376 473	295 709	170 334	8 053 829	8 568 103	261 185	155 092
North Central	15 416 469	14 958 820	298 439	226 248	12 230 834	11 814 724	348 643	196 995
South	19 289 677	14 472 289	4 691 839	584 969	15 355 491	10 990 113	4 395 001	482 662
West	5 537 906	5 262 138	94 942	497 049	4 322 180	4 086 128	86 444	426 766
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	2 101 757	1 911 200	116 538	1 017 199	1 874 748	1 696 149	111 509	974 515
State of birth not reported	8 945 154	7 045 890	1 771 917	1 67 476	7 010 170	5 331 954	1 581 722	144 439
RESIDENCE IN 1965								
Total population, 5 years old and over	184 094 094	163 673 567	30 129 741	8 129 529	136 861 018	118 760 287	16 265 149	7 123 419
Same house	98 563 661	87 190 498	10 346 041	3 452 881	70 228 591	61 487 298	8 018 349	2 974 407
Different house in United States	75 093 663	66 318 035	7 917 830	3 668 816	56 606 402	49 264 036	6 085 787	1 241 645
Same county	43 356 797	36 820 871	5 995 972	2 473 209	32 821 512	27 349 783	5 072 048	2 229 864
Different county	31 736 866	29 489 164	1 921 866	1 195 607	23 784 890	21 914 053	1 613 739	1 011 781
In Armed Forces in 1965	1 109 690	1 027 982	68 713	44 612	900 720	825 582	63 555	40 217
Persons attending college in 1965	2 378 198	2 261 760	85 791	54 766	2 025 702	1 918 033	79 748	49 591
Same State	15 456 054	14 456 282	849 985	624 276	11 038 387	10 279 965	648 624	521 727
Different State	16 080 812	14 832 882	1 071 881	571 331	12 746 503	11 634 086	966 815	490 054
In Armed Forces in 1965	885 189	818 267	56 708	33 230	725 369	663 464	32 767	29 882
Persons attending college in 1965	1 357 686	1 280 811	57 124	29 246	1 188 405	1 116 047	56 335	26 577
North	3 345 495	3 164 381	158 891	101 460	2 734 352	2 578 025	136 329	94 039
North Central	4 280 744	4 068 747	179 548	78 522	3 394 705	3 207 631	161 011	89 415
South	5 269 769	4 585 437	646 544	192 430	4 154 080	3 530 375	391 330	160 254
West	3 184 804	3 014 317	86 098	198 519	2 463 366	2 318 057	78 145	166 346
Abroad	2 696 618	2 257 887	186 930	577 934	2 416 029	2 000 287	178 480	541 844
In Armed Forces in 1965	452 801	404 115	39 238	23 551	372 226	327 871	36 222	21 572
Moved, 1965 residence not reported	9 740 152	7 905 847	1 678 132	429 898	7 618 796	6 008 666	1 482 333	375 523
RESIDENCE IN 1965 OF SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS								
County in 1965	928 292	4 581 367	337 000	109 000	4 280 195	3 966 672	1 092 934	348 000
County in 1970	1 248 530	1 248 530	1 248 530	1 248 530	1 248 530	1 248 530	1 248 530	1 248 530

Table 87. Mobility, Commuting, and Veteran Status by Race, for Urban and Rural Residence: 1970—Continued

(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

United States	Rural nonfarm				Rural farm			
	Total	White	Negro	Persons of Spanish heritage	Total	White	Negro	Persons of Spanish heritage
STATE OF BIRTH								
Total native population	44 769 154	40 404 913	3 758 643	915 178	8 196 464	7 686 779	466 683	101 899
Born in State of residence	33 693 970	30 034 254	3 232 727	654 573	6 967 903	6 507 099	407 910	78 828
Born in different State	9 168 755	8 764 442	348 414	197 580	972 977	946 010	21 242	16 725
Percent of total	20.5	21.6	9.3	21.7	11.9	12.3	4.6	16.5
North	1 769 379	1 733 591	32 621	14 070	76 006	74 779	1 903	572
North Central	2 754 610	2 716 259	27 520	24 961	431 025	427 837	2 276	2 292
South	3 564 663	3 270 540	280 161	93 703	329 523	311 636	16 677	8 424
West	1 080 103	1 044 052	8 112	64 846	135 623	131 556	386	5 437
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	207 390	196 338	4 744	38 892	19 619	18 713	285	3 792
State of birth not reported	1 699 039	1 498 979	172 758	21 133	235 945	214 957	17 237	1 904
RESIDENCE IN 1965								
Total population, 5 years old and over	41 470 964	37 618 301	3 259 463	891 486	7 761 489	7 293 937	466 124	104 642
Same house	22 372 893	20 072 064	2 041 391	418 674	5 162 177	5 631 136	287 081	59 800
Different house in United States	16 879 653	15 363 323	1 130 118	291 231	1 717 608	1 490 676	101 933	35 940
Same county	9 476 011	8 514 196	840 456	222 154	6 099 274	564 692	83 468	21 191
Different county	7 403 642	7 049 127	289 662	169 077	548 334	525 984	18 465	14 749
In Armed Forces in 1965	199 951	193 559	5 043	4 289	9 019	8 841	115	106
Persons attending college in 1965	334 067	325 556	5 851	4 885	18 429	18 171	172	290
Same State	4 248 625	4 023 209	189 473	92 574	349 642	353 108	13 586	9 975
Different State	3 155 017	3 025 918	100 189	76 503	179 292	172 876	4 877	4 774
In Armed Forces in 1965	153 527	148 598	3 893	3 257	6 293	6 205	48	91
Persons attending college in 1965	163 464	159 019	2 757	2 556	5 817	5 745	32	113
North	596 218	572 366	21 667	7 649	14 925	13 995	805	172
North Central	821 222	797 745	17 352	8 759	64 817	63 371	1 852	348
South	1 064 742	1 006 874	52 747	30 178	50 947	48 188	2 467	1 998
West	672 835	648 933	8 423	29 917	48 603	47 327	330	2 256
Abroad	265 889	243 962	7 91	31 836	14 700	13 638	259	4 252
In Armed Forces in 1965	77 015	73 309	2 8	1 926	3 460	3 316	98	53
Moved, 1965 residence not reported	1 952 529	1 738 852	179 962	49 753	177 004	158 487	15 851	4 650
RESIDENCE IN 1965 OF SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS								
Different county in 1965	668 354	668 354	668 354	668 354	668 354	668 354	668 354	668 354
In Armed Forces in 1965	165 274	165 274	165 274	165 274	165 274	165 274	165 274	165 274
Persons attending college in 1965	234 000	234 000	234 000	234 000	234 000	234 000	234 000	234 000

be compared not only to the U. S. as a whole, but also to other regions. The regional tables also make it possible to determine from which regions population moves to the South as well as to which regions most Southerners move. For example, from Table 137, the "residence in 1965" category shows that 626,013 people lived in the South in 1965 and moved to the Northeast by 1970. Further, it shows that almost eight out of ten of those movers to the Northeast went to an urban area ($492,289/626,013$) and the remainder to a rural area. A slightly larger proportion of the North Central population was Southern ($1,007,058/51,733,952 = 1.9\%$) than of the Northeast ($626,013/45,056,815 = 1.4\%$).

Question 6: From the table you completed for question 5 (figure 5):

- (a) Compute what part of the total population in the category (urban white, urban Negro, etc.) were nonmovers from 1965 to 1970 for each of the States and the United States.
- (b) From the States you picked, what proportion moved to a different region and what proportion moved within the same region but a different State?
- (c) What proportion of the movers made short-distance moves (different house but same county)? What proportion moved within the same State? To a different State?
- (d) What group (urban white, rural Negro, etc.) had the highest rate of movement? Are rural people as a whole more likely to move than urban people? Blacks than whites? Spanish-language people compared to blacks? Show the data to support your answers.
- (e) Study State Table 50 again. Why is it that the white population + black population does not equal the total population?
- (f) Is Spanish-heritage population considered a race? (See concept definition in PC(1)-C report.)
- (g) Study the heading of figure 5 and complete the following:
 Total population age 5+ = Same House + Different House
 Different House =
 Different County =
 Different State =

If the researcher had been insistent about having the migration data by race and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence rather than the urban/rural dichotomy, she could have compiled most of the data herself. As the guide and Index show, migration data are available by county in separate tables for the total population, Negroes, and persons of Spanish heritage. State maps at the beginning of the state population census reports indicate which counties are metropolitan.

FIGURE 7

Table 1.7. Migration, Place of Work, Education, and Employment Status by Urban and Rural Residence for Regions: 1970

(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Regions	North-east				North Central			
	Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
RESIDENCE IN 1945								
Total population, 5 years old and over	48 066 811	26 268 514	8 548 237	886 976	51 733 922	26 998 820	11 821 269	3 713 849
Same house	27 012 881	21 704 516	4 900 890	405 447	28 325 262	19 467 100	5 923 898	2 934 264
Different house in United States	15 049 656	12 030 281	2 949 596	89 789	20 494 874	15 213 647	4 576 458	704 769
Same county	9 142 425	7 448 420	1 636 741	57 284	12 491 919	9 491 355	2 548 041	452 523
Different county	5 927 231	4 581 861	1 312 845	32 505	8 002 955	5 722 292	2 038 417	252 246
Same State	3 296 764	2 574 416	702 725	19 593	4 358 949	3 028 158	1 340 418	180 193
Different State	2 630 467	2 007 445	610 080	12 912	3 643 986	2 684 134	987 999	72 053
Northwest	1 357 768	1 017 421	333 254	7 093	1 499 833	1 090 471	389 362	3 110
North Central	394 587	306 280	88 407	1 892	1 420 232	1 251 388	327 926	40 918
South	426 012	492 289	130 894	2 830	1 087 058	817 478	175 779	13 691
West	250 999	191 457	57 535	1 097	566 863	424 997	138 042	14 424
Abroad	820 519	738 213	60 737	1 469	439 512	385 821	49 224	4 465
Moved, 1945 residence not reported	2 153 779	1 813 384	331 314	9 273	2 474 304	1 932 282	471 987	70 044
PLACE OF WORK								
All workers	19 066 634	18 811 861	3 988 060	313 368	21 399 140	18 738 171	4 170 068	1 460 899
Worked in county of residence	12 586 476	10 127 767	2 289 439	169 072	16 564 168	12 549 478	2 857 080	1 157 410
Percent of all workers	66.2	65.3	69.8	79.2	77.4	68.5	68.5	79.3
Worked outside county of residence	4 889 415	4 189 422	730 740	15 288	3 392 912	2 159 407	1 027 134	284 171
Place of work not reported	1 530 943	1 273 972	241 463	15 288	1 432 065	1 048 686	286 591	96 408
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT								
Total enrolled, 5 to 24 years old	19 756 373	18 900 281	3 649 704	166 988	18 064 100	18 189 468	3 680 249	1 388 787
Nursery school	241 100	203 832	36 477	769	236 403	204 266	36 452	3 659
Public	67 251	57 853	9 053	330	78 056	64 281	11 706	2 048
Kindergarten	787 222	618 913	140 874	7 312	998 614	721 549	217 449	59 467
Public	684 138	540 074	147 070	6 885	956 836	670 599	258 394	57 356
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	7 415 407	5 919 207	1 987 035	99 365	9 434 109	6 552 903	2 147 073	724 133
Public	5 194 907	4 611 914	1 492 184	80 809	6 064 388	5 421 041	1 989 083	654 264
High school (1 to 4 years)	2 410 105	2 489 090	649 224	51 191	4 190 267	2 892 714	900 642	396 911
Public	2 859 280	2 188 477	622 253	48 530	2 730 110	2 488 395	662 346	379 347
Private	1 702 339	1 508 719	422 253	48 530	1 964 393	1 736 253	462 346	11 587
Percent of all	83.5	80.0	83.5	83.5	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7

Table 137. Migration, Place of Work, Education, and Employment Status by Urban and Rural Residence for Regions: 1970—Continued

(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Regions	South				West			
	Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
RESIDENCE IN 1945								
Total population, 5 years old and over	87 084 811	37 119 918	17 589 283	5 797 048	31 876 814	26 404 741	4 697 668	764 384
Same house	29 153 085	17 528 341	9 517 499	2 107 245	14 072 453	11 526 634	2 030 598	515 221
Different house in United States	24 307 553	16 647 867	7 067 749	411 937	15 221 280	12 714 607	2 305 840	201 113
Same county	13 510 217	8 892 563	4 189 128	428 524	8 212 236	6 989 194	1 102 101	120 941
Different county	10 797 336	7 755 304	2 838 621	183 411	7 009 344	5 725 413	1 103 759	80 172
Same State	4 870 872	3 159 413	1 588 632	122 627	3 129 449	2 466 400	616 420	46 429
Different State	5 926 464	4 595 891	1 349 989	60 584	3 879 895	3 259 013	587 139	33 743
Northwest	1 063 799	893 160	166 837	3 822	474 095	433 100	40 075	920
North Central	1 282 091	976 757	288 340	16 974	981 834	840 272	114 529	5 033
South	2 784 119	2 098 325	655 416	30 378	852 579	745 788	102 453	4 138
West	796 455	627 649	159 376	9 430	1 571 387	1 219 853	327 662	23 452
Abroad	739 737	641 489	94 419	3 429	694 850	630 406	61 307	5 137
Moved, 1945 residence not reported	3 226 436	2 302 214	649 386	74 834	1 885 433	1 563 094	299 840	22 853
PLACE OF WORK								
All workers	23 384 444	18 884 494	5 486 423	1 009 592	18 181 044	11 188 708	1 699 434	596 888
Worked in county of residence	17 511 808	12 323 440	4 415 107	773 241	10 802 152	9 180 517	1 367 503	254 132
Percent of all workers	75.0	77.7	80.3	74.4	82.4	82.7	80.5	85.0
Worked outside county of residence	4 011 736	2 304 552	1 524 679	180 507	1 394 107	1 170 952	198 548	24 607
Place of work not reported	1 830 898	1 224 482	530 671	85 545	905 485	752 236	133 383	20 066
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT								
Total enrolled, 5 to 24 years old	17 366 553	11 538 380	5 317 447	747 378	16 847 188	8 749 988	1 347 668	596 111
Nursery school	245 830	208 413	34 912	2 467	230 189	209 574	19 314	1 283
Public	70 907	53 539	15 655	1 685	87 045	74 275	9 799	793
Kindergarten	657 121	503 876	140 467	12 378	581 439	489 894	82 701	8 776
Public	389 727	286 127	94 294	9 113	523 718	440 511	75 243	7 912
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	10 497 436	6 567 693	3 457 113	472 830	5 642 867	4 381 130	937 215	144 502
Public	9 875 662	6 060 747	3 358 884	454 031	5 238 221	4 192 787	907 302	138 132
High school (1 to 4 years)	4 305 749	2 731 822	1 322 608	231 119	2 574 493	2 087 400	404 470	82 423
Public	4 064 033	2 532 431	1 322 608	244 230	2 410 042	1 939 747	390 998	79 297
Private	1 798 907	1 235 451	422 253	28 584	1 490 194	1 381 515	108 679	13 127
Percent of all	83.5	80.0	83.5	83.5	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7

Question 7: List the metropolitan counties of one of the States you are interested in. Which tables have migration data by counties?

These data are available for the total population of counties and separately for counties with at least 400 blacks. The researcher must make a table to add the data in the desired category for all the nonmetropolitan counties or, more simply, subtract the metropolitan counties from the total Southern population (since total population = metropolitan county population + non-metropolitan county population). The basic point here is that it is usually possible to obtain data in the desired form although it may take some extensive adding and subtracting from the basic units (one of the advantages of using data from computer summary tapes is that calculations are easily done).

Question 8: Make a table for the total metropolitan population of any State showing information from the "residence in 1965" question.

The above has been concerned with recent migration patterns of the population; lifetime migration may also be studied with the "state of birth" category as well as "year moved into present house." This researcher is concerned with policy and thus will also study the trends from these categories.

Using Subject Reports:

The researcher has other sources for migration information. The Census Bureau has produced special "subject reports" (Series PC(2)) from the 1970 Census which have information for the Nation, its regions, and in some instances, States and metropolitan areas. The reports on migration are:

STATE OF BIRTH, PC(2)-2A, statistics on State of Birth and residence in 1970 for the native population.

MOBILITY FOR STATES AND THE NATION, PC(2)-2B, State-to-State migration data for all persons, persons in armed forces, and college students.

MOBILITY FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, PC(2)-2C, characteristics of migrants and nonmigrants for metropolitan areas with over 500,000 population.

LIFETIME AND RECENT MIGRATION, PC(2)-2D, presents place of birth information, along with residence in 1965 and 1970 in terms of census regions and divisions.

MIGRATION BETWEEN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS, PC(2)-2E, gives an origin/destination matrix of 1965 to 1970 migration for the 510 State Economic Areas (groups of counties within States which include all SMSA's

according to their 1960 definitions; thus this report corresponds directly to a 1960 report showing 1955 to 1960 migration for the same areas).

The demographer uses a table from one subject report, MOBILITY FOR STATES AND THE NATION, PC(2)-2B, to study the education level of migrants to the South as compared to native Southerners. Table 25 (figure 8, pages 16-19) has this information for black and white males according to their State of birth and their residence in 1970 (this is referred to as "lifetime migration" as opposed to "recent migration" information derived from comparing residence in 1965 and 1970).

Question 9: The table shown on page 15 is derived from Table 25 (figure 8). Fill in the table. Prepare a second table showing the percentage distribution for the columns.

Question 10: (a) From the table computed for Question 9, are migrants to the South better educated than native Southerners?

(b) How do native Southerners compare to "return migrants" (those born in the South, lived outside the South in 1965, lived in the South in 1970)?

(c) Age is an important explanatory demographic variable. Does this help explain the large differences between native and nonnative education levels?

(d) Looking at the differences in the education levels of native Southerners and migrants to the South, what can you say to the governors about probable competition for jobs? Are there other variables you should look at to substantiate further your position?

(e) What do the education levels of migrants mean to the South in terms of the type of industry that can be brought into the South in the future?

Worksheet for Question 9

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY WHITE AND NEGRO MALES
WHO LIVED IN CENSUS SOUTH REGION
IN 1970 BY REGION OF BIRTH, AGE 25+ and 25-34 YEARS*

Age and Years of School Completed	LIVED IN SOUTH IN 1970									
	NATIVE WHITE					NATIVE NEGRO				
	TOTAL	Born in North	Born in West	Born in South		TOTAL	Born in North	Born in West	Born in South	
				in South in 1965	Outside South in 1965				in South in 1965	Outside South in 1965
Total 25+ Years	12,722,505	1,900,749	160,593	9,549,343	348,583	2,421,260	33,535	2,648	2,095,355	49,208
Elem. 0-8										
HS 1-3										
HS 4										
Coll. 1-3										
Coll. 4+										
25-34 yrs.	3,092,755	429,016	66,026	2,221,158	164,465	576,808	11,335	1,152	468,875	26,374
Elem. 0-8										
HS 1-3										
HS 4										
Coll. 1-3										
Coll. 4+										

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, Subject Reports, Final Report
PC(2)-2B, Table 25, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

*Excludes foreign-born population.

FIGURE 8

Table 25. Region of Birth of Native White and Native Negro Males 25 Years Old and Over living in the South by Age, Years of School Completed, and Income in 1969: 1970

(Data based on 15 percent sample, see text. For meaning of symbols, see text.)

South Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Native white								Native Negro							
	Born in South								Born in South							
	Total ¹	Born in North	Born in West	Total ²	Living in South in 1965			Outside South or abroad in 1965	Total ¹	Born in North	Born in West	Total ²	Living in South in 1965			Outside South or abroad in 1965
					Total ³	In SMSA's	Not in SMSA's						Total ³	In SMSA's	Not in SMSA's	
SOUTH																
Total, 25 years old and over.....	13 722 585	1 988 749	168 952	10 083 910	9 549 343	4 639 399	4 831 690	348 583	3 421 368	33 535	1 648	3 218 089	2 095 255	1 119 123	961 218	49 280
Elementary, 0 to 8 years.....	4 044 086	280 010	15 800	3 537 752	3 407 818	1 289 247	2 096 960	60 435	1 388 778	7 276	717	1 289 241	1 241 030	563 962	666 959	10 315
Under \$3,000.....	1 481 291	113 887	5 096	1 475 333	1 421 638	421 385	991 944	21 040	780 796	3 591	378	725 746	697 562	266 515	425 546	6 123
\$3,000 to \$6,999.....	1 476 281	95 775	6 119	1 304 274	1 255 968	463 682	783 697	24 945	513 646	2 919	253	478 210	461 495	237 108	220 430	3 542
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	575 338	39 411	2 629	502 033	483 890	258 959	221 791	9 439	77 882	557	68	70 364	67 726	50 133	17 090	500
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	235 259	21 692	1 516	196 209	188 824	113 461	74 167	3 850	13 498	181	11	12 179	11 605	8 519	2 959	134
\$15,000 or more.....	75 917	9 245	440	59 903	57 498	31 760	25 361	1 161	2 956	28	7	2 742	2 642	1 687	934	16
High school, 1 to 3 years.....	2 425 785	264 524	18 234	2 018 327	1 931 676	953 768	963 405	52 249	1 499 234	6 562	585	430 799	405 916	248 833	152 047	9 166
Under \$3,000.....	440 064	40 123	2 591	356 568	340 246	129 495	208 042	7 974	1 499 234	1 823	227	131 467	122 504	64 790	56 220	2 992
\$3,000 to \$6,999.....	880 454	89 291	6 955	742 977	706 573	293 833	407 111	23 505	253 946	3 309	296	231 757	219 547	133 869	82 954	4 825
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	635 454	65 234	4 686	537 589	516 344	293 426	219 142	13 068	62 417	1 138	41	55 642	52 667	41 356	10 616	1 068
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	351 811	42 714	2 850	289 063	279 302	180 859	96 493	6 046	11 968	225	15	9 964	9 351	7 530	1 696	258
\$15,000 or more.....	118 002	17 162	1 152	92 130	89 211	56 155	32 617	1 656	2 283	67	6	1 969	1 847	1 288	559	23
High school, 4 years.....	3 176 487	553 046	44 262	2 455 884	2 285 917	1 198 510	1 064 430	121 546	363 158	10 670	774	328 104	294 311	192 366	97 168	19 564
Under \$3,000.....	917 304	57 109	3 462	732 795	716 457	300 595	415 862	9 408	1 499 234	1 823	174	67 036	60 476	34 468	25 153	3 051
\$3,000 to \$6,999.....	941 164	149 332	14 515	738 778	672 317	283 596	388 721	48 762	795 300	5 199	433	178 155	159 343	99 782	56 965	11 396
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1 008 327	151 737	13 245	812 879	750 077	418 445	332 830	39 269	73 886	2 523	143	66 941	60 141	46 547	12 477	4 184
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	669 971	133 288	9 379	506 093	480 102	304 403	171 670	18 819	15 462	810	24	13 788	12 337	9 977	2 188	841
\$15,000 or more.....	239 921	61 580	3 561	165 339	157 964	101 471	55 357	5 288	2 495	145	-	2 184	2 014	1 592	385	92
College, 1 to 3 years.....	1 352 297	295 683	29 841	975 137	906 912	548 616	349 399	50 460	101 678	4 158	375	91 591	81 454	59 548	20 681	6 490
Under \$3,000.....	142 907	30 864	2 612	100 173	92 180	44 331	46 965	5 327	20 597	776	79	18 117	16 078	9 664	6 166	1 118
\$3,000 to \$6,999.....	296 407	60 131	7 265	216 471	197 055	99 454	95 292	14 542	44 823	1 408	166	40 989	36 328	25 433	10 339	3 047
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	360 227	65 182	7 130	276 758	258 436	157 220	98 515	13 510	26 709	1 179	58	24 265	21 575	18 035	3 196	1 799
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	345 853	79 712	7 433	247 841	233 275	158 918	72 291	11 017	7 998	647	64	6 909	6 285	5 415	799	449
\$15,000 or more.....	206 703	59 794	5 401	133 894	125 966	88 693	36 336	6 064	1 551	148	8	1 311	1 188	1 001	181	77
College, 4 years or more.....	1 723 650	507 486	52 716	1 098 810	1 017 020	649 258	357 496	63 893	88 498	4 869	197	78 354	72 644	47 414	24 363	3 673
Under \$3,000.....	113 587	33 348	3 653	67 212	61 422	33 863	26 791	3 929	10 263	442	50	8 542	7 783	4 713	2 962	363
\$3,000 to \$6,999.....	215 277	57 499	6 496	141 076	129 629	66 032	62 180	6 485	25 249	855	66	22 538	21 096	11 805	9 123	762
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	301 470	67 513	7 490	211 721	201 038	111 023	87 543	10 494	27 192	1 005	14	25 012	23 646	15 122	8 205	780
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	495 609	139 780	14 664	325 274	300 101	197 735	99 186	20 243	17 944	1 420	23	15 945	14 549	11 054	3 242	1 195
\$15,000 or more.....	597 707	209 346	20 413	349 527	324 830	240 605	81 796	20 542	7 851	1 147	44	6 317	5 660	4 720	831	573
25 to 34 years old.....	3 092 755	439 016	66 926	2 480 240	2 221 158	1 137 261	1 048 967	166 465	576 888	11 338	1 183	579 829	468 875	265 487	197 311	26 324
Elementary, 0 to 8 years.....	436 432	16 535	2 954	390 951	361 517	139 176	217 485	14 001	151 513	906	82	140 533	131 032	54 708	74 167	1 989
Under \$3,000.....	115 840	4 039	717	103 906	96 203	30 294	64 557	2 938	69 327	401	55	64 378	59 771	20 903	37 843	931
\$3,000 to \$6,999.....	213 792	7 330	1 328	194 471	180 402	63 974	114 058	7 349	71 653	402	21	66 990	62 959	28 146	33 866	890
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	76 386	3 318	551	67 385	62 045	31 772	29 411	2 711	8 770	71	6	7 612	6 952	4 763	2 095	129
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	24 856	1 411	294	20 858	19 024	10 978	7 772	854	1 526	32	-	1 328	1 171	836	314	28
\$15,000 or more.....	5 558	437	64	4 331	3 889	2 158	1 690	149	237	-	-	225	209	160	49	11
High school, 1 to 3 years.....	526 579	41 086	6 920	446 097	408 339	194 103	207 954	24 054	172 552	2 026	277	153 930	141 113	81 026	57 594	4 918
Under \$3,000.....	62 806	4 195	838	51 462	46 613	18 832	27 043	2 620	51 316	622	139	44 432	40 075	20 327	18 966	1 992
\$3,000 to \$6,999.....	247 375	18 508	3 428	213 523	194 152	78 220	113 032	13 013	99 318	1 030	132	90 402	83 818	47 728	34 684	2 809
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	150 489	12 145	1 799	128 002	118 097	65 814	50 524	6 140	18 436	315	-	16 096	14 595	10 950	3 401	565
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	54 354	5 005	682	44 327	41 328	26 310	14 233	1 948	2 902	44	6	2 509	2 188	1 497	428	131
\$15,000 or more.....	11 555	1 233	173	8 783	8 149	4 927	3 121	333	580	15	-	491	437	324	113	19

¹Includes natives for whom State of birth was not reported and natives born in outlying areas or born abroad.²Includes persons with no report on State of residence in 1965.³Includes persons reporting State but not metropolitan nonmetropolitan status of 1965 residence.

(Data based on 15 percent sample; see text. For meaning of symbols, see text.)

^aIncludes natives for whom State of birth was not reported and natives born in southern areas or born abroad

Table 25. Region of Birth of Native White and Native Negro Males 25 Years Old and Over Living in the South by Age, Years of School Completed, and Income in 1969: 1970-Continued

(Data based on 15-percent sample; see text. For meaning of symbols, see text.)

South Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Native white							Native Negro																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Born in South						Outside South or abroad in 1965	Born in South						Outside South or abroad in 1965																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Total ¹	Born in North	Born in West	Total ²	Living in South in 1965			Total ³	Born in North	Born in West	Living in South in 1965																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Includes natives for whom State of birth was not reported and natives born in outlying areas or born abroad

Includes persons with no report on State of residence in 1965

Includes persons reporting State but not metropolitan/nonmetropolitan status of 1965 residence

Table 25. Region of Birth of Native White and Native Negro Males 25 Years Old and Over Living in the South by Age, Years of School Completed, and Income in 1969: 1970-Continued

(Data based on 15-percent sample, see text. For meaning of symbols, see text.)

South Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Native white								Native Negro								
	Born in South								Born in South								
	Living in South in 1965								Living in South in 1965								
	Total ¹	Born in North	Born in West	Total ²	Total ³	In SMSA's	Not in SMSA's	Outside South or abroad in 1965	Total ¹	Born in North	Born in West	Total ²	Total ³	In SMSA's	Not in SMSA's	Outside South or abroad in 1965	
SOUTH-Continued																	
65 years old and over	1 078 118	363 934	9 691	1 492 339	1 431 688	585 179	846 471	18 484	412 364	3 823	273	379 884	346 442	145 681	991 312	2 161	
Elementary, 0 to 8 years	1 179 670	141 239	3 284	1 324 192	1 263 653	332 694	930 959	9 948	359 952	1 467	145	333 089	323 394	139 022	183 077	2 289	
Under \$3,000	859 482	82 670	1 971	1 042 123	1 008 458	216 486	791 972	6 405	313 463	1 314	126	290 485	281 988	114 432	166 421	1 865	
\$3,000 to \$6,999	249 653	44 272	783	354 708	345 585	87 597	258 188	2 640	42 078	343	19	38 722	37 623	21 919	15 541	410	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	39 314	7 334	143	50 791	49 264	16 300	32 964	446	3 293	26	-	2 872	2 803	2 080	706	4	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18 774	4 044	101	23 919	23 766	7 555	16 211	159	780	-	-	717	687	467	278	10	
\$15,000 or more	12 447	2 929	86	15 462	15 310	4 756	10 554	98	338	4	-	293	293	162	131	-	
High school, 1 to 3 years	310 826	62 950	1 259	444 035	423 045	101 763	321 282	2 080	26 829	309	34	24 002	23 191	13 286	9 757	245	
Under \$3,000	161 614	27 022	509	219 145	210 446	45 776	164 670	1 350	30 037	212	21	17 811	17 212	9 213	7 911	158	
\$3,000 to \$6,999	100 373	24 442	409	135 224	128 822	35 658	93 166	1 105	5 855	80	8	5 383	5 200	3 446	1 701	83	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	25 103	5 808	149	31 061	30 714	10 679	20 035	6 876	690	12	5	606	575	460	108	-	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13 452	3 172	105	16 729	16 614	5 415	11 200	122	173	5	-	147	143	118	25	4	
\$15,000 or more	10 225	2 106	87	12 418	12 300	4 235	8 065	86	74	-	-	61	61	45	12	-	
High school, 4 years	218 191	47 774	1 591	367 556	351 585	68 449	283 136	2 431	12 622	378	13	11 185	10 682	6 722	3 908	239	
Under \$3,000	93 834	25 444	619	129 897	120 446	26 234	94 212	1 106	8 307	190	5	7 382	7 044	4 182	2 848	133	
\$3,000 to \$6,999	73 546	25 229	495	109 270	102 973	23 508	79 465	1 773	3 363	140	8	2 530	2 740	1 940	814	81	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	22 190	7 049	198	29 437	28 900	8 080	5 347	252	704	37	-	647	622	441	179	25	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 568	5 105	173	20 846	20 573	5 503	15 070	184	169	11	-	147	147	108	39	-	
\$15,000 or more	13 113	4 447	106	17 666	17 400	5 124	12 276	116	79	-	-	79	79	51	28	-	
College, 1 to 3 years	133 179	40 545	1 430	184 065	176 769	41 534	135 235	1 352	6 904	186	7	6 197	5 952	3 401	2 321	140	
Under \$3,000	47 583	12 427	458	60 468	57 126	12 408	44 718	453	4 569	54	7	4 139	3 950	2 080	1 850	95	
\$3,000 to \$6,999	42 736	14 268	444	57 448	55 331	12 940	42 391	454	1 794	93	-	1 276	1 533	1 138	395	32	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	16 304	5 400	192	21 906	21 643	5 884	15 759	154	264	27	-	327	314	251	63	13	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13 101	4 250	186	17 537	17 400	4 835	12 565	178	130	10	-	120	120	118	2	-	
\$15,000 or more	13 455	4 204	150	17 809	17 640	5 465	12 375	113	47	-	-	35	35	14	21	-	
College, 4 years or more	136 244	51 406	2 127	199 777	191 766	40 730	151 036	1 815	6 049	263	13	5 411	5 243	3 070	2 164	46	
Under \$3,000	30 788	10 323	331	41 442	39 920	7 562	32 358	351	2 541	42	5	2 248	2 150	1 141	1 003	10	
\$3,000 to \$6,999	36 585	14 267	426	51 278	49 450	9 597	39 853	408	1 928	79	-	1 821	1 771	1 080	683	18	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	18 587	7 841	227	26 655	26 481	5 639	20 842	244	750	49	8	648	643	415	241	5	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 451	8 025	410	28 886	28 609	4 431	24 178	350	452	24	-	405	400	242	150	5	
\$15,000 or more	29 833	10 950	733	40 516	40 154	11 501	28 653	462	378	49	-	249	259	192	67	10	
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS																	
Total, 25 years old and over	8 294 267	1 399 441	118 993	9 692 448	9 578 478	4 358 177	5 220 301	399 969	1 777 114	35 899	8 106	1 223 938	1 136 283	1 000 331	36 432	38 046	
Elementary, 0 to 8 years	1 455 260	173 314	10 001	1 638 575	1 590 046	1 225 331	54 067	25 328	671 785	4 957	510	600 895	572 080	552 824	13 956	4 811	
Under \$3,000	544 824	58 932	2 461	604 217	581 251	394 919	18 986	7 154	318 996	2 217	256	282 956	268 532	258 454	7 354	2 497	
\$3,000 to \$6,999	392 741	60 574	3 824	456 969	445 009	139 020	306 089	21 697	10 360	280 945	101	183	253 890	242 915	234 327	5 810	1 662
\$7,000 to \$9,999	323 723	29 292	2 082	355 097	341 249	250 177	9 077	4 985	59 999	467	53	53 148	51 647	49 890	693	342	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	148 340	17 174	1 108	166 622	161 609	110 265	5 332	2 131	10 275	132	11	9 120	8 675	8 464	64	105	
\$15,000 or more	45 632	7 342	326	53 300	51 928	30 930	20 968	723	1 930	20	7	1 779	1 711	1 681	15	5	
High school, 1 to 3 years	1 284 131	188 046	12 082	1 603 758	1 555 267	903 129	43 197	38 465	311 064	5 045	493	272 321	254 514	243 545	7 093	5 937	
Under \$3,000	185 086	29 772	1 382	216 081	208 181	119 806	96 375	3 586	83 893	1 246	195	70 894	65 138	62 018	2 161	1 741	
\$3,000 to \$6,999	400 777	59 426	4 275	464 478	449 695	273 642	16 048	11 808	144 903	2 589	242	144 746	137 827	131 496	3 969	3 236	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	382 201	49 780	3 331	435 312	425 745	280 642	12 512	8 012	51 124	952	35	47 026	42 535	41 063	838	739	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	238 313	34 434	2 187	274 934	268 324	174 433	6 483	3 887	9 452	200	15	8 228	7 698	7 493	84	192	
\$15,000 or more	79 752	14 634	903	95 289	94 322	54 586	1 403	1 172	1 692	58	6	1 427	1 316	1 275	41	19	

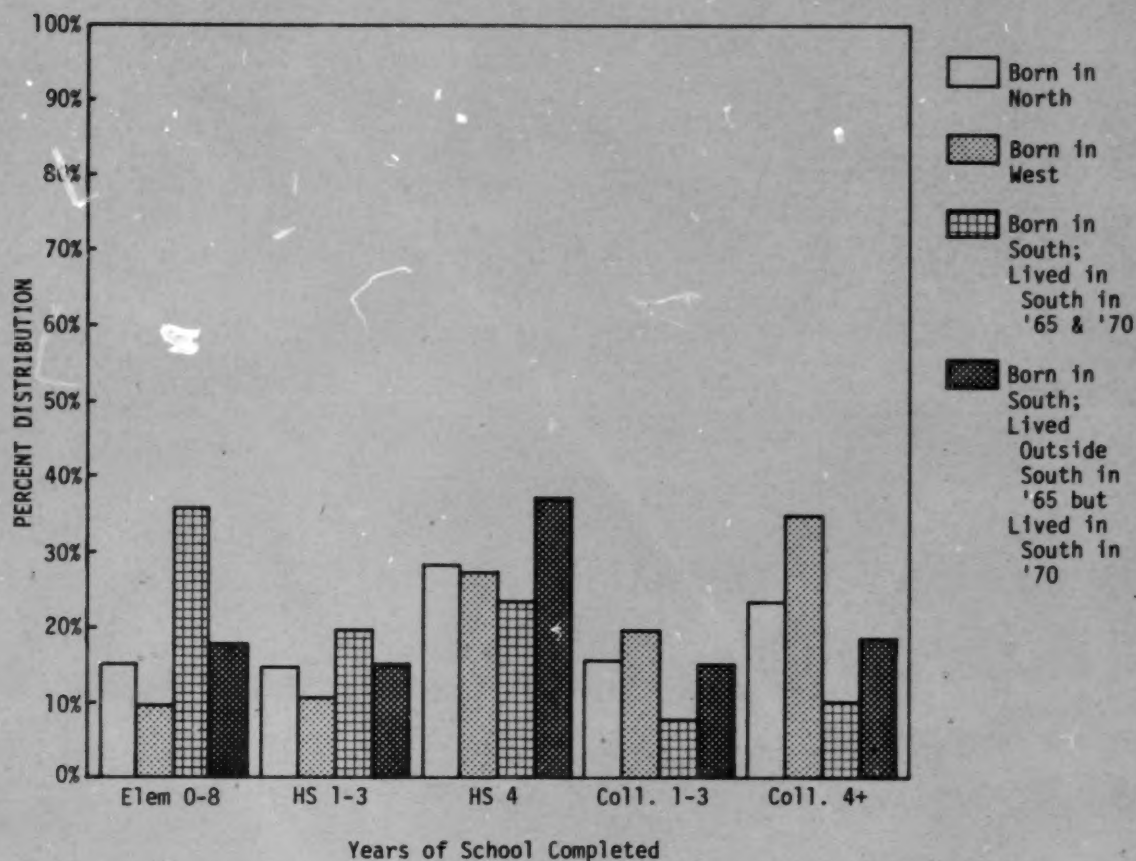
¹Includes natives for whom State of birth was not reported and natives born in outlying areas or born abroad.

²Includes persons with no report on State of residence in 1965.

³Includes persons reporting State but not metropolitan statistical area of residence in 1965 or abroad.

Question 11: From the percentage distribution table computed in Question 9, make a bar graph like the one below for black males 25+, white males 25-34, and black males 25-34.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR WHITE MALES, AGED 25+,
LIVING IN CENSUS SOUTH IN 1970 BY PLACE OF BIRTH



Question 12: What would you tell the governors about the policy implications of the data and information derived from the table in Question 9? (Of course, policymakers need more than just demographic data to make their decisions, but with such information they are better able to make policy decisions which fit the demographic trends).

CASE STUDY ON MIGRATION

ANSWER SHEETQUESTION #1

Identification of migrants: State of birth; year moved into this house; where person lived in 1965; current place of residence. Possible characteristics of movers: race; sex; age; educational attainment; occupation; income; etc.

QUESTION #2

State of birth--20%	Sex--100%
Year moved into this house--15%	Age--100%
Place of residence 5 years ago--15%	Years of school completed--20%
Current place of residence--100%	Occupation--20%
Race--100%	Income--20%

QUESTION #3South RegionSouth Atlantic Division

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

QUESTION #4

Table 148 gives information for regions, divisions, and States. Tables 131 and 137 give the information for regions only but also give information about migration by race and by urban/rural residence.

The subdivisions are:

- Same house (nonmovers)
- Different house in U. S., same county as in 1965
- Different house in U. S., different County, same State
- Different house in U. S., different county, different State
- Abroad in 1965
- Moved, 1965 residence not reported.

QUESTION #5

The answer depends on the States chosen. Maryland is given as an example.

QUESTION #6 (answers for Maryland)

	Urban White	Urban Negro	Urban Spanish Language	Rural White	Rural Negro	Rural Spanish Language
--	----------------	----------------	------------------------------	----------------	----------------	------------------------------

(a) PERCENT NONMOVERS (Same House $\div$ Total Population Aged 5+):

U. S.	51.8	49.0	41.7	57.2	61.9	48.0
Maryland	51.1	45.8	25.2	55.7	57.3	34.6

(b) PROPORTION TO A DIFFERENT REGION

$\frac{(\text{Total Different State} - \text{South})}{\text{Total Population Aged 5+}}$

Maryland	.08	.02	.11	.06	.01	.16
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PROPORTION TO THE SAME REGION (South $\div$ Total Population Aged 5+):

Maryland	.06	.09	.12	.05	.03	.11
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(c) SHORT-DISTANCE MOVES (Same County $\div$ Total Population Aged 5+):

Maryland	.19	.28	.19	.19	.18	.16
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

WITHIN THE SAME STATE (Different County in Same State $\div$ Total Pop. Aged 5+):

Maryland	.09	.03	.06	.09	.06	.07
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TO A DIFFERENT STATE (Different State $\div$ Total Population Aged 5+):

Maryland	.14	.11	.23	.10	.03	.27
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(d) From part (a) above, persons living in the rural areas of Maryland in 1970 were more likely to have moved sometime in the preceding 5 years than were those in urban places. Maryland's urban blacks were more likely

QUESTION #6 (cont.)--Answer

to make short distance moves than the other groups, while the black population had the lowest proportion moving for all the longer distance moves. Of the three groups, the Spanish-language population was the most likely to have moved from another State and region since 1965.

- (e) Because "other races" are not shown here. Total Population = white + Negro + other races.
- (f) Spanish language is not a racial category although almost all persons of Spanish language are part of the white population. Thus persons of Spanish language are already included in the counts of the population by race.
- (g) Different House = Same County (Different House) + Different County
 Different County = Same State (Different County) + Different State
 Different State = Northeast + North Central + South + West

QUESTION #7

Tables 119; 125; 130

QUESTION #8

The answer depends on the State chosen. The data must be compiled by adding together the data for all the counties in each SMSA in the State.

QUESTION #9

See chart on next page.

QUESTION #10 (possible answer)

- (a) Male migrants to the South, both black and white, are generally better educated than the resident population. Among both black and white males, the majority of those born outside the South but living in the South in 1970 had at least a high school education, while the majority of native Southern males had a high school education or less.
- (b) Return migrants were more like those born in the North and West--the majority had at least a high school education.
- (c) The differences are related to the lower education levels among the older Southern population; among the young, the majority of both native Southern males and nonnatives had at least a high school education; among white nonnatives, however, there was also a large number with at least four years of college. Migrants to the South, especially the younger ones, have relatively high education levels.

**EDUCATION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES* WHO LIVED
IN THE SOUTH IN 1970 BY PLACE OF BIRTH**

(Answer: question No. 9)

EDUCATION Lived In South, 1970	NATIVE WHITE					NATIVE NEGRO				
	Total	Born in North	Born in West	Born in SOUTH		Total	Born in North	Born in West	Born in SOUTH	
				Lived in South in '65 & '70	Outside South or abroad - '65				Lived in South in '65 & '70	Outside South or abroad - '65
Total, 25+ yrs	12,722,505	1,900,749	160,593	9,549,343	348,583	2,421,260	33,535	2,648	2,095,355	49,208
Elem. 0 - 8	4,044,086	280,010	15,800	3,407,818	60,435	1,388,778	7,276	717	1,241,030	10,315
H.S. 1 - 3	2,425,785	264,524	18,234	1,931,676	52,249	479,148	6,562	585	405,916	9,166
H.S. 4	3,176,687	553,046	44,362	2,285,917	121,546	363,158	10,670	774	294,311	19,564
Coll. 1 - 3	1,352,297	295,683	29,841	906,912	50,460	101,678	4,158	375	81,454	6,490
Coll. 4+	1,723,650	507,486	52,716	1,017,020	63,893	88,498	4,869	197	72,644	3,673
25-34 yrs.	3,092,755	429,016	66,026	2,221,168	164,465	576,808	11,335	1,152	468,875	26,374
Elem. 0 - 8	436,432	16,535	2,954	361,567	14,001	151,513	906	82	131,062	1,989
H.S. 1 - 3	526,579	41,086	6,920	408,339	24,054	172,552	2,026	277	141,113	4,918
H.S. 4	1,120,983	140,838	20,903	820,721	67,662	180,599	4,979	461	141,643	13,201
Coll. 1 - 3	441,338	77,914	23,339	297,937	26,985	42,675	1,784	236	32,134	4,300
Coll. 4+	567,673	152,643	21,910	332,594	31,763	29,449	1,640	96	22,923	1,966
% Distrib.										
25+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elem. 0 - 8	31.8	14.7	9.8	35.7	17.3	57.3	21.7	27.1	59.2	21.0
H.S. 1 - 3	19.1	13.9	11.4	20.2	15.0	19.8	19.6	22.1	19.4	18.6
H.S. 4	25.0	29.1	27.6	23.9	34.9	15.0	31.8	29.2	14.0	39.8
Coll. 1-3	10.6	15.6	18.6	9.5	14.5	4.2	12.4	14.2	3.9	13.2
Coll. 4+	13.5	26.7	32.8	10.7	18.3	3.7	14.5	7.4	3.5	7.5
25 - 34	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elem. 0 - 8	14.1	3.9	4.5	16.2	8.5	26.3	8.0	7.1	28.0	7.5
H.S. 1 - 3	17.0	9.6	10.5	18.4	14.6	29.9	17.9	24.0	30.1	18.6
H.S. 4	36.2	32.8	31.7	37.0	41.1	31.3	43.9	40.0	30.2	50.1
Coll. 1 - 3	14.3	18.2	20.2	13.4	16.4	7.4	15.7	20.5	6.9	16.3
Coll. 4+	18.4	35.6	33.2	15.0	19.3	5.1	14.5	8.3	4.9	7.5

*Excludes foreign-born population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 Subject Reports, Final Report PC(2) -2B Mobility for States and Nation, Table 25, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

QUESTION #10 (cont.)--Answer

- (d) Migrants to the South, being better educated on the whole, are likely to provide stiff competition for available jobs. One might also wish to study education cross-classified with income as shown in figure 8 and the occupation of migrants and natives (see another subject report: Occupation and Residence in 1965, PC(2), Table 1).
- (e) It implies that industry will be able to find a skilled, relatively well-educated labor force (provided the migrants congregate somewhat rather than becoming diluted in the larger population) and thus better paying industries are able to move South.

QUESTION #11

The other graphs are similar to the one shown on page 20.

QUESTION #12

Answers will vary.

CENSUS DATA FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

Revised August 1975

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary

James L. Pate, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Vincent P. Barabbe, Director



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Vincent P. Barabba, Director
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Operations and User Services**

DATA USER SERVICES DIVISION

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to demonstrate how 1970 census population and housing data can be used in community action projects and to provide the background information needed in order to use the data. Emphasis is placed on what can be found in 1970 census reports, which are often available in libraries and offices of city planners, chambers of commerce, and other community agencies, or can be purchased for a modest price. Information about more technical products, such as census data on computer tape, can be found in other materials (see the concluding section, p. 19).

In explaining "community action," it is common to cite projects carried out by the citizens of a neighborhood, such as setting up a day-care center, pressing local government for a playground for their children, or encouraging voter registration. The emphasis in explanations is usually on the "action" phase of community action. But there often are three earlier phases as well: First, people begin to realize that a problem exists and want to do something about it; second, there is thought and study to learn the nature and extent of the problem; and third, planning and organizing to tackle the problem are begun. Information from the census, collected in April 1970, can often help out in each of these three phases, that is, in detecting a problem, determining its seriousness, and planning ways to solve it. The community action projects mentioned above furnish good examples of ways in which census data can be used. Consider the first, setting up a day-care center:

Community-supported day-care facilities are often needed in neighborhoods having many working women with small children, or families with no father in the household. The income level of the neighborhood has bearing too, since families with higher incomes can more easily afford adequate private care. Several kinds of useful information about neighborhoods can be found in census reports, such as the number of working mothers who live with their husbands and have children under six years old, the number of families with incomes below the poverty level without a father present, and the average number of children under 6 years old in such families. This kind of information can help in estimating how many mothers might be interested in a day-care center, how many children might be involved, and where the best location would be.

This is just one of many possible applications of census data. We will discuss it and several others in greater detail in the section titled "Examples of Census Applications." But first there is certain basic information about the census which should be covered.

Using census data requires some study and patience. Only certain kinds of information are collected in the census, and the results are published for only particular kinds of areas. Also, since it is necessary to get a lot of information in a relatively small space, the tables in census reports may seem hard to read and the technical terms hard to understand. With these problems in mind, much of the remainder of this report is devoted to giving an introduction to the census which will make using census data easier and less time-consuming.

INFORMATION FROM THE CENSUS

In the 1970 census, questions were asked about such subjects as age, race, education, income, ownership or rental of houses and apartments, and number of rooms in houses or apartments. (See figure 1 for a complete list.) Similar information was collected in the 1960 census. While you cannot obtain information from the Census Bureau about specific individuals or homes because this is forbidden by law, you can obtain summary information about geographic areas such as city blocks, neighborhoods, cities, counties, and States as a whole. By summary information we mean the total number of persons or housing units with particular characteristics, such as the number of men 25 to 34 years old, families headed by females, or housing units renting for \$150 to \$200 per month.

Some 1970 census questions were asked of everyone or asked about every housing unit (apartment or house). The summary information resulting from these questions is called 100%, or complete-count, data. Other questions were asked of just a sample of all households, either 20%, 15%, or 5%. This was accomplished by giving every fifth household a "long form" with the complete-count questions plus some additional ones. The summary information resulting from the sample questions is called sample data. To make it comparable to the complete count data, the sample data is "inflated" to represent the total population (e.g., data collected from a 20 percent sample of all households is multiplied by approximately five).

Figure 1

1970 Census Content and Coverage

Population Items		Sample Percentages	Housing Items		Sample Percentages
Relationship to head of household ¹		100 %	Number of units at this address.....		100 %
Color or race.....		100	Telephone.....		100
Age (month and year of birth).....		100	Access to unit ²		100
Sex.....		100	Complete kitchen facilities ³		100
Marital status.....		100	Rooms.....		100
State or country of birth.....		20	Water supply.....		100
Years of school completed.....		20	Flush toilet.....		100
Number of children ever born.....		20	Bathtub or shower.....		100
Employment status.....		20	Basement.....		100
Hours worked last week.....		20	Tenure ⁴		100
Weeks worked last year.....		20	Commercial establishment on property.....		100
Last year in which worked.....		20	Value.....		100
Occupation, industry, and class of worker.....		20	Contract rent.....		100
Activity 5 years ago.....		20	Vacancy status.....		100
Income last year:			Months vacant.....		100
Wage and salary income.....		20	Components of gross rent.....		20
Self-employment income.....		20	Heating equipment.....		20
Other income.....		20	Year structure built.....		20
Country of birth of parents.....		15	Number of units in structure and whether a trailer..		20
Mother tongue.....		15	Farm residence (acreage and sales of farm products).		20
Year moved into this house.....		15	Source of water.....		15
Place of residence 5 years ago.....		15	Sewage disposal.....		15
School or college enrollment (public or private)....		15	Bathrooms.....		15
Veteran status.....		15	Air conditioning.....		15
Place of work.....		15	Automobiles.....		15
Means of transportation to work.....		15	Stories, elevator in structure.....		5
Mexican or Spanish origin or descent.....		5	Fuel--heating, cooking, water heating.....		5
Citizenship.....		5	Bedrooms.....		5
Year of immigration.....		5	Clothes washing machine.....		5
When married.....		5	Clothes dryer.....		5
Vocational training completed.....		5	Dishwasher.....		5
Presence and duration of disability.....		5	Home food freezer.....		5
Occupation-industry 5 years ago.....		5	Television.....		5
			Radio.....		5
			Second home.....		5

¹ Such as wife of head, other relative of head, or not related to head.² Direct access or access through other living quarters.³ "Complete kitchen facilities" is defined as including a sink with piped water, a range or cook stove, and a refrigerator.⁴ Owner occupied or renter occupied.

Figure 1 shows which questions were 100% and which were sample. The entries briefly suggest the subject of each question, but a few examples are needed to illustrate how the information collected is subsequently reported by the Census Bureau.

- The question on "relationship to head of household" permits reporting such information as the number of men and women who head families and the number of husband-wife households.

- “Years of school completed” furnishes information needed to know the number of persons in a neighborhood who have completed elementary school, high school, or college, their average number of school years completed, and similar statistics.

- The question on number of “rooms” in each house or apartment permits publication of such information as the number of housing units by size (one room, two rooms, etc.) and by persons per room (for example, 1.00 or less per room, 1.01 to 1.50 and 1.51 or more).

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS REPORTED

Census reports present data for several kinds of areas which are likely to be of interest in community action programs. However, there are often locally defined small areas for which no data are published, such as school districts, police precincts, or community service districts. It is sometimes possible to add up published data for smaller areas to present data for special districts of local interest.

The census reports contain data for the following areas (also see figure 2):

Political units of the Nation, including States, congressional districts, counties, minor civil divisions (subdivisions of counties; e.g., towns or townships),* incorporated places (e.g., cities and villages), and wards in some cities. Both 100 percent and sample data summaries are prepared for these areas, except for minor civil divisions (100 percent only) and for wards (population counts only).

Statistical areas (listed in order according to diminishing average population size), such as:

- standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's—comprising a county containing a city of 50,000 or more, plus any contiguous socially and economically related counties. Both 100 percent and sample data are available for SMSA's.)

*In 21 States minor civil divisions (MCD's) are not adequately defined for reporting census statistics. To take their place, Census and local officials have assigned census county divisions (CCD's).

- urbanized areas (UA's—comprising a city of 50,000 or more, plus the surrounding closely settled urban fringe, loosely defined as a city and its suburbs. Both 100 percent and sample data are published.)

- census tracts (subdivisions of SMSA's, averaging 4,000 population, covering all SMSA's recognized at the time of the 1970 census. They often can be considered neighborhoods. Both 100 percent and sample data are available.)

- blocks (city blocks, generally bounded by four streets, defined in urbanized areas and in additional areas which contracted with the Bureau for tabulations. Only 100 percent data is published.)

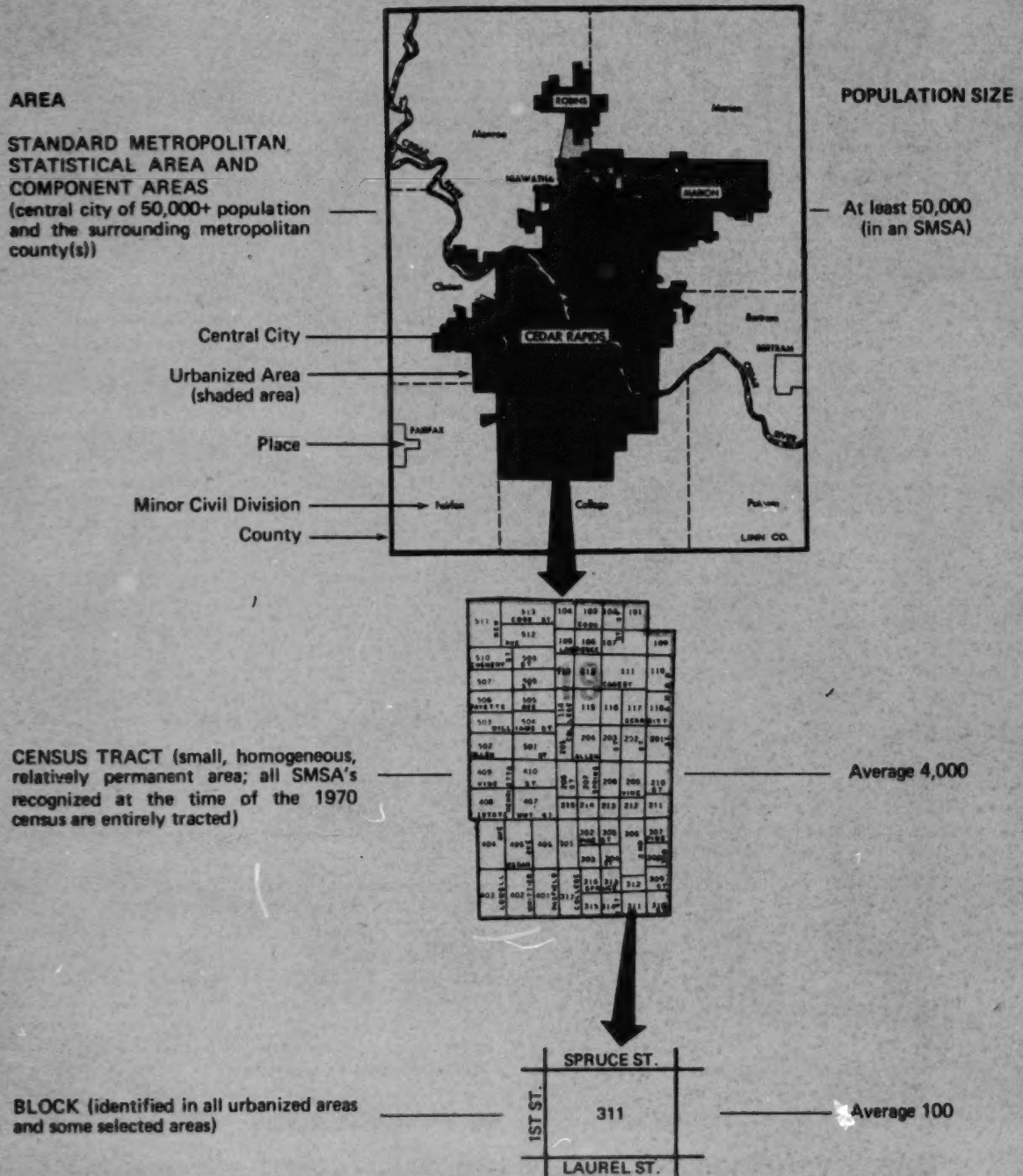
Generally speaking, the smaller the type of area, the smaller the amount of information published about it. This is the practice because of the need to preserve the confidentiality of information about individuals and because of the limitations of the data collected. For example, as the above discussion indicates, no sample data are published for blocks. Blocks generally have such a small population (averaging around 100 people) that sample data would be unreliable and could be quite misleading. Also, if published, information might be furnished on income, education, or some other subject which could be associated with a particular person or household.

In community action projects, statistical data for city blocks and census tracts will be most important. Blocks are the smallest area for which any data are reported. Census tracts, averaging about 4,000 people, are generally the smallest areas for which sample data are reported. Data for larger areas, such as cities or counties, may be useful, too, to permit comparing the small areas with the large. For example, to dramatize overcrowded housing conditions in a neighborhood, it may be effective to compare statistics for that neighborhood with the city as a whole.

Residents of cities not in metropolitan areas are often concerned about the same types of problems as are residents of metropolitan cities. Generally, census statistics for non-metro cities are available as city-wide totals only. Outside of SMSA's, the number of areas having census tract statistics is quite small. However, the Census Bureau on a contract basis has tabulated block statistics for more than 900 non-metropolitan cities, towns, townships, etc. Contact your local government or write to the Director, Bureau of the Census, to find out if your community is one of the 900.

If block statistics are not published for your city, you will have to use published statistics for either an incorporated place, unincorporated place, or township or similar minor civil division. Some unpublished data for subdivisions of such areas can be obtained on

Figure 2
Geographic Areas in 1970 Census Reports



computer tape from the Census Bureau, along with maps showing their boundaries. These subdivisions are called enumeration districts, and they have an average population of about 800. (See page 19, "Additional information.")

CENSUS REPORTS

The 1970 census reports are divided into three principal series: population census reports (the PC reports), housing census reports (the HC reports), and joint population and housing reports (PHC reports). Those which are most likely to be of value in community action planning are briefly described in figure 3. The HC(3) Block Statistics Reports and PHC(1) Census Tract Reports will generally be of greatest value because of the relatively small size of the areas reported.

HOW TO USE CENSUS REPORTS

The clearest way to describe how to use census reports is by giving an example which illustrates, step-by-step, what is involved.

Objective: To locate information on employment and income for a particular neighborhood in a large city (50,000 or more people) or its surrounding area.

Report needed: Two considerations come into play in selecting the right report: the need for small area (neighborhood) data and the need for employment and income data, which are sample data (see figure 1). City block data would best meet the first requirement, but no sample data can be published for such small areas. Census tracts are the smallest areas for which employment and income data are available. Therefore, the Census Tract Report which includes the desired city is needed.

Select tracts: To find out if a census tract or combination of tracts can satisfactorily represent your neighborhood, you will need a census tract map. One is contained in each Census Tract Report. For illustration, the tract outline map for Great Falls, Montana, and vicinity is shown on page 8. Since a tract generally has a population of around 4,000, it may seem too large for your purposes. Also, your neighborhood may lie in parts of two or three tracts. Since it is not possible to separate out data for the portions of interest to you, it will be necessary to deal only with the tract having the largest portion of your neighborhood or to add the data for each tract together to obtain data for the combined two- or three-tract area. For example, in the Great Falls map illustration, census tract 2 might adequately represent a

Figure 3

Descriptions of Selected Report Series from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing

Number of Inhabitants (PC(1)-A). One per State. Final official population counts are presented for States, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, minor civil divisions, census county divisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

General Population Characteristics (PC(1)-B). One per State. Statistics on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household are presented for States, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, minor civil divisions, census county divisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

General Social and Economic Characteristics (PC(1)-C). One per State. These reports focus on the population subjects collected on a sample basis. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

General Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties (HC(1)-A). One per State. Statistics on 100-percent housing subjects are presented for States,

counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

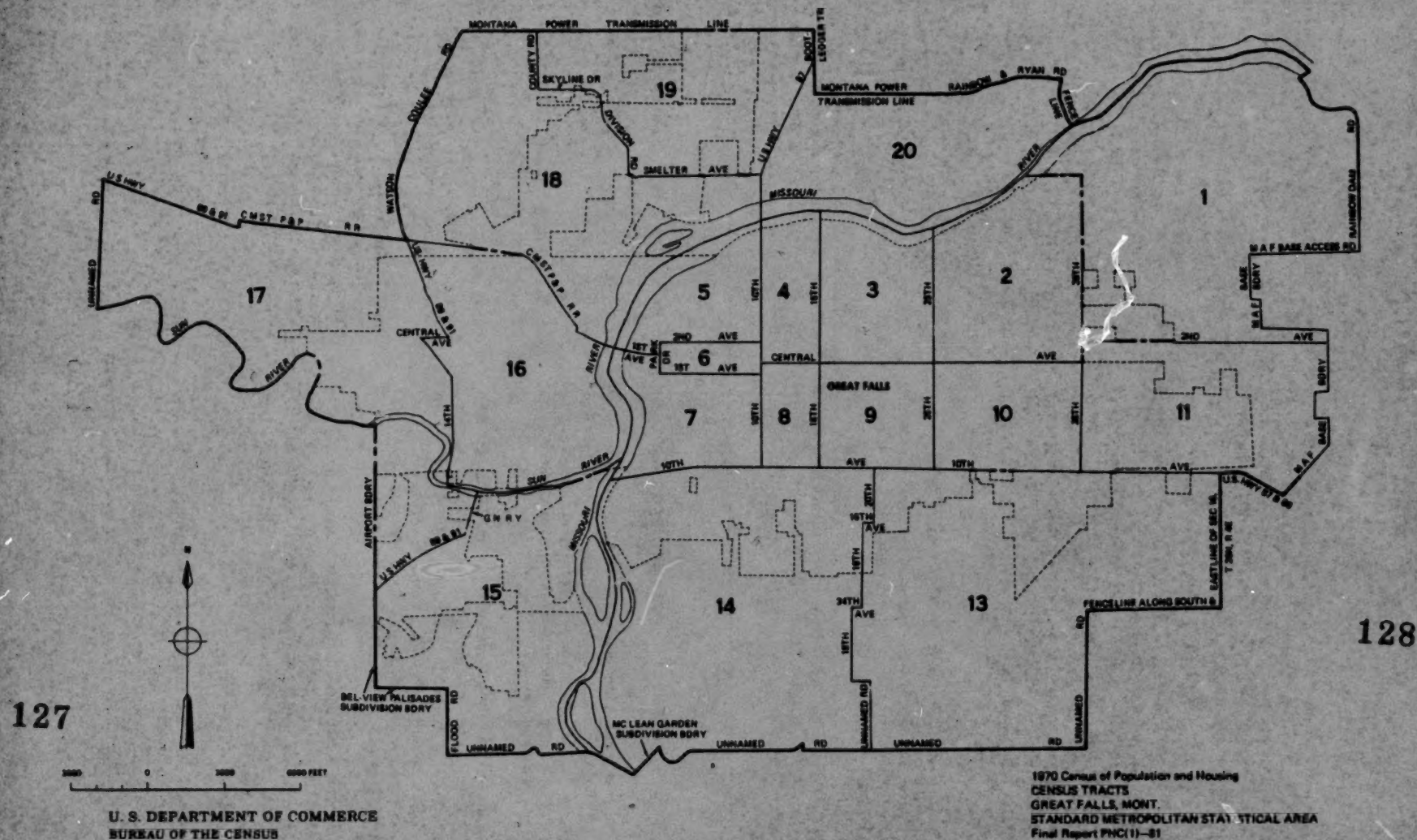
Detailed Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties (HC(1)-B). One per State. These reports focus on the housing subjects collected on a sample basis. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Block Statistics (HC(3)). One report for each urbanized area showing data for individual blocks on selected 100-percent housing and population subjects. The series also includes reports for the communities outside urbanized areas which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from 1970 census.

Census Tract Reports (PHC(1)). One report for each SMSA, showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1970 census. Some tables are based on the 100-percent tabulation, others on the sample tabulation.

Figure 4

Census Tracts in the Great Falls, Mont. SMSA
Inset Map-Great Falls and Vicinity



neighborhood, or perhaps tracts 2 and 10, combined, would be a more meaningful area.

Read background material: Before proceeding to look up data, acquaint yourself with the key background material. It will be helpful to read the introduction to the Census Tract Report, beginning on p. IV, and the discussion of census tracts and standard metropolitan statistical areas in Appendix A of the report. Also, read the definitions in Appendix B which are relevant to the data you are interested in (in this case, the definitions for "reference week," "employment status," "income in 1969," and "poverty status in 1969"). It will probably be helpful to familiarize yourself with the other definitions, as well, at this time or later.

Locate the data: Check the table of contents to locate the tables with data you need. Table P-3, "Labor Force Characteristics," will include data on employment, and table P-4, "Income Characteristics," will include the income data. If the tracts in which you are interested have more than 400 Negroes or Spanish Americans, table P-6, "Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population," and table P-8, "Economic Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language," may provide additional useful data. (Figure 7, page 13-18, shows the contents of each tract table.)

You will find that most tables in tract reports cover several pages. This is necessary because a tract requires an entire column when reported in a table. Each tract is identified in tables and on the tract maps by a code number unique within the SMSA. However, rather than being presented in numerical order for the entire SMSA, the tracts in each table are in numerical order within places of 25,000 or more and within the balance of the

county. This is explained in more detail under "Content of the tables" on page IV of the Census Tract Reports.

Reading the table: The first section of table P-3, titled "Employment Status," furnishes data specifically on employment. Figure 5 shows this section of a table for several census tracts in Great Falls, Montana, as well as for Cascade County, Great Falls, and the balance of the county (the area in Cascade County, but not in Great Falls). The first few items of data for each census tract are about those people who are "male, 16 years old and over." They are followed by data for males, 16 to 21 years old, and females, 16 years old and over.

Taking tract 2 ("0002") as an example, we can learn that 1,843 males, 16 years old and over, live there. Of this number, 1,244 are in the labor force; that is, either have a job or are unemployed and looking for work (see "employment status" in Appendix B of the report for a complete definition of "labor force" and related terms). A few lines farther down, we see that 25 males, 16 years old and over, are unemployed-2.2% of the total number of such males in the civilian labor force.

When reading the entries in the stub (left-hand side of the table), it is important to be aware of indentation. Except when a percent, median, or some other derived indicators are being given, indentation indicates that an entry is a part of the preceding entry. For example, under "male, 16 to 21 years old," we see that 63 are "not enrolled in school." Of those not enrolled in school, 26 are "not high school graduates." Of those not high school graduates, 12 are "unemployed or not in the labor force." "Not high school graduates" is indented under "not enrolled in school," and "unemployed or not in labor force" is indented under "not high school graduates."

Figure 5

Table P-3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population: 1970

(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)¹

Census Tracts	Cascade County			Great Falls								
	Total	Great Falls	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009
EMPLOYMENT STATUS												
Male, 16 years old and over	26 865	19 048	7 883	236	1 443	1 433	911	1 188	494	1 379	743	1 284
Labor force	21 796	15 073	6 723	205	1 244	1 136	671	803	280	833	530	1 037
Percent of total	81.2	79.2	86.1	86.9	75.7	78.2	73.7	72.9	64.0	65.5	72.1	76.6
Civilian labor force	17 140	13 677	3 463	169	1 120	957	612	623	235	700	461	994
Employed	16 232	12 928	3 304	153	1 095	902	569	601	193	604	437	900
Unemployed	928	749	179	16	25	55	43	22	42	96	24	94
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	5.5	5.1	9.5	2.2	5.7	7.0	3.5	24.3	13.7	5.2	9.5
Not in labor force	5 049	3 967	1 082	31	399	316	240	299	144	439	213	317
Inmate of institution	169	162	7	-	-	11	18	4	-	17	7	-
Enrolled in school	1 443	1 146	297	21	151	69	67	34	11	41	20	111
Other under 65 years	1 202	904	298	5	79	62	35	68	59	158	64	73
Other 65 years and over	2 235	1 755	480	5	169	174	120	193	74	223	122	131
Male, 16 to 31 years old	4 221	2 788	1 416	33	243	233	133	199	31	155	93	286
Not enrolled in school	2 027	890	1 137	-	63	108	81	128	26	92	41	82
Not high school graduates	333	226	105	-	26	20	18	17	11	47	13	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	117	98	19	-	12	10	12	6	-	28	-	21
Female, 16 years old and over	27 377	21 333	6 044	218	1 846	1 746	1 888	1 286	422	1 941	935	1 741
Labor force	11 008	9 110	1 898	124	801	700	421	556	222	508	361	839
Percent of total	40.2	42.7	31.4	56.9	43.4	40.1	38.7	40.1	52.6	40.9	39.0	49.3
Civilian labor force	10 941	9 089	1 852	124	801	700	421	556	222	497	361	839
Employed	10 039	8 376	1 663	118	740	626	404	529	195	434	299	762
Unemployed	902	713	189	6	61	74	17	27	27	63	62	97
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	7.8	10.2	4.8	7.6	10.6	4.0	4.9	12.2	12.7	17.2	11.3
Not in labor force	16 369	12 223	4 146	94	1 045	1 046	667	830	200	733	564	902
Married women, husband present	17 848	13 117	4 731	183	1 246	1 071	565	603	95	558	590	912
in labor force	6 849	5 410	1 439	103	479	394	197	149	55	231	206	445
With own children under 6 years	5 465	3 792	1 673	67	333	257	166	184	11	158	186	197
in labor force	1 572	1 199	373	30	99	61	28	30	6	54	64	85

¹ A dash "-" represents zero. Three dots "..." indicate that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual housing units, or that the base average, percentage, or ratio is too small for it to be shown.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., SMSA

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Most census reports include some discussion of the accuracy of the data. In Block Statistics Reports, information on accuracy is found on page IX. In Census Tract Reports, it is presented in Appendix C. Broad considerations and problems are dealt with, rather than specific difficulties which may affect the data for the particular area being reported. For example, the procedures are described for inflating sample data so that the reported figures reflect approximate characteristics of the entire population, rather than only 20, 15, or 5 percent.

Errors discovered in the data after a report has been compiled, but before it has been printed, are reported in a "correction note" on the page preceding the first table of the report. It is a good idea to check any correction notes before using data from the reports.

Studies are now underway to learn how effective the Census Bureau was in counting everyone. After the 1960 census, such studies suggested that about 3% of the total population had been missed, including about 10% of the Negro population. We anticipate that 1970 data will prove to be more complete; however, at the small-area level there may sometimes be serious problems of accuracy. For example, in low-income, inner-city neighborhoods it is often difficult to reach everyone, particularly males in the 15-30 age range. Also, processing difficulties, misplaced records, low response rate, and similar problems will in rare cases significantly affect data for particular small areas.

The possibility of substantial changes in the characteristics of areas since April 1970, when the census was collected, should also be kept in mind. Such activities as highway construction, which requires housing demolition, or the addition of new apartment buildings can have dramatic impacts on the characteristics of neighborhoods in the course of a couple of years.

EXAMPLES OF CENSUS APPLICATIONS

The following examples suggest a few of the ways in which census data may be of use in community action programs. Three examples concern fairly complicated programs and require detailed discussion. They are followed by three briefer examples.

Most specific references to census data in the following examples are for data found in Census Tract Reports and Block Statistics Reports. Figures 6 and 7, pages 12-18, present complete descriptions of their contents. Persons living in areas which do not have tract and block statistics (see pp. 3-4) may use statistics for the place or county as a whole (Figure 3, p. 5, indicates in which

reports these statistics can be found) or arrange to obtain statistics for enumeration districts (see page 19, "Additional Information").

Evaluation of Projects Involving Relocation

In urban areas, projects are often proposed and carried out which convert residential land to use for other purposes and involve relocation of varying numbers of people. Expressway construction, urban renewal, construction of office buildings, and similar projects may have this effect. Understandably, community groups frequently seek to influence decision-making relating to these projects in order to change their design, change their location, or have them cancelled. Census data may be very valuable in both developing and evaluating plans for changes in land use, particularly if the area to be affected involves one or more city blocks. The following discussion of expressway location will help to illustrate this.

Location is an extremely important and often controversial consideration in expressway construction through heavily populated areas. Of the many problems associated with expressways, such as noise, pollution, and the creation of a "wall" dividing neighborhoods, the greatest concern is probably the frequent need to displace people and destroy residential units. Census data can be useful in evaluating the impact of various routes on people and housing. Highway planners often use census data for this purpose, and community groups may wish to as well.

First, let us consider how Block Statistics Reports could be used. Counts of the number of people in each affected block can be summed and compared with such figures for alternate routes. The average number of persons per housing unit can be calculated for each block* and used in conjunction with total population figures, number of occupied units (owner plus renter), and number of one-person households to help in estimating housing requirements of persons to be displaced. The figures on average number of rooms, average property value of owner-occupied units, and average rent are also useful in anticipating housing requirements.

The percent Negro and percent 62 years and over deserve special consideration. Since there may be discriminatory practices in housing sale or rental in some areas, Negro families may need special assistance in finding satisfactory alternate housing. The elderly may also face added difficulties, as will be discussed below, so the percent 62 years and over or approximate number in this age group (total population multiplied by the proportion 62 years and over) should be noted.

*The calculation is total population minus number in group quarters, divided by the total number of occupied units.

Census Tract Reports are also an important source of statistics for assessing the impact of expressway construction. A greater quantity of data is available for tracts than for blocks, and sample data (income, education, occupation, etc.) are also included. As a result, tract data permit a much more thorough understanding of neighborhoods which may be affected by proposed construction. However, since tracts in densely settled areas are made up of several blocks and generally have a population numbering around 4,000, it is not possible to focus on the path of proposed construction with the precision made possible by block statistics.

A variety of types of tract data deserve consideration—number of young children (Census Tract Report, table P-1), number of a particular foreign stock (table P-2), number of families with incomes below the poverty level (table P-4), number of units lacking complete plumbing facilities (table H-1), count of units according to the year that present residents moved in (table H-2), and various other types of data. The application of such data in evaluating expressway routes or other major construction is not easy or straightforward, but the result may be a more complete understanding of the potential social impact involved. The following discussion about the elderly will help to illustrate this.

As mentioned earlier, the elderly face added difficulties if required to find new housing. They often own low or moderate-value homes and have modest fixed incomes. In many communities comparable alternate housing at a price they can afford to pay is scarce or unavailable. Also, if they have lived in the same neighborhood for a number of years, moving may mean disrupting a social pattern which has been important in their lives and which may be impossible to replace.

Census tract data will help in assessing the impact of a project on the elderly. Counts of the numbers of men and women 60 to 64 years, 65 to 74 years, and 75 and over are given in table P-1. Table P-3 provides a count of the number of males 65 years and older who are not in the labor force. The number of families with Social Security income and the average ("mean") amount of such income for those families is presented in table P-4. In the same table, several indicators of income below the poverty level among persons over 65 years are given.

Establishment of Adult Education Programs

City school systems, junior colleges, or other community organizations sometimes conduct adult education programs to enable persons to complete high school, learn new skills, or study other subjects of interest to them. A community action organization may find census statistics of considerable value in proving the need for an adult education program or in convincing

officials to add particular types of courses or conduct courses in more convenient facilities.

The nature of the neighborhood involved will suggest the types of census data which should be checked in connection with assessing the need for adult education programs. In general, data on education, employment status, income, and similar subjects will be of greatest value. (See the content and coverage list on page 2). Since the key subjects are based on sample results, census tracts are the smallest area which can be studied.

A quick review of some of the kinds of tract data and their implications for adult education planning will demonstrate their potential value.

Table P-1 (see page 13)

- The number of persons 65 years old and over is important in determining the need for daytime and evening courses oriented towards arts, crafts, and other leisure-time pursuits.

Table P-2 (see page 13)

- The count of persons with Spanish language background or Puerto Rican birth or parentage may suggest a need for courses taught in Spanish and courses to improve English language usage.

- A low percent of 16 and 17 year olds enrolled in school, and the percent of 16 to 21 year olds not high school graduates and not enrolled in school, might indicate the need for offering high school completion courses.

- Counts of persons 25 years old and over in each tract by the years of school completed will help in determining the appropriate academic level for adult education courses to be offered.

Table P-3 (see page 14)

- Number and percent unemployed, along with the number of males 16 to 21 years old who are not high school graduates and are unemployed, will be useful in determining the need for job training and the kind which should be offered. Employment opportunities in the area are also an important determinant.

Table P-4 (see page 14)

- The number of families with income below the poverty level and with children under 18 or children under 6 may suggest the need for instruction in low budget meal planning, health care, and similar family and home oriented subjects.

The preceding illustrations suggest some of the ways in which census data may relate to adult education

planning. Each community group will probably be able to find others which are specifically appropriate for its neighborhood. Also, it will usually be necessary to consider several different characteristics in order to press for or help plan an adult education program which will meet all the needs of the community.

Assessing Day-Care Requirements

A neighborhood's need for day-care facilities depends upon a variety of conditions, such as availability of day-care at major places of employment, availability of retired relatives or neighbors who might care for children, and the number of employed women with small children. Census data can be of value in assessing some of these conditions.

As with most neighborhood-related problems, relevant data at the block level would be desirable. However, the Block Statistics Reports include only a couple of possibly relevant statistics. One, the number of persons 62 years and over, is a very rough measure of potential part-time day-care center employees. The other, number of families headed by women, might be helpful in judging the areas within a neighborhood where day-care center needs may be greatest.

The Census Tract Report presents information of more direct interest. Table P-1 furnishes the number of 3 and 4 year olds and the number under 5 by sex in each tract. Table P-2 shows the number of children (3 years or older) enrolled in nursery school and in kindergarten. Table P-3 gives the number of married women, living with their husbands, with children under 6 years old and the number of such women in the labor force (working or looking for work). Table P-4 furnishes median and mean family income, the number of families in various income brackets, and number and percent of families below the poverty level. It also gives the number of families below the poverty level with children under 6 years old, the number of such families headed by females, and related statistics.

Census statistics, such as those just mentioned, may prove of value for comparing areas and getting a rough idea of where day-care centers might be most needed. They do not measure actual demand, though. Additional information, perhaps generated by door-to-door canvassing of the neighborhood, would be required for that.

OTHER COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Playgrounds

The need for more playground space may seem obvious to many community residents, but the responsible city officials are usually dealing with many demands for funds and need solid information to help them decide among the competing demands. Census Tract Reports

furnish the number of children by age—how many under 5 years old, how many 5 to 9 years old, etc.—and Block Statistics Reports provide the percent of the total population under 18. By itself, this kind of information can be a rough indication of the need for more playgrounds. It will be even more effective if the neighborhood group can get information from the local government on the amount of area now devoted to playground space, figure out how much space is available per 100 or 1,000 children, and compare with similar information for other parts of the city. If there is more than one possible site for a new neighborhood playground, census data can be helpful in picking the site most convenient to the largest number of children.

Voter Registration

It is always important for a neighborhood to exercise its fair share of impact at the polls, and one part of making sure that the impact is as great as possible is to have a high portion of the eligible voters registered. If voter precincts can be approximated by combining census blocks and tracts, then statistics on the number of persons of voting age can be compared with counts of the people actually registered to help detect a low registration rate and determine whether a special registration drive is needed. If registration statistics by age (e.g., number of registered persons 18-20, 21-24, etc.) are available, they can be compared with census statistics by age to see if particular age groups need to be reached.

Housing Improvement

While community groups are seldom in a position to undertake housing improvement programs such as low interest loans, strong code enforcement or renovation of deteriorating housing, they may be able to tackle such programs indirectly through convincing local officials of the need. Census tract and block reports contain a great deal of information which reflects aspects of housing adequacy. For example, the number of units lacking hot water, a toilet, or a bath for private use and the number of overcrowded (1.01 or more persons per room) units is given for each block. Similar information, in greater detail, is presented in tables H-1 and H-2 of the tract reports. Information of this kind would be an important part in a presentation or report on the need for housing improvement in particular neighborhoods.

BLOCK AND TRACT REPORT CONTENTS

The Block Statistics Reports and Census Tract Reports are the principal sources of census data for community action projects. The following two figures, numbers 6 and 7, show the complete range of data presented in each. Figure 6 is an excerpt from an actual Block Statistics Report. Figure 7 shows only the stubs of the census tract tables, (figure 5, on page 8, illustrates a part of one of these tables with real data.)

Figure 6

Characteristics of Housing Units and Population, by Blocks: 1970-Con.

(Data exclude vacant seasonal and vacant migratory housing units. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, average, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text) ¹

Blocks Within Census Tracts	Percent of total population ³					Year-round housing units					Occupied housing units														
	Total population	Negro	In group quarters	Under 18 years	62 years and over	Total	Lack-ing same or all plumbing facilities	Units in--		Owner			Renter					1.01 or more persons per room		With all plumbing facilities	One-person households	With female head of family	With room-ers, board-ers, or lodgers		
								One-unit structures	Structures of 10 or more units	Total	Lack-ing same or all plumbing facilities	Average number of rooms	Average value (dol-lars)	Percent Negro	Total	Lack-ing same or all plumbing facilities	Average number of rooms	Average rent (dol-lars)	Percent Negro					Total	With all plumbing facilities
401	127	18	-	36	14	44	1	33	-	29	1	5.4	17600	7	15	-	4.9	85	33	1	1	5	3	-	
402	93	5	-	39	17	38	-	14	1	15	-	4.8	14200	-	23	-	3.4	85	13	1	1	12	5	-	
403	32	-	-	50	9	9	-	6	-	6	-	5.5	4300	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
404	220	-	-	18	27	122	-	17	86	13	-	7.0	24300	-	106	-	3.4	114	-	3	3	62	5	-	
405	98	-	-	47	10	28	-	11	-	14	-	7.8	34100	-	14	-	3.2	92	-	1	1	8	1	-	
406	161	-	-	41	11	46	-	30	-	34	-	6.3	18800	-	12	-	4.8	93	-	1	1	5	3	1	
407	97	-	-	35	16	34	-	30	-	30	-	7.3	25000	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	
408	31	-	39	29	16	6	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	
501	337	-	-	11	22	194	-	16	181	13	-	8.1	57100	-	178	-	3.6	129	-	1	1	89	10	1	
502	37	-	-	32	14	10	-	10	-	9	-	7.9	49900	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
503	81	-	-	32	12	29	-	28	-	26	-	6.9	31200	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-
504	104	-	-	36	15	29	-	28	-	38	-	7.3	41400	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
505	20	-	-	43	5	6	-	5	-	5	-	7.4	60000	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
506	440	-	-	36	13	131	-	129	-	126	-	7.0	41900	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	3	-	-
707 ²	4800	1	-	36	10	1304	21	998	-	817	6	5.5	14600	1	448	15	4.6	91	-	87	84	201	.111	32	-
101	96	-	-	43	3	27	-	20	-	21	-	5.8	17100	-	5	-	1.8	45	-	2	2	4	-	-	1
103	38	-	-	37	-	9	-	9	-	7	-	4.4	14100	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
104	115	-	-	33	10	40	-	33	-	25	-	4.9	14300	-	15	-	4.4	104	-	3	3	6	3	-	-
105	97	-	-	33	8	31	-	31	-	25	-	5.6	17300	-	6	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	10	4	1	-
106	194	-	-	29	14	69	-	57	-	51	-	5.2	15600	-	16	-	3.4	109	-	3	3	12	7	2	-
107	189	-	-	31	12	66	3	61	-	52	1	5.0	15800	-	14	2	4.6	97	-	5	5	9	9	-	-
108	245	1	-	40	12	75	-	70	-	53	-	5.6	15700	-	30	-	5.1	102	-	3	3	2	2	-	-
109	59	-	-	42	7	14	-	14	-	7	-	4.9	13800	-	5	-	6.2	-	-	3	3	2	2	-	-
110	24	-	-	29	33	8	-	8	-	7	-	5.9	13900	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
111	22	-	-	41	14	6	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
112	24	-	-	33	-	9	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	4.5	108	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
113	29	-	-	28	3	12	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	3.7	98	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
114	94	-	-	34	11	36	1	6	-	26	1	-	-	-	9	-	4.6	-	-	3	3	7	5	-	-
205	22	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

¹ A dash "-" represents zero. Three dots "..." indicate that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual housing units, or that the base average, percentage, or ratio is too small for it to be shown.² Blocks are indented under the census tracts in which they are located, e.g., blocks 101, 103, 104, etc. under tract 707.³ Note that figures in this column are percentages, not numbers of Negroes, number under 18 years, etc. To obtain approximate counts, multiply total population by the percentage and divide by 100.

Figure 7
Published Census Tract Report-Population Data

Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population

Census Tracts	
RACE	
All persons	.....
White	.....
Negro	.....
Percent Negro	.....
AGE BY SEX	
Male, all ages	.....
Under 5 years	.....
3 and 4 years	.....
5 to 9 years	.....
5 years	.....
6 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
15 years	.....
16 years	.....
17 years	.....
18 years	.....
19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
21 years	.....
25 to 34 years	.....
35 to 44 years	.....
45 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 74 years	.....
75 years and over	.....
Female, all ages	.....
Under 5 years	.....
3 and 4 years	.....
5 to 9 years	.....
5 years	.....
6 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
15 years	.....
16 years	.....
17 years	.....
18 years	.....
19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
21 years	.....
25 to 34 years	.....
35 to 44 years	.....
45 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 74 years	.....
75 years and over	.....
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
All persons	.....
In households	.....
Head of household	.....
Head of family	.....
Primary individual	.....
Wife of head	.....
Other relative of head	.....
Not related to head	.....
In group quarters	.....
Persons per household	.....
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN	
All families	.....
With own children under 18 years	.....
Number of children	.....
Married-couple families	.....
With own children under 18 years	.....
Number of children	.....
Percent of total under 18 years	.....
Families with other male head	.....
With own children under 18 years	.....
Number of children	.....
Families with female head	.....
With own children under 18 years	.....
Number of children	.....
Percent of total under 18 years	.....
Persons under 18 years	.....
MARITAL STATUS	
Male, 14 years old and over	.....
Single	.....
Married	.....
Separated	.....
Widowed	.....
Divorced	.....
Female, 14 years old and over	.....
Single	.....
Married	.....
Separated	.....
Widowed	.....
Divorced	.....

Table P-2. Social Characteristics of the Population

Census Tracts	
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	
All persons	.....
Native of native parentage	.....
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	.....
Foreign born	.....
Foreign stock	.....
United Kingdom	.....
Ireland (Eire)	.....
Sweden	.....
Germany	.....
Poland	.....
Czechoslovakia	.....
Austria	.....
Hungary	.....
U.S.S.R.	.....
Italy	.....
Canada	.....
Mexico	.....
Cuba	.....
Other America	.....
All other and not reported	.....
Persons of Spanish language	.....
Other persons of Spanish surname	.....
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	.....
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	.....
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	.....
Nursery school	.....
Public	.....
Kindergarten	.....
Public	.....
Elementary	.....
Public	.....
High school	.....
Public	.....
College	.....
Percent enrolled in school by age	.....
16 and 17 years	.....
18 and 19 years	.....
20 and 21 years	.....
22 to 24 years	.....
25 to 34 years	.....
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates	.....
and not enrolled in school	.....
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	
Persons, 25 years old and over	.....
No school years completed	.....
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	.....
5 to 7 years	.....
8 years	.....
High school: 1 to 3 years	.....
4 years	.....
College: 1 to 3 years	.....
4 years or more	.....
Median school years completed	.....
Percent high school graduates	.....
CHILDREN EVER BORN	
Women, 15 to 44 years old ever married	.....
Children ever born	.....
Per 1,000 women ever married	.....
RESIDENCE IN 1965	
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970	.....
Same house as in 1970	.....
Different house	.....
In central city of this SMSA	.....
In other part of this SMSA	.....
Outside this SMSA	.....
North and West	.....
South	.....
Abroad	.....
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK	
All workers	.....
Private auto: Driver	.....
Passenger	.....
Bus or streetcar	.....
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	.....
Walked to work	.....
Worked at home	.....
Other	.....
Inside SMSA	.....
A city central business district	.....
Balance of A city	.....
Balance of A County	.....
B County	.....
C County	.....
D County	.....
E County	.....
F County	.....
G County	.....
H County	.....
I County	.....
J County	.....
K County	.....
Outside SMSA	.....
Place of work not reported	.....

Published Census Tract Report-Population Data—Continued

Table P-3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population

Census Tracts

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Males, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	.....
Percent of total	.....
Civilian labor force	.....
Employed	.....
Unemployed	.....
Percent of civilian labor force	.....
Not in labor force	.....
Inmate of institution	.....
Enrolled in school	.....
Other under 65 years	.....
Other 65 years and over	.....

Males, 16 to 21 years old	
Not enrolled in school	.....
Not high school graduates	.....
Unemployed or not in labor force	.....

Females, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	.....
Percent of total	.....
Civilian labor force	.....
Employed	.....
Unemployed	.....
Percent of civilian labor force	.....
Not in labor force	.....

Married women, husband present	
In labor force	.....
With own children under 6 years	.....
In labor force	.....

OCCUPATION

Total employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	.....
Health workers	.....
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	.....
Salaried	.....
Self-employed in retail trade	.....

Sales workers	
Retail trade	.....
Clerical and kindred workers	.....
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.....
Construction craftsmen	.....
Mechanics and repairmen	.....
Operatives, except transport	.....
Transport equipment operatives	.....
Laborers, except farm	.....
Farm workers	.....
Service workers	.....
Cleaning and food service workers	.....
Protective service workers	.....
Personal and health service workers	.....
Private household workers	.....

Female employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	.....
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	.....
Sales workers	.....
Clerical and kindred workers	.....
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	.....

Operatives, including transport	
Other blue-collar workers	.....
Farm workers	.....
Service workers, except private household	.....
Private household workers	.....

INDUSTRY

Total employed, 16 years old and over	
Construction	.....
Manufacturing	.....
Durable goods	.....
Transportation	.....
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	.....
Wholesale trade	.....
Retail trade	.....
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.....
Business and repair services	.....
Personal services	.....
Health services	.....
Educational services	.....
Other professional and related services	.....
Public administration	.....
Other industries	.....

CLASS OF WORKER

Total employed, 16 years old and over	
Private wage and salary workers	.....
Government workers	.....
Local government workers	.....
Self-employed workers	.....
Unpaid family workers	.....

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population

Census Tracts

INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

All families	
Less than \$1,000	.....
\$1,000 to \$1,999	.....
\$2,000 to \$2,999	.....
\$3,000 to \$3,999	.....
\$4,000 to \$4,999	.....
\$5,000 to \$5,999	.....
\$6,000 to \$6,999	.....
\$7,000 to \$7,999	.....
\$8,000 to \$8,999	.....
\$9,000 to \$9,999	.....
\$10,000 to \$11,999	.....
\$12,000 to \$14,999	.....
\$15,000 to \$24,999	.....
\$25,000 to \$49,999	.....
\$50,000 or more	.....
Median income	.....
Mean income	.....

Families and unrelated individuals	
Median income	.....
Mean income	.....

Unrelated individuals	
Median income	.....
Mean income	.....

TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES

All families	
With wage or salary income	.....
Mean wage or salary income	.....
With nonfarm self-employment income	.....
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	.....
With farm self-employment income	.....
Mean farm self-employment income	.....
With Social Security income	.....
Mean Social Security income	.....
With public assistance or public welfare income	.....
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	.....
With other income	.....
Mean other income	.....

RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of families with incomes:	
Less than .50 of poverty level	.....
.50 to .74	.....
.75 to .99	.....
1.00 to 1.24	.....
1.25 to 1.49	.....
1.50 to 1.99	.....
2.00 to 2.99	.....
3.00 or more	.....

INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	
Percent of all families	.....
Mean family income	.....
Mean income deficit	.....
Percent receiving public assistance income	.....
Mean size of family	.....
With related children under 18 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 18 years	.....
With related children under 6 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 6 years	.....
Families with female head	.....
With related children under 18 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 18 years	.....
With related children under 6 years	.....
Percent in labor force	.....
Mean number of related children under 6 years	.....

Family heads	
Percent 65 years and over	.....
Civilian male heads under 65 years	.....
Percent in labor force	.....

Unrelated individuals	
Percent of all unrelated individuals	.....
Mean income	.....
Mean income deficit	.....
Percent receiving public assistance income	.....
Percent 65 years and over	.....

Persons	
Percent of all persons	.....
Percent receiving Social Security income	.....
Percent 65 years and over	.....
Percent receiving Social Security income	.....
Related children under 18 years	.....
Percent living with both parents	.....

Households	
Percent of all households	.....
Owner occupied	.....
Mean value of unit	.....
Renter occupied	.....
Mean gross rent	.....
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	.....

Published Census Tract Report-Population Data—Continued

Table P-5. General and Social Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

Census Tracts With 400 or More Negro Population

AGE BY SEX

Males, all ages	
Under 5 years	.....
5 to 9 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
25 to 29 years	.....
30 to 34 years	.....
35 to 39 years	.....
40 to 44 years	.....
45 to 49 years	.....
50 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 69 years	.....
70 years and over	.....

Females, all ages	
Under 5 years	.....
5 to 9 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
25 to 29 years	.....
30 to 34 years	.....
35 to 39 years	.....
40 to 44 years	.....
45 to 49 years	.....
50 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 69 years	.....
70 years and over	.....

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

All persons	
In household	.....
Head of household	.....
Head of family	.....
Primary individual	.....
Wife of head	.....
Other relative of head	.....
Not related to head	.....
In group quarters	.....
Persons per household	.....

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

All households	
Male primary individual	.....
Female primary individual	.....
Husband-wife households	.....
Households with other male head	.....
Households with female head	.....

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons, 16 to 21 years old	
Not attending school	.....
Not high school graduates	.....
Percent of total	.....

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons, 25 years old and over	
No school years completed	.....
Elementary	.....
High school	.....
College	.....
Median school years completed	.....
Percent high school graduates	.....

RESIDENCE IN 1960

Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970	
Same house as in 1970	.....
Different house	.....
In central city of this SMSA	.....
In other part of this SMSA	.....
Outside this SMSA	.....
North and West	.....
South	.....
Abroad	.....

Table P-6. Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

Census Tracts With 400 or More Negro Population

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION

Males, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	.....
Civilian labor force	.....
Employed	.....
Unemployed	.....
Not in labor force	.....
Married women in labor force, husband present	.....
With own children under 6 years	.....
Total employed, 16 years old and over	.....
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	.....
Sales workers	.....
Clerical and kindred workers	.....
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.....
Operatives, except transport	.....
Transport equipment operatives	.....
Laborers, except farm	.....
Form workers	.....
Service workers, except private household	.....
Private household workers	.....

Females, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	.....
Sales workers	.....
Clerical and kindred workers	.....
Operatives, including transport	.....
Other blue-collar workers	.....
Form workers	.....
Service workers, except private household	.....
Private household workers	.....

FAMILY INCOME IN 1969

All families	
Less than \$1,000	.....
\$1,000 to \$1,999	.....
\$2,000 to \$2,999	.....
\$3,000 to \$3,999	.....
\$4,000 to \$4,999	.....
\$5,000 to \$5,999	.....
\$6,000 to \$6,999	.....
\$7,000 to \$7,999	.....
\$8,000 to \$8,999	.....
\$9,000 to \$9,999	.....
\$10,000 or more	.....
Median income: Families	.....

RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of families with income:	
Less than 50 of poverty level	.....
50 to 74	.....
75 to 99	.....
100 to 124	.....
125 to 149	.....
150 to 199	.....
200 or more	.....

INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	
Percent of all families	.....
Mean family income	.....
Mean income deficit	.....
Percent receiving public assistance income	.....
Mean size of family	.....
With related children under 18 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 18 years	.....
With related children under 6 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 6 years	.....
Families with female head	.....
With related children under 18 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 18 years	.....
With related children under 6 years	.....
Percent in labor force	.....
Mean number of related children under 6 years	.....

Family heads	
Percent 65 years and over	.....
Civilian male heads under 65 years	.....
Percent in labor force	.....
Mean income	.....
Mean income deficit	.....
Percent receiving public assistance income	.....
Percent 65 years and over	.....

Persons	
Percent of all persons	.....
Percent receiving Social Security income	.....
Percent 65 years and over	.....
Percent receiving Social Security income	.....
Related children under 18 years	.....
Percent living with both parents	.....

Households	
Percent of all households	.....
Owner occupied	.....
Mean value of unit	.....
Renter occupied	.....
Mean gross rent	.....
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	.....

Published Census Tract Report-Population Data—Continued

Table P-7. General and Social Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

Census Tracts With
400 or More Persons
of Spanish Language
AGE BY SEX

Males, all ages	
Under 5 years	.....
5 and 9 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
25 to 29 years	.....
30 to 34 years	.....
35 to 39 years	.....
40 to 44 years	.....
45 to 49 years	.....
50 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 69 years	.....
70 years and over	.....

Females, all ages	
Under 5 years	.....
5 and 9 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
25 to 29 years	.....
30 to 34 years	.....
35 to 39 years	.....
40 to 44 years	.....
45 to 49 years	.....
50 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 69 years	.....
70 years and over	.....

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

All persons	
In households	.....
Head of household	.....
Head of family	.....
Primary individual	.....
Wife of head	.....
Other relative of head	.....
Not related to head	.....
In group quarters	.....
Persons per household	.....

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

All households	
Male primary individual	.....
Female primary individual	.....
Husband-wife households	.....
Households with other male head	.....
Households with female head	.....

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons, 16 to 21 years old	
Not attending school	.....
Not high school graduates	.....
Percent of total	.....

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons, 25 years old and over	
No school years completed	.....
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	.....
5 to 7 years	.....
8 years	.....
High school: 1 to 3 years	.....
4 years	.....
College: 1 to 3 years	.....
4 years or more	.....
Median school years completed	.....
Percent high school graduates	.....

RESIDENCE IN 1965

Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970	
Same house as in 1970	.....
Different house	.....
In central city of the SMSA	.....
In other part of the SMSA	.....
Outside this SMSA	.....
North and West	.....
South	.....
Abroad	.....

Table P-8. Economic Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

Census Tracts With
400 or More Persons
of Spanish Language

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION

Males, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	.....
Civilian labor force	.....
Employed	.....
Unemployed	.....
Not in labor force	.....
Females, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	.....
Civilian labor force	.....
Employed	.....
Unemployed	.....
Not in labor force	.....
Married women in labor force, husband present	.....
With own children under 6 years	.....

Total employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	.....
Sales workers	.....
Clerical and kindred workers	.....
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.....
Operatives, except transport	.....
Transport equipment operatives	.....
Laborers, except farm	.....
Farm workers	.....
Service workers, except private household	.....
Private household workers	.....

Female employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	.....
Sales workers	.....
Clerical and kindred workers	.....
Operatives, including transport	.....
Other blue-collar workers	.....
Farm workers	.....
Service workers, except private household	.....
Private household workers	.....

FAMILY INCOME IN 1969

All families	
Less than \$1,000	.....
\$1,000 to \$1,999	.....
\$2,000 to \$2,999	.....
\$3,000 to \$3,999	.....
\$4,000 to \$4,999	.....
\$5,000 to \$5,999	.....
\$6,000 to \$6,999	.....
\$7,000 to \$7,999	.....
\$8,000 to \$8,999	.....
\$9,000 to \$9,999	.....
\$10,000 or more	.....
Median income: Families	.....
Families and unrelated individuals	.....

RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of families with incomes	
Less than 50 of poverty level	.....
50 to 74	.....
75 to 99	.....
100 to 124	.....
125 to 149	.....
150 to 199	.....
200 or more	.....

INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	
Percent of all families	.....
Mean family income	.....
Mean income deficit	.....
Percent receiving public assistance income	.....
Mean size of family	.....
With related children under 18 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 18 years	.....
With related children under 6 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 6 years	.....
Families with female head	.....
With related children under 18 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 18 years	.....
With related children under 6 years	.....
Percent in labor force	.....
Mean number of related children under 6 years	.....

Family heads	
Percent 65 years and over	.....
Civilian male heads under 65 years	.....
Percent in labor force	.....
Unrelated individuals	
Percent of all unrelated individuals	.....
Mean income	.....
Mean income deficit	.....
Percent receiving public assistance income	.....
Percent 65 years and over	.....

Persons	
Percent of all persons	.....
Percent receiving Social Security income	.....
Percent 65 years and over	.....
Percent receiving Social Security income	.....
Related children under 18 years	.....
Percent living with both parents	.....

Households	
Percent of all households	.....
Owner occupied	.....
Mean value of unit	.....
Renter occupied	.....
Mean gross rent	.....
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	.....

Published Census Tract Report-Housing Data—Continued

Table H-1. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units

Census Tracts

All housing units	.....
Vacant—seasonal and migratory	.....
All year-round housing units	.....
TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS	
Owner occupied	.....
Cooperative and condominium	.....
White	.....
Negro	.....
Renter occupied	.....
White	.....
Negro	.....
Vacant year-round	.....
For sale only	.....
Vacant less than 6 months	.....
Median price asked	.....
For rent	.....
Vacant less than 2 months	.....
Median rent asked	.....
Other	.....
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	
All units	.....
Owner occupied	.....
Negro	.....
Renter occupied	.....
White	.....
Negro	.....
Vacant year-round	.....
For sale only	.....
For rent	.....

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS

Lacking complete kitchen facilities	.....
Access only through other living quarters	.....

ROOMS

1 room	.....
2 rooms	.....
3 rooms	.....
4 rooms	.....
5 rooms	.....
6 rooms	.....
7 rooms	.....
8 rooms	.....
9 rooms or more	.....
Median	.....

All occupied housing units

PERSONS

1 person	.....
2 persons	.....
3 persons	.....
4 persons	.....
5 persons	.....
6 persons or more	.....
Median, all occupied units	.....
Median, owner occupied units	.....
Median, renter occupied units	.....
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	.....

PERSONS PER ROOM

1.00 or less	.....
1.01 to 1.50	.....
1.51 or more	.....
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more	.....

VALUE

Specified owner occupied units ¹	.....
Less than \$5,000	.....
\$5,000 to \$7,499	.....
\$7,500 to \$9,999	.....
\$10,000 to \$14,999	.....
\$15,000 to \$19,999	.....
\$20,000 to \$24,999	.....
\$25,000 to \$34,999	.....
\$35,000 to \$49,999	.....
\$50,000 or more	.....
Median	.....

CONTRACT RENT

Specified renter occupied units ²	.....
Less than \$30	.....
\$30 to \$39	.....
\$40 to \$59	.....
\$60 to \$79	.....
\$80 to \$99	.....
\$100 to \$149	.....
\$150 to \$199	.....
\$200 to \$249	.....
\$250 or more	.....
No cash rent	.....
Median	.....

Table H-2. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units

Census Tracts

All year-round housing units	.....
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	.....
2	.....
3 and 4	.....
5 to 49	.....
50 or more	.....
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1949 to March 1970	.....
1945 to 1949	.....
1940 to 1944	.....
1935 to 1939	.....
1930 to 1934	.....
1925 or earlier	.....
HEATING EQUIPMENT	
Steam or hot water	.....
Warm air furnace	.....
Built-in electric units	.....
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	.....
Other means or not heated	.....
BASEMENT	
All units with basement	.....
One-family houses with basement	.....
SELECTED EQUIPMENT	
With more than 1 bathroom	.....
With public water supply	.....
With public sewer	.....
With air conditioning	.....
Room unit(s)	.....
Control system	.....
All occupied housing units	.....
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT	
1948 to March 1970	.....
1945 to 1947	.....
1940 to 1944	.....
1935 to 1939	.....
1929 or earlier	.....
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE	
1	.....
2	.....
3 or more	.....
None	.....
GROSS RENT	
Specified renter occupied units ¹	.....
Less than \$40	.....
\$40 to \$59	.....
\$60 to \$79	.....
\$80 to \$99	.....
\$100 to \$149	.....
\$150 to \$199	.....
\$200 to \$249	.....
\$250 or more	.....
No cash rent	.....
Median	.....
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME	
Specified renter occupied units ¹	.....
Less than \$5,000	.....
Less than 20 percent	.....
20 to 24 percent	.....
25 to 34 percent	.....
35 percent or more	.....
Not computed	.....
Median	.....
\$5,000 to \$9,999	.....
Less than 20 percent	.....
20 to 24 percent	.....
25 to 34 percent	.....
35 percent or more	.....
Not computed	.....
Median	.....
\$10,000 to \$14,999	.....
25 percent or more	.....
Not computed	.....
Median	.....
\$15,000 or more	.....
25 percent or more	.....
Not computed	.....
Median	.....

Published Census Tract Report-Housing Data—Continued

Table H-3. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household:

**Census Tracts With
400 or More Negro
Population**

All occupied housing units	
TENURE AND PLUMBING	
Owner occupied	.....
With all plumbing facilities	.....
Renter occupied	.....
With all plumbing facilities	.....
ROOMS	
1 room	.....
2 rooms	.....
3 and 4 rooms	.....
5 and 6 rooms	.....
7 rooms or more	.....
Median	.....
PERSONS	
1 person	.....
2 and 3 persons	.....
4 and 5 persons	.....
6 persons or more	.....
Median	.....
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less	.....
1.01 to 1.50	.....
1.51 or more	.....
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more	
VALUE	
Specified owner occupied units ¹	
Less than \$5,000	.....
\$5,000 to \$9,999	.....
\$10,000 to \$14,999	.....
\$15,000 to \$19,999	.....
\$20,000 to \$34,999	.....
\$35,000 or more	.....
Median	.....
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter occupied units ²	
Median	.....

Table H-4. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household

**Census Tracts With
400 or More Negro
Population**

All occupied housing units	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	.....
2 to 4	.....
5 or more	.....
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1960 to March 1970	.....
1950 to 1959	.....
1949 or earlier	.....
SELECTED EQUIPMENT	
With air conditioning	.....
With more than 1 bathroom	.....
With central or built-in heating system	.....
With public water supply	.....
With public sewer	.....
With automobile(s) available	.....
2 or more	.....
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT	
1968 to March 1970	.....
1960 to 1967	.....
1959 or earlier	.....
GROSS RENT	
Specified renter occupied units ¹	
Less than \$40	.....
\$40 to \$59	.....
\$60 to \$79	.....
\$80 to \$99	.....
\$100 to \$149	.....
\$150 to \$199	.....
\$200 or more	.....
No cash rent	.....
Median	.....
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME	
BY INCOME	
Less than \$10,000	.....
25 percent or more	.....
35 percent or more	.....
Not computed	.....
Median	.....

Table H-5. Characteristics of Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language

(Same data items as shown in Tables H-3 and H-4)

WHERE TO FIND CENSUS REPORTS

Many public libraries obtain the principal census reports for their communities. If the branch or neighborhood library does not have them, the main library probably will. The city planning office, city government library, mayor's office, chamber of commerce, or similar public and private agencies also often have census reports on hand.

A community action group may discover that it has frequent need to refer to census reports. If so, copies are available at a reasonable cost. Department of Commerce field offices in 43 cities (see the list on top of page 20) stock many of the reports for their cities and surrounding areas, or orders may be sent directly to the U.S. Superintendent of Documents. Order forms may be obtained by writing to the Publications Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A number of data products and services have been developed in connection with the 1970 census which are primarily of interest to census users who have substantial and frequent need for census data. Of greatest importance is the availability of 1970 census data on computer tape. The data are statistics, like those found in census

reports, for blocks, tracts, cities, and other areas. However, because of the compact nature of storing data on tape, much more data can be put on tape than can be published in reports, including data for some areas not found in reports, such as enumeration districts.

Anyone may purchase these tapes. There are many organizations, both public and private, which are buying census tapes and offering data services, such as preparing printouts and suggesting ways to apply the statistics. A public listing of these organizations, called Summary Tape Processing Centers, is maintained by the Census Bureau—see the "Request for Information" form below.

The Census Bureau has published a great deal of descriptive information about 1970 census programs. For example, the 2-volume 1970 Census Users' Guide is a comprehensive reference resource. Also, there are occasional pamphlets and bulletins (Data Access Descriptions and Census Users Bulletins), a monthly newsletter (Data User News), and a quarterly Bureau of the Census Catalog—see the "Request for Information" form below.

If you would like to discuss the use of census data in your community activities or have questions about Census Bureau products and services, contact the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE '70 CENSUS

Data Access and Use Laboratory
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Please send me samples of the Census Bureau's monthly newsletter and occasional pamphlets, a list of Summary Tape Processing Centers, and more information on the 1970 census.

Name _____
Organization _____
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Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, 11000 Wilshire Blvd.

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Dallas, Tex. 75202, 1100 Commerce St.
Denver, Colo. 80225, 575 Union Bldg. Box 25207
Detroit, Mich. 48226, 234 State St. Room 2100

Kansas City, Kans. 66101, One Gateway Center,
4th and State Streets
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data access descriptions

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Data on Selected Racial Groups Available
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- On selected racial groups from the 1970 Census and Current Population Reports
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 - Japanese
 - Chinese
 - Filipino
 - Hawaiian and Korean
 - Eskimo and Aleut

DAD No. 41

Data on the Spanish Ancestry Population
Available From the 1970 Census of Population
and Housing

- On the Spanish ancestry population from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing
- Describes the Spanish ancestry population identifiers:
 - Birth and parentage
 - Spanish language
 - Spanish surname
 - Spanish language or surname
 - Spanish origin
 - Spanish heritage

To assist users in locating data for these groups in the printed reports, the DAD's feature —

4 Subject Guides to 1970 Census
Population and Housing
Characteristics for selected races

3 Indexes to Spanish Ancestry Data
from the 1970 Census

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM Please send me

___ copy(ies) of DAD No. 40, Data on Selected Racial Groups Available from the Bureau of the Census at \$1.00

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Social and Economic Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A Census Portrait of

MARYLAND

CP73-21
Issued January 1974

STATISTICS FROM A FEDERAL CENSUS, LIKE AN ARTIST'S PENCIL, SKETCH A PORTRAIT
OF THE PEOPLE OF EACH STATE AND THE NATION AS SEEN AT ONE POINT IN HISTORY.

1970 Maryland Population At A Glance

Total	3,922,399	Males	1,916,321
Urban	3,003,935	Females	2,006,078
Urban fringe (Suburban)	1,683,160	Whites	3,194,888
Rural	918,464	Blacks	699,479
Farm	62,385	Spanish language	52,974

How many? Maryland's population in the 1970 census totaled 3,922,399, ranking it 18th among the States and District of Columbia. Its population density was 397 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 77 percent urban and 23 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 27 percent greater than the 1960 population. About 437,000 of this population growth was due to natural increase (births minus deaths) during the decade. Maryland had a net gain of approximately 385,000 persons because of people moving into the State.

Baltimore, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 905,759, a decrease of 4 percent from 1960. The 1970 population of the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area was 2,070,670, a 15 percent gain over 1960.

Other places of 50,000 or more with their 1960-70 percentage growths are listed below. Despite their large populations, none is incorporated.

Dundalk	85,377	+ 4%	Bethesda	71,621	+27%
Towson	77,809	+308%	Wheaton	66,247	+21%
Silver Spring	77,496	+ 17%	Catonsville	54,812	+47%

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in Maryland's first and second generations from other countries included 59,680 from Germany (14,865 born there); 49,619 from Italy (9,707 born there); 46,332 from the U.S.S.R. (8,193 born there); 40,291 from the United Kingdom (11,243 born there); and 39,334 from Poland (6,763 born there). There were 52,974 persons of Spanish language.

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Price 10 cents a copy. A 25 percent discount for 100 or more copies mailed to the same address.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 3,194,888 in 1970. Other racial groups included 699,479 blacks (35 percent more than in 1960); 6,520 Chinese; 5,170 Filipinos; 4,239 American Indians; and 3,733 Japanese.

Age of the Population. The median age of the Maryland population was 27.1 years, compared with 28.1 years for the U.S. Of Maryland's 1970 population, 299,682 were 65 and older and 344,267 under 5 years. The total of school age, 5 to 17, was 1,037,225 and the college age group, 18 to 21, numbered 262,237. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 1,978,988.

Single, Married, Divorced. Among women age 14 and older, 337,025 had never married; 925,354 were married (54,124 of them separated); 164,326 widowed; and 49,062 divorced. Totals for men 14 and older were: 392,646 single; 906,860 married (37,073 of them separated); 36,331 widowed; and 31,050 divorced. There were 971,877 families in the State, 832,716 of them husband-wife families.

Income. Half of Maryland's families had above and half below an income of \$11,057 in 1969, ranking the State 5th in median family income (1969 income was reported in the 1970 census). The U.S. median was \$9,586. The Maryland median for white families was \$11,629; for its black families, it was \$7,696.

Nearly 8 percent of the State's families (74,849 families) were below the low-income or poverty line in 1969. The 1969 poverty level was \$3,743 for a nonfarm family of four.

Schooling. There were 1,168,116 persons in Maryland 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the census: 24,651 were in nursery school; 737,363 in kindergarten or elementary school; 275,083 in high school; and 131,019 in college.

Of the 2,082,549 persons 25 or older in Maryland, 52 percent had completed at least 4 years of high school and 14 percent at least 4 years of college. The median number of school years finished by this age group was 12.1, the same as the national median. Among those in their working years (16 to 64), 31 percent of the men and 23 percent of the women with less than 15 years of schooling had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 1,035,924 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 946,844 of them had civilian jobs and 62,818 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 619,771 of whom 591,922 had civilian jobs and 2,783 were in the Armed Forces.

There were 201,334 men working as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (in skilled blue collar jobs); 185,966 as professional, technical, or kindred workers; and 111,704 as nonfarm managers and administrators; while operatives, except transport, totaled 91,428 (chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries).



A total of 238,900 women were employed in clerical and kindred jobs; 105,027 in professional, technical, and kindred work; 82,710 in nonhousehold service work; 57,469 as nontransport operatives; and 43,642 in sales work.

There were 210,061 Federal employees, 56,067 State employees, and 129,680 local government employees at the time of the 1970 census.

Maryland Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 1,234,509 in 1970, a 35 percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 5.5 rooms per unit, and 69 percent were single family homes. Thirty percent of the units were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 1,175,073 units were occupied with an average of 3.2 persons per unit. Fifty-nine percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$18,800 and renters paid a median of \$127 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, only 4 percent of all year-round housing in Maryland lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the United States.

Ninety-seven percent of the households had television; 72 percent clothes washing machines; 41 percent clothes dryers; 27 percent dishwashers; 27 percent home food freezers; 37 percent two or more automobiles; and 4 percent owned a second home.

Farming in Maryland. Maryland's farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 17,181 farms in the State, 17 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of farms rose from 153 acres to 163 acres in the 5 years. Their 1969 average value was \$104,370; the average value per acre, \$640.

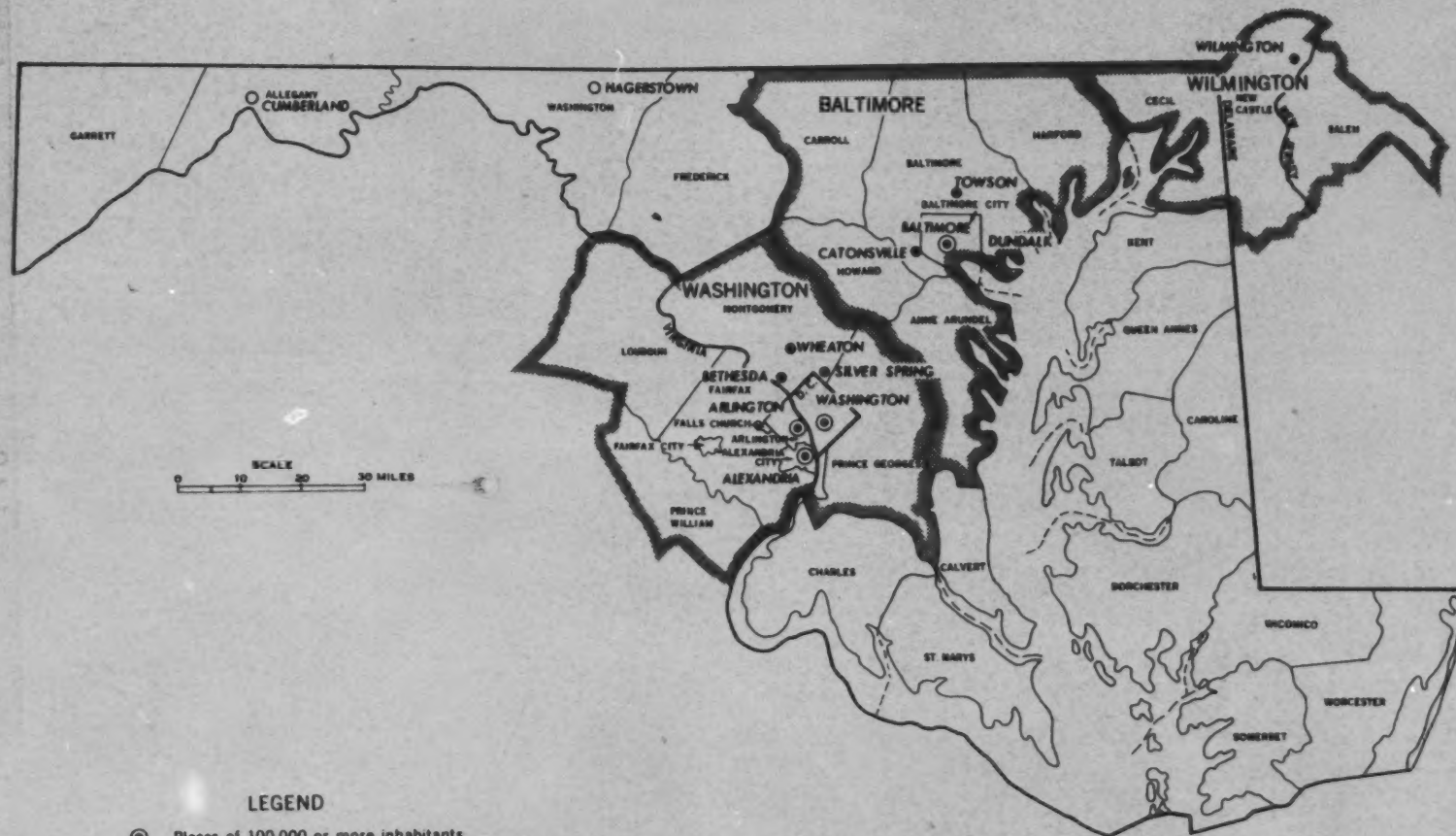
The 1970 farm population totaled 62,385, a 43 percent decrease from 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by Maryland farms was \$339.6 million in 1969. Livestock, poultry, and their products accounted for \$237.6 million; crops, including nursery products and hay, \$100.4 million; and forest products, \$1.6 million.

A map of Maryland on the back page shows the counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected places.

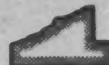
* * * * *

Most figures are from Maryland reports: 1970 Population Census, Vol. I; 1970 Housing Census, Vol. I; 1969 Agriculture Census, Vol. I. Copies are in many libraries or may be purchased. Write to Publications Distribution Section, SESA, Washington, D.C. 20233 for order forms.



LEGEND

- Places of 100,000 or more inhabitants
- Places of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
- Places of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants outside SMSA's



Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

A UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
PUBLICATION



data access descriptions

DAD No. 33
Series CG-3)
August 1973

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE
Social and Economic
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Data Access Descriptions are developed in the Data User Services Office under the direction of **Michael G. Garland**, Chief, Data Access and Use Laboratory. **Ann D. Casey**, User Information Services, is responsible for general supervision. Editorial supervision was provided by **Valerie McFarland**.

This report was prepared by **Gerald O'Donnell**.

Any suggestions, comments, or inquiries from users of Data Access Descriptions will be appreciated by the Bureau. Letters should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

For sale by Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C. 20233. Subscription price \$5.50 for 4 to 6 issues of Data Access Descriptions (issued occasionally), along with 12 monthly issues of Small-Area Data Notes. Single copies vary in price. Price this issue 50 cents.

1970 Census Geography: Concepts, Products, and Programs

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of this Data Access Description is to explain the geographic aspects of the 1970 census. Special emphasis will be given to the census geographic products which assist users in their analysis of small-area data.

Geography played a crucial role in every stage of planning, enumerating, and tabulating the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Identification of geographic areas was the basis for administrative control in taking the 1970 census and processing the returned questionnaires. Census tabulations were prepared for specific geographic areas-- whether the entire United States or a city block. Without the ability to assign or relate data to specific areas, the data collected from a census would be of little value other than for furnishing national totals. Statistics which present characteristics for States, counties, cities, and smaller areas make the censuses important to most data users.

The geographic work for a census basically involves determining boundaries, coding geographic areas, and preparing maps. However, additional geographic work was required for the

1970 census in the development of mailing lists of residential addresses for the metropolitan areas which were enumerated by mail rather than by census takers. Work relating to geography resulted in several products, such as new types of census maps, geographic code schemes, and address coding guides, which are of value to census data users as well as the Bureau of the Census.

1970 CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

In the 1970 census substantial improvements have been made in providing tabulations for small geographic areas. Although there is no precise definition of "small areas," for the purpose of this Data Access Description geographic areas at the State level and below are considered "small areas." (Examples include standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), counties, cities, census tracts, and blocks.) Small-area census data are used by the Federal government in the development of national policies. State and local governments use small-area census data for planning and implementing many of their programs. Semipublic agencies, university faculties, and the business community also are interested in small-area census data.

Boundaries of the geographic areas for which the Bureau of the Census collected and tabulated 1970 census data were established in several ways. Boundaries of political areas--States, congressional districts, counties, minor civil divisions, incorporated places, and city wards--are based on information received from the appropriate authorities. Boundaries of statistical areas are determined by groups with special interests, often with the advice and assistance of the Bureau of the Census. For example, the Office of Management and Budget of the Executive Office of the President, with the assistance of other Federal agencies, defines standard metropolitan statistical areas. Boundaries of functional or administrative areas are defined outside the Census Bureau by the appropriate agency, such as the ZIP code areas defined by the U.S. Postal Service. In addition, the Bureau of the Census established the boundaries of several sets of geographic areas for which it tabulated 1970 census data--urbanized areas, census county divisions, unincorporated places, census tracts (in cooperation with local census tract committees), enumeration districts, block groups, and blocks. Census county divisions and unincorporated

places are defined with local assistance at several levels of government.

To meet the processing and tabulation requirements of the 1970 census, numeric codes were used in lieu of names to identify areas for which census data were summarized. The geographic codes were derived primarily from a master coding scheme prepared by the Bureau, and they appear on the 1970 census summary tapes and related geographic products. Each level in the census geographic hierarchy, from the State down to the block, has an associated code scheme, with individual codes ranging in length from one to six digits.

In appendix A, definitions are presented for the key geographic areas for which 1970 census data are tabulated. The definitions specify the unique characteristics of the geographic area, the number of units of each type of area (example: 50 States, 3,141 counties), and the type of geographic code used to identify the area (example: minor civil divisions are assigned a 3-digit numeric code according to their alphabetic sequence within county). Figure 1 shows how most of the geographic areas relate to each other (e.g., census tracts are subdivisions of standard metropolitan statistical areas).

Data from the 1970 census have been tabulated for all of the geographic areas described in appendix A and are available in several different series of summary computer tapes and many printed reports derived from the tapes. It may be difficult for a user to determine where data for a given geographic area can be found. Figure 2 is designed to help reduce this problem by showing the geographic areas associated with each of the summary tape series and printed reports and microfilm derived from the tapes. For example, a user interested in data for census blocks can see that this information will be found on the Third Count Summary Tape and in the printed report series HC(3). General information on the summary tapes and printed reports can be found in *Data Access Descriptions* Nos. 18 and 27, respectively, which are available on request from the Data User Services Office, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE PRODUCTS

A number of geographic reference products have emerged from the 1970 census. These products are essential to the effective use of small-area data. For example, census maps show the boundaries of each census tract, enumeration district, and block. Geographic code schemes are required to permit identification of

census geographic areas contained on the summary tapes. Address coding guides and geographic base (DIME) files provide a means of relating local data to census geographic areas. (DIME is an acronym for Dual Independent Map Encoding.) Descriptions of the various geographic reference products are presented below.

Census Maps

Census maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area census data; they are needed in locating specific census geographic areas and in analyzing their areal relationships. There are basically five kinds of census maps which delineate small areas: The Metropolitan Map Series, county maps, place maps, county subdivision maps, and tract outline maps.

The Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) generally covers the urbanized areas of standard metropolitan statistical areas and shows, in great detail, the location of place and MCD/CCD boundaries, census tracts, congressional districts, enumeration districts, and blocks, and identifies the features which form the boundaries of these areas. These maps are at a common scale of 1 inch = 2,000 feet, with portions of some sheets enlarged to 1 inch = 800 feet. There are approximately 200 map sets in the series (one or more urbanized areas may be in a map set) comprising approximately 3,200 map sheets (each sheet including an area of 5 by 7 miles); the number of sheets in a set range from 2 to 144. The Metropolitan Map Series covers a total area of approximately 110,000 square miles. This coverage includes about two-thirds of the Nation's population. The series is available as part of the *Block Statistics* reports for urbanized areas, series HC(3) of the 1970 census reports. Each report is accompanied by a set of metropolitan maps for the urbanized area concerned. An HC(3) report for a medium-size urbanized area can be purchased for less than \$5 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The metropolitan maps contained in the HC(3) reports use color and shading to emphasize selected boundaries.

The county maps, which generally are reproductions of standard State highway department maps, show the boundaries of minor civil divisions or census county divisions, places, tracts, and enumeration districts for portions of counties not covered by the Metropolitan Map Series, as well as for all counties outside of SMSA's. It is important to note that the county maps show only a range of enumeration district (ED) numbers for places which contain more than one ED and do not identify the ED boundaries

within places--place maps are used for this purpose. County maps are generally at a scale of 1 inch = 2 miles. There are usually one or two map sheets for each county except for those counties larger in area. County maps are not published in any census reports. Copies may be obtained at a price of \$1 and up for each sheet from the Data User Services Office, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Place maps are available for every incorporated and unincorporated place which was reported in the 1970 census but not included in the Metropolitan Map Series. These maps, which are usually reproductions of maps supplied to the Bureau of the Census by local agencies, identify streets and show boundaries for enumeration districts, tracts where applicable, and blocks if the place was under contract with the Bureau for preparation of block statistics. Place maps generally vary in scale from 1 inch = 400 feet to 1 inch = 1,500 feet. There is normally one map sheet for each place. Most place maps are not a part of any census report. They are sold individually by the Data User Services Office at a price of \$1.50 and up per map sheet, depending upon the size of the sheet. Place maps appear in the HC(3) reports for places participating in the contract block statistics program; however, these maps do not show ED's.

County subdivision maps of States show boundaries for counties and subdivisions of counties (minor civil divisions or census county divisions) as well as the location of all places which were recognized in the 1970 census. There is normally one map sheet for each State with the exception of a few States that have been combined on one sheet. The scale used for most of the county subdivision maps is 1 inch = 12 miles. The maps are priced at 20 cents per State and may be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Copies of the county subdivision maps on a smaller scale appear in sectionalized form in *Number of Inhabitants*, series PC(1)-A, of the 1970 census reports.

Tract outline maps show the boundaries of census tracts, counties, and all places with populations of 25,000 or more. Names of features which constitute tract boundaries are included on these maps except for very short segments. The scale of tract outline maps varies according to the size and complexity of the SMSA and, therefore, may range from 1 inch = 1/2 mile to 1 inch = 10 miles. Generally, there are two tract outline map sheets per SMSA. These maps are included as part of the *Census Tract* reports for SMSA's, series PHC(1) of the 1970 census reports. Most PHC(1) re-

ports cost less than \$2 and are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

In addition to the census maps already described in this section, there are two other kinds of maps published by the Bureau of the Census. These are the urbanized area maps and the United States Maps.

Urbanized area maps show the extent and components of the urbanized area by means of shading. Copies of these maps, at a scale of 1 inch = 4 miles, appear in *Number of Inhabitants*, series PC(1)-A, and in *General Housing Characteristics*, series HC(1)-A, reports, which can be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office. These maps can only be obtained by purchasing the reports. More detailed information on urbanized area boundaries can be found in the Metropolitan Map Series.

The United States Maps (the GE-50 map series) are statistical maps which show the geographic distribution, by county, of various social and economic data from the 1970 census as well as earlier censuses. Different color schemes are used to depict values of the data; county names and boundaries are easily seen through the color. Each map is a single sheet (generally 42" x 30" in size) at an approximate scale of 1 inch = 80 miles. Copies of these maps sell for 25 to 50 cents each. An order form listing the various maps in the GE-50 series is available upon request from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C. 20233.

To facilitate map acquisition, the Bureau of the Census has compiled an inventory of the Metropolitan Map Series, county maps, and place maps. The *census map inventory* lists the cost and the required number of map sheets for each State, county, and place for maps maintained and sold by the Bureau. Names and the relevant geographic codes for these areas are included. The inventory covers all 50 States and the District of Columbia. By checking the census map inventory for any State, county, or place, a person can quickly determine the required map sheets and their cost. The inventory is most useful when ordering place maps and county maps containing enumeration district and other census boundary designations that are not found in any 1970 census reports.

The U.S. Department of Commerce district offices and the Census Bureau and its regional Data Collection Centers have the census map inventory for the entire Nation on hand to assist users. The inventory can be purchased at a price of \$2 for individual States and \$75 for the complete set from the Data User Services Office.

Figure 1.—Census Geographic Areas

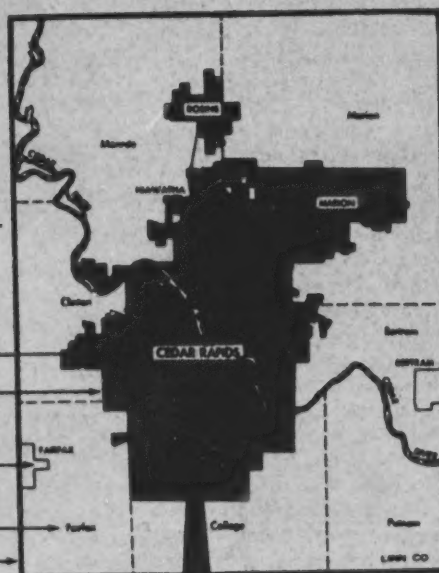
AREA

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AND COMPONENT AREAS
(central city of 50,000+ population and the surrounding metropolitan county(s))

POPULATION SIZE

At least 50,000

Central City
Urbanized Area
(shaded area)
Place
Minor Civil Division
County



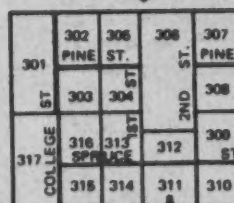
CENSUS TRACT (small, homogeneous, relatively permanent area; all SMSA's are entirely tracted)

Average 4,000



BLOCK GROUP OR ENUMERATION DISTRICT (subdivisions of census tracts, places, and minor civil divisions)

Average 1,000



BLOCK (identified in all urbanized areas and some selected areas)

Average 100



Figure 2.—Geographic Areas Summarized in 1970 Census Data Products

Geographic area	First count				Second count				Third count		Fourth count				Fifth count	
	Summary tape	Microfilm	PC(1)-A ¹	HC(VI) ¹	Summary tape	PC(1)-B ¹	HC(1)-A ¹	PHC(1) ¹	Summary tape	HC(1) ¹	Summary tape ²	PC(1)-C ³	HC(1)-B ¹	PHC(1) ¹	Summary tape ²	Microfilm ⁵
Blocks.....									X	X						
Enumeration districts or blockgroups.....	A	X													X	
Census tracts.....					A			X	(*)		A			X		
Minor civil divisions or census county divisions.....	B	X	X		B	X					B				X	X
All places ⁴	B	X	X													
Places > 1,000 only ⁴					B	X	X									
Places > 2,500 only ⁴ ...											C	X	X			
Places > 10,000 only ⁴ ..				X												
Counties.....	B	X	X	X	B	X	X				C	X	X			X
Urban/rural parts of counties.....			X		B	X					C	X				
Standard metropolitan statistical areas.....	B	X		X	B	X	X	X			C	X	X			
Urbanized areas of SMSA's	B	X			B	X	X				C	X	X			
Components of SMSA's.....					B			X			C					
Congressional districts..	B	X														
State.....	B	X	X	X	B	X	X				C	X	X			
ZIP codes.....															X	

¹Titles of these reports are contained in Data Access Description No. 27.

²On the 4th and 6th Counts, population and housing data appear on separate files.

³Tabulations appearing in the 5th Count (ZIP code summaries) also have been prepared for enumeration districts, block groups, MCD's/CCD's, and counties.

⁴The 1st, 2nd, and 4th Counts have files designated A and B or A, B, and C.

⁵Tract totals appear for only that part of the tract which is covered by block summaries.

⁶Places include all incorporated places and unincorporated places of 5,000 or more in urbanized areas or of 1,000 or more elsewhere.

⁷Sixth Count tapes provide data for metropolitan counties, central cities, and other cities over 80,000 population. Sixth Count housing files also present data for areas of 80,000+.

Figure 2.—Geographic Areas Summarized in 1970 Census Data Products

First count			Second count				Third count		Fourth count				Fifth count		Sixth count		
Microfilm	PC(1)-A ¹	HC(1)-A ¹	Summary tape	PC(1)-B ¹	HC(1)-A ¹	PHC(1) ¹	Summary tape	HC(1) ¹	Summary tape ²	PC(1)-C ¹	HC(1)-B ¹	PHC(1) ¹	Summary tape ²	Microfilm ²	Summary tape ²	PC(1)-D ¹	HC(1) ¹
x							x	x									
			A			x	(*)		A			x	x				
x	x		B	x					B			x					
x	x		B	x	x								x	x			
		x							C	x	x						
x	x	x	B	x					C	x	x						
	x		B	x					C	x							
x		x	B	x	x	x			C	x	x					x	x
x			B	x	x				C	x	x					x	x
x	x	x	B	x	x				C	x	x					x	x

¹Based in Data Access Description No. 27.

ation and housing data appear on separate files.

a Count (ZIP code summaries) also have been prepared for enumeration districts, block groups, MCD's/CED's, and counties.

re files designated A and B or A, B, and C.

at part of the tract which is covered by block summaries.

places and unincorporated places of 5,000 or more in urbanized areas or of 1,000 or more elsewhere.

metropolitan counties, central cities, and other cities over 50,000 population. Sixth Count housing files also present data for nonmetropolitan counties

Users who submit frequent census map orders or copy and distribute large quantities of these maps will find the inventory to be of value.

Geographic Code Schemes

All geographic areas are identified on the 1970 census computer tapes only by their numeric codes--names are not used. Users, therefore, require some form of a geographic code scheme to associate the codes for geographic areas with their area names. Codes and the corresponding names for census geographic areas are contained in the following Census Bureau products: The Master Enumeration District List (MEDList), the Geographic Area Code Index (GACI), and the Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS).

The Master Enumeration District List, or MEDList, is a listing of the names of political and statistical subdivisions and related geographic codes from the State down to the county subdivision and place level. It also provides codes for unnamed areas below the county subdivision level--tracts, enumeration districts (ED's), and block groups--as well as population and housing total counts for most areas. (See figure 3 for an example of the MEDList.) The MEDList is designed to serve two basic purposes: (1) Furnish area and place names corresponding to the geographic codes which are used on the 1970 census summary tapes and (2) provide official population and housing unit counts for enumeration districts, block groups, and other areas.

A special version of the MEDList containing the latitude and longitude coordinates for the estimated population center points for each of 242,000 enumeration districts and block groups has also been prepared by the Bureau of the Census. The center points, or centroids, were visually estimated from census maps. Coordinate values were then assigned to the points by an electronic digitizer. The coordinates are expressed in decimal degrees carried to four places. The MEDList without coordinates is available for the United States on three reels of tape for \$210; the MEDList with coordinates is sold on a State-by-State basis (one tape reel for each State) at a cost of \$70 per reel. Both products are available from the Data User Services Office, Bureau of the Census.

An abbreviated version of the MEDList, called the Geographic Area Code Index (GACI), is a source of names and related geographic codes for States, counties, places, and county subdivisions (MCD's/CCD's). No area smaller than the county subdivision and place is referenced in the GACI. Population and housing unit counts do

not appear. The GACI is useful for persons not requiring all of the information included in the MEDList. The GACI for the entire United States is available from the Data User Services Office on one reel of tape for \$70 or on one reel of microfilm for \$8.

The 1970 Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS) is a four-volume guide to the geographic codes for the component parts (county subdivision and larger areas) of each State. Each volume reports on a different region of the country (Northeast, North Central, South, and West). The information published in the GICS is also available from the MEDList and GACI computer tapes. For each State within a region the GICS presents two tables. Table 1, arranged by counties within the State, shows the following codes, as appropriate, for counties, county subdivisions, and places: State, county, SMSA, MCD or CCD, place, place description, and place size. Table 2 presents alphabetically all the places within the State with their corresponding county, county subdivision, and place codes. A third table, shown once for each volume, presents SMSA and urbanized area codes for the entire United States. (See figure 4 for illustration of tables.) Copies of the GICS may be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office for the following prices: Northeast, \$1; North Central, \$1.75; South, \$1.50; and West, 60 cents.

Some of the codes included in the MEDList, GACI, and GICS are codes that have been standardized for use by all Federal agencies in the exchange of computer-readable information. The Federal standard codes in the Bureau products noted above include State, SMSA, county, and congressional district. (The Bureau of the Census includes this last code only in the MEDList). These codes are published by the National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, in a series known as the Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUB) and are sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The titles and prices for these reports are:

FIPS PUB 5-1	State Codes	20 cents
FIPS PUB 6-1	County Codes	45 cents
FIPS PUB 8-2	SMSA Codes	30 cents
FIPS PUB 9	Congressional District Codes	10 cents

For some users, the FIPS PUB series might be more suitable as a source of geographic codes than the Census Bureau's geographic code schemes, especially if a user is interested in only one set of codes (such as codes for all counties in the Nation) rather than several sets of codes for each State and its component parts (SMSA, minor civil division, and place).

Michigan

Figure 3.—MASTER ENUMERATION DISTRICT LIST (MEDList)

State		Fed. Std. County	County of tab.	CCC	MCD/CCD	Place			SCA	SMSA	Urbanized area	Tracted area	Univ. area		SEA	ESR	CBD	Area name	Tract		Blk. gp.	ED		Unh./rural	Word	Cong. dist.
1970	1980					Code	Desc.	Size					Prefix	Code					Basic	Suffix		Code	Suffix			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
26	34	121		1														MUSKEGON								
26	34	121		1	090													Ravenna TWP								
26	34	121		1	090	2275	4	02		5320		5320	1	34062	06	050	1	Ravenna Village	0029			0442		1		09
26	34	121		1	090		7			5320		5320	1	34062	06	050	1	Remainder of MCD (or CCD)	0029			0443		1		09
26	34	121		1	095													Roosevelt Park City								
26	34	121		1	095	2345	4	06		5320	5320	5320	1	34062	06	050		Roosevelt Park City								
																	1		0022		1			0		09
																	1				2			0		09
																	1				3			0		09
26	34	121		1	110		7			5320		5320	1	34062	06	050		White Hall TWP								
																	1		0030			0404		1		09
																	1		0036			0405		1		09
																	1		0037			0406		1		09
																	1		0038			0407		1		09
																	1		0040		1			0		09
																	1				2			0		09

Note: Explanation of column heading abbreviations: Federal Standard County; County of Tabulation; Central County Code (CCC); Minor Civil Division (MCD)/Census County Division (CCD); Place Description; Standard Consolidated Area (SCA); Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA); Universal Area Code; State Economic

Area (SEA); Economic Sub-Region (ESR); Central Business District (CBD); Block Group; Enumeration District (ED); Congressional District.

Figure 3.—MASTER ENUMERATION DISTRICT LIST (MEDList)

Frame No. 001 0

SCA (10)	SEA (11)	Urbanized area (12)	Tracted area (13)	Univ. area		SEA (16)	ESR (17)	CBD (18)	Area name (19)	Tract			ED		Urban/rural (25)	Ward (26)	Cong. dist. (27)	1970 counts	
				Prefix (14)	Code (15)					Basic (20)	Suffix (21)	Blk. gp. (22)	Code (23)	Suffix (24)				Housing (28)	Pop. (29)
									MUSKEGON									49831	149493
	5320		5320	1	34062	06	050	1	Ravenna TWP									650	2102
	5320		5320	1	34062	06	050	1	Ravenna Village	0029			0442		1		09	250	801
									Remainder of MCD (or CCD)	0029			0443		1		09	400	1301
	5320	5320	5320	1	34062	06	050		Roosevelt Park City									633	2578
								1	Roosevelt Park City	0022								633	2578
								1				1			0		09	200	885
								1				2			0		09	312	1175
								1				3			0		09	121	518
	5320		5320	1	34062	06	050		White Hall TWP									581	1930
								1		0030			0404		1		09	30	90
								1		0036			0405		1		09	40	125
								1		0037			0406		1		09	72	150
								1		0038			0407		1		09	60	130
								1		0040		1			0		09	165	625
								1				2			0		09	214	810

heading abbreviations: Federal
ation; Central County Code (CCC);
us County Division (CCD); Place
ed Area (SCA); Standard Metropoli-
lversal Area Code; State Economic

Area (SEA); Economic Sub-Region (ESR); Central Business District
(CBD); Block Group; Enumeration District (ED); Urban/Rural;
Congressional District.

Figure 4.—Illustrations of 1970 Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS) Tables

TABLE 1. COUNTIES, COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS AND PLACES

UTAH

GEOGRAPHIC CODES									NAME	GEOGRAPHIC CODES									NAME
STATE	COUNTY	SASA	EN	SEA	MCD	PLACE	PLACE DISC.	PLACE SIZE		STATE	COUNTY	SASA	EN	SEA	MCD	PLACE	PLACE DISC.	PLACE SIZE	
49	001		113	03					BEAVER	49	013		113	03	000	0400	4	00	BUCKHORN
49	001		113	03	000				BEAVER DIV	49	013		113	03	000	0400	4	01	BYTOM
49	001		113	03	000	0000		00	BEAVER	49	013		113	03	000	0400	4	00	ROOSEVELT DIV
49	001		113	03	010				MILFORD-JANESVILLE DIV	49	013		113	03	000	0400	4	00	ROOSEVELT (PART)
49	001		113	03	010	0000		00	MILFORD	49	013		113	03	000	0400	4	00	LABAMA DIV
49	001		113	03	010	0000		01	JANESVILLE	49	013		113	03	000	0400	4	00	LABAMA
49	002		113	01					BOX ELDER	49	015		113	00					EMERY
49	002		113	01	000				BEAR RIVER DIV	49	015		113	03	000	0000	4	00	CASTLE DALE-WINSTON DIV
49	002		113	01	000	0040		01	BEAR RIVER	49	015		113	03	000	0000	4	00	CASTLE DALE
49	002		113	01	000	0140		01	COBBLE	49	015		113	03	000	0140	4	01	CLEVELAND
49	002		113	01	000	0210		01	ELWOOD	49	015		113	03	000	0200	4	00	ELAND
49	002		113	01	000	0300		01	FIELDING	49	015		113	03	000	0300	4	00	HANNAH (PART)
49	002		113	01	000	0390		00	GARLAND	49	015		113	03	000	0300	4	00	HANNAH
49	002		113	01	000	1000		00	THORNTON	49	015		113	03	000	0710	4	00	GRANDVILLE
49	002		113	01	010				BRICKLAND DIV	49	015		113	03	010				EMERY-FERRIS DIV
49	002		113	01	010	0170		01	DEVYVILLE	49	015		113	03	010	0210	4	01	EMERY
49	002		113	01	010	0270		02	HONEYVILLE	49	015		113	03	010	0220	4	00	FERRIS
49	002		113	01	010				BRIGHAM CITY DIV	49	015		113	03	010				GREEN RIVER DIV
49	002		113	01	010	0000		00	BRIGHAM CITY	49	015		113	03	010				GREEN RIVER (PART)

TABLE 2. ALPHABETIC LIST OF PLACE NAMES

UTAH

GEOGRAPHIC CODES			NAME	GEOGRAPHIC CODES			NAME
COUNTY	MCD	PLACE		COUNTY	MCD	PLACE	
009	000	0000	ALPINE	003	015	0410	IVINS
013	000	0010	ALTAMONT	041	010	0415	JOSEPH
025	010	0015	ALTON	021	000	0420	JUNCTION
000	020	0020	AMALGA	043	010	0425	KANAB
049	000	0025	AMERICAN FORK	003	000	0430	KANAB
041	010	0030	AMHABILLA	001	010	0435	KANABRAVILL
017	020	0035	ANTHONY	027	010	0440	KARSON
041	020	0040	AURORA	011	000	0445	KAYVILLE
003	003	0045	BEAR RIVER	013	035	0450	KEARNS (U)
001	003	0050	BEAVER	031	005	0460	KINGSTON
003	010	0055	BICK'S LILL	041	000	0465	KOSHORASH
025	005	0060	BRIGHAM CANYON	023	000	0470	LAKETOWN
037	005	0065	BLANDING	003	010	0475	LA VERNE
017	005	0070	BOULDER	011	000	0480	LAYTON
011	010	0075	BOUTWELL	027	000	0485	LEAMINGTON
002	015	0080	BRIGHAM CITY	003	010	0490	LEIGH
017	020	0085	CARBONVILLE	049	015	0495	LEWIS
015	000	0090	CASTLE DALE	023	010	0500	LEWIS
007	013	0095	CASTLE GATE	000	010	0505	LEWIS
000	010	0100		040	020	0510	LEWIS

TABLE 3. STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS

GEOGRAPHIC CODES		NAME	GEOGRAPHIC CODES		NAME
SASA	UA		SASA	UA	
0040	0040	ABILENE, TEX.	2900		GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY, TEX.
0000	0000	AKRON, OHIO	2940		GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO, IND.
0120	0120	ALBANY, GA.	3000	3000	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
0140	0140	ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, N.Y.	3040		GREAT FALLS, MONT.
0000	0000	ALBUQUERQUE, N.MEX.	3080	3080	GREEN BAY, WIS.
0240	0240	ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA. N.J.		3119	GREENSBORO, N.C.
0200	0200	ALTOONA, PA.	3130		GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT, N.C.
0220	0220	AMARILLO, TEX.	3140	3140	GREENVILLE, S.C.
0340		ANAHUAC-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.		3199	HAMMILL, OHIO
0400	0400	ANDERSON, IND.	3200		HAMMILL-ANDERSON, OHIO
0440	0440	ANN ARBOR, MICH.		3230	HARTFORD-SAN BERNITO, TEX.
0460	0460	APPLETON, WIS.	3240		HARTFORD, CONN.
0480	0480	ASHVILLE, N.C.	3280	3280	HARTFORD, CONN.
0500	0500	ATLANTA, GA.	3300		HIGH POINT, N.C.
0540	0540	ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.	3320	3320	HONOLULU, HAWAII
0560	0560	AUGUSTA, GA.-S.C.	3340	3340	HOUSTON, TEX.
0580	0580	AURORA, ILL.	3400	3400	HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, W.VA.-KY.-OHIO
		AUSTIN, TEX.	3440	3440	HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
			3480	3480	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Address Coding Guides

In conducting the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, two different enumeration methods were used: the mail-out/mail-back type of canvass, taken primarily in the large urban areas of the country, and the conventional house-to-house visit by enumerators in the remainder of the country.

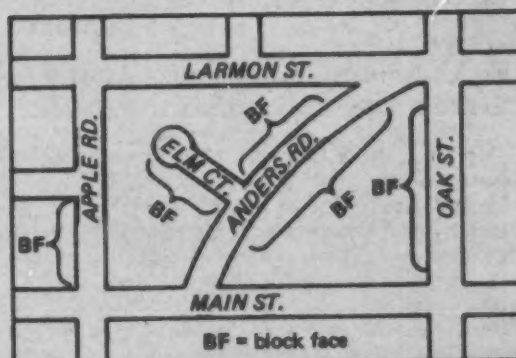
In 145 of the then 233 standard metropolitan statistical areas and in certain adjoining areas the mail-out/mail-back procedure was used. Approximately 60 percent of the Nation's population were canvassed by mail rather than by an enumerator's visit. Householders were asked to complete the census questionnaire in the privacy of their own home and mail it back to a local Census Bureau office. The remainder of the country was enumerated by the conventional house-to-house canvassing procedure which closely resembled enumeration methods of the 1960 and earlier censuses. Census takers visited every housing unit in their assigned ED's and obtained the required information asked on the questionnaires. Census geographic codes for each household were determined and coded on the questionnaire by the enumerator.

In the 145 SMSA's in which the mail-out/mail-back technique was used, a method of assigning specific census geographic codes to a mailing list address was needed. The solution decided upon called for the development of a master computer file for each area which would contain the information necessary to "geocode" the addresses. The file developed for this purpose was named the Address Coding Guide (ACG). The ACG, in essence, performed one of the functions of an enumerator by providing the "census geography" of each address.

Address Coding Guides are simply computer listings which contain block face records for all streets within the city postal delivery area (which roughly corresponds to the urbanized area) of an SMSA. A block face is one side of a street between two intersections; a block face for a dead-end street is one side of a street from its beginning intersection to the dead end. Other features such as municipal boundaries, rivers, and railroad tracks are not included since there were no housing addresses for units associated with them. Figure 5 illustrates some typical block faces. Each ACG record identifies a single block face by street name, a range of addresses, the block number, and tract, place, and other geographic codes.

Census data users have found the Address Coding Guide valuable as a reference source for

Figure 5.—Typical Block Faces



assigning census geographic codes to local records containing addresses. This geographic coding can be performed by using an address matching program (such as the Census Bureau's ADMATCH program described on page 12) which matches individual addresses contained in local record files to address ranges in the ACG. Once a local record has been linked to its appropriate ACG record, all desired census geographic codes are then assigned to the local record file. (This operation represents computerization of the manual process of looking up geographic codes in a printed street index and posting appropriate codes to records, application forms, etc.) For example, crime incidence records may be coded to census tracts, which would permit a correlation study between crime and census socioeconomic data for tracts. The ADMATCH program would match each individual address of crime occurrence to the appropriate address range in the ACG and, upon a match, assign the desired census tract code contained in the ACG to the crime incidence record.

The ACG can be used in the assignment of codes other than census geographic codes. If local areas (i.e., police precincts, planning districts, neighborhoods) are defined in terms of blocks and/or tracts, codes for these local areas can be added to the ACG. (The addition of any local area codes to the ACG is the responsibility of local users.) The ADMATCH program will assign the local area codes to records containing addresses in the same manner that it assigns census geographic codes.

Address Coding Guides are available on computer tape (IBM-compatible format) at \$70 per tape reel from the Data User Services Office, Bureau of the Census. Most areas covered by the ACG are on one or two reels. The ACG's are also available as computer printed listings

on 11- by 14-inch paper. No pricing has been established for the printout version; however, the cost is normally two to three times that for tape versions.

Geographic Base (DIME) Files

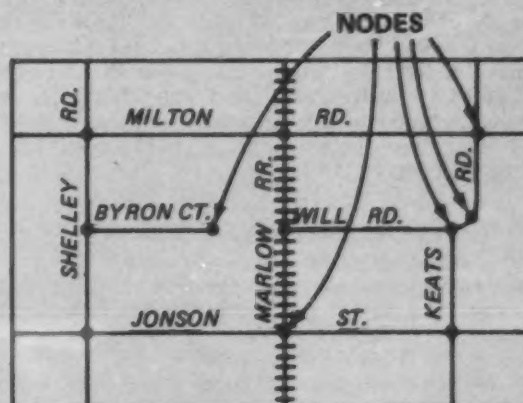
After preparation of the Address Coding Guides was well underway (and the 1970 census date was too near to permit a change in the system), an improved version of the ACG was developed. The improved ACG, which is known as a geographic base file, was developed by the Census Use Study (a small area data research group in the Census Bureau) using a technique called Dual Independent Map Encoding or DIME. The geographic base (DIME) file, commonly referred to as GBF/DIME, is characterized by: (1) An editing capability which improves the accuracy of the files and (2) an increased utility to local users as a result of added features.

The concept underlying the creation of the GBF/DIME files is derived from graph theory. Each street, river, railroad tract, municipal boundary, etc., that bounds a census block can be considered as one or more straight line segments; curved streets or other features can be divided into series of straight line segments. Where streets or other features intersect or change direction, node points are identified. Figure 6 illustrates street segments and nodes. While an Address Coding Guide is constructed on a block face basis, a GBF/DIME file is constructed on a street segment basis. Therefore, while each ACG record contains the appropriate census geographic codes for one side of a street between two intersections, each GBF/DIME segment record contains the appropriate codes for both sides of a street between two nodes. By uniquely identifying each segment (including segments that are not along streets) and each node point, and their geographic relationships, a geographic description which can be checked by computer for accuracy is made possible.

The GBF/DIME concept also serves a further and equally important function. By digitizing the node points (that is, assigning x-y coordinates), graphic outputs either in the form of geographic data displays or map images can be produced by applying computer mapping techniques.

The construction of a GBF/DIME file involves the transcription by local agencies of geographic information (i.e., street patterns, address ranges, area identifiers) from metropolitan maps and other sources into a form that can be read and manipulated by computer. Clerks enter the various types of geographic information on

Figure 6.—Street Segments and Nodes



worksheets which are then keypunched and entered into the computer. After the computer editing, appropriate correction, and insertion of coordinates, the GBF/DIME file is ready for use.

Essentially the same information is contained in both the ACG and GBF/DIME files: Street name, address ranges, block numbers, tract, place, and other geographic codes. The GBF/DIME file has three additional codes: (1) The left-right orientation code separating the census geographic codes for areas on each side of the street segment, (2) the identification numbers of the node points at each end of the segment, and (3) the x-y coordinates of each node point expressed in State plane coordinates (measured in feet relative to the State plane grid system), latitude and longitude (measured in degrees and ten-thousandths of a degree based on distance from the equator), and map set miles (measured in miles and thousandths of a mile from an arbitrary point at the southwest corner of the Metropolitan Map Series sheets.) The GBF/DIME file also contains block boundaries that do not follow streets; these are not contained in the ACG's. (See figure 7 for an example of a GBF/DIME file record.)

Originally, GBF/DIME files were created for 79 of the 88 nonmail SMSA's for use in assigning tract and block numbers to the workplace responses from the place of work question on the 1970 census questionnaire. The Census Bureau and other Federal and local agencies recognized that it would be desirable to add the GBF/DIME features to the already existing ACG's. Each of the 145 SMSA's included in the original ACG program was contacted and invited to participate in the development of a GBF/DIME file; 115 SMSA's agreed to do so. In total, 194 SMSA's (plus part of the San Juan, Puerto Rico

SMSA and the new SMSA of Appleton-Oshkosh, Wis.) participated in the Census Bureau program to develop such files. Of the remaining SMSA's, 32 participated only in the original ACG program and six did not participate in either the ACG or GBF/DIME programs. (See appendix B for a list of SMSA's by their ACG or GBF/DIME status.)

In addition to the geocoding capability described for the ACG's, there are other uses for the GBF/DIME files, as the following examples demonstrate. (1) Since a GBF/DIME file associates coordinates with computerized geographic records, it provides one of the essential elements for computer mapping. Regardless of the computer mapping system being used, spatial identifiers such as the coordinates found in the file are required. (2) A GBF/DIME file can be used in street network analysis. Street networks of varying degrees of detail are required for computerized study and design of routes for garbage trucks, ambulances, and other service vehicles. (3) Computer programs that are

designed to allocate resources to facilities can also take advantage of a GBF/DIME file. For example, the file can be used in allocating people to community fallout shelters or children to schools, determining logical service areas for community health facilities, and evaluating alternative sites for new retail outlets.

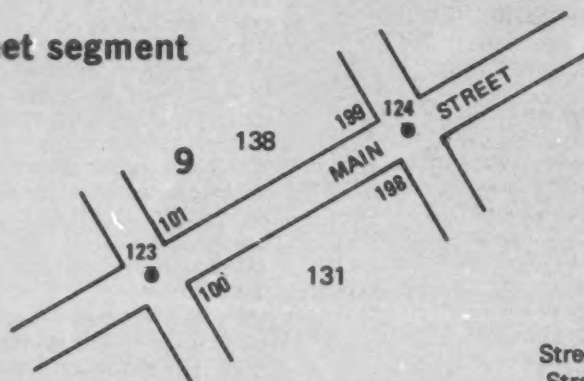
The GBF/DIME files are available on computer tape (IBM-compatible format) at \$70 per tape reel, with most areas on one or two reels. These tape reels can be purchased from the Data User Services Office, Bureau of the Census. Printed listings of the files can also be obtained on a cost reimbursable basis--the cost is normally two to three times that for tape versions.

The CUE Program for GBF/DIME File Management

The GBF/DIME files contain a large amount of geographic information. Unfortunately, they

Figure 7.—GBF/DIME File Record

For each street segment



A GBF/DIME record contains

Street Name	MAIN
Street Type	ST
Lt Addresses	101-199
Rt Addresses	100-198
Left Block	138
Left Tract	9
Right Block	131
Right Tract	9
Low Node	123
X-Y coordinate	155000
	232000
High Node	124
X-Y coordinate	156000
	234000

have some errors in them and like the associated source maps (Metropolitan Map Series) from which the files were constructed, they are becoming out of date. Both of these products reflect local urban geography as it existed immediately prior to the 1970 census. To be of most use to local agencies and the Census Bureau, the files and appropriate maps must be updated as well as corrected. To accomplish this, the Bureau has established the CUE program, referring to the Correction, Update, and Extension of the GBF/DIME file.

The purposes of the CUE program are as follows:

1. To make corrections as necessary to produce a complete and accurate GBF/DIME file and Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) for the SMSA's having an existing file.
2. To extend the GBF/DIME files and MMS to cover the entire SMSA. (At present only the urban core of SMSA's are covered.)
3. To establish GBF/DIME files and MMS for those SMSA's where GBF/DIME files and MMS do not currently exist.
4. To develop procedures by which each SMSA can systematically maintain current and accurate GBF/DIME files and MMS series.

Parts of the CUE program are now operational and many local agencies are beginning to correct and update their GBF/DIME files using computer programs developed by the Census Bureau. (See p.14 for descriptions of the FIXDIME and UPDIME computer programs.) Further information on the CUE program can be obtained from the Geography Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR GEOGRAPHIC APPLICATIONS

In addition to the 1970 census geographic reference materials previously described, a number of computer programs for geographic applications, most of which pertain to effective use of the geographic base (DIME) files, are available from the Bureau of the Census. Descriptions of these computer programs are presented in this section. Figure 8 shows the relationship between many of these programs. The FIXDIME and UPDIME programs are not shown in figure 8 because they represent a different stage of application.

All of these computer programs are available from the Data User Services Office, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Unless otherwise stated, the programs are sold on computer tape for \$70.

DIME (Dual Independent Map Encoding).-- DIME is a computer program package designed to aid local users in the creation of GBF/DIME files for nonmetropolitan cities. The package consists of a clerical procedures manual and a set of computer programs for file creation.

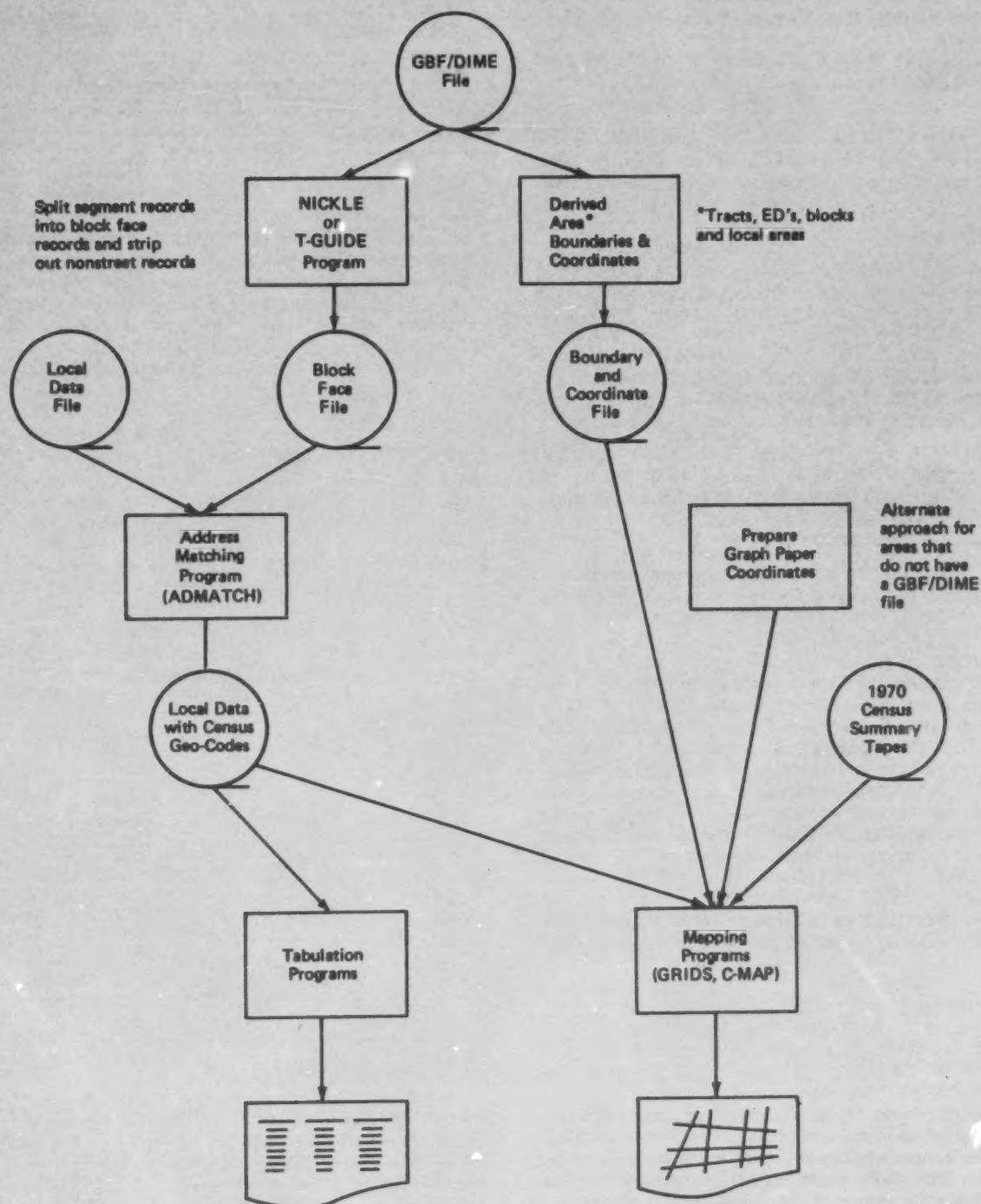
The manual supplies complete information on the clerical coding operation including personnel and space requirements, materials, training and supervising of coders, coding procedures, and problem resolutions. The set of computer programs converts the coded data to a master file for machine use, validates the completeness and accuracy of the clerical work, modifies the master file to correct errors and omissions, and inserts coordinates into the file.

The programs are written in ANSI standard FORTRAN IV for users of almost any computer system with a minimum core storage of 100K bytes.

ADMATCH (Address Matching).-- ADMATCH is a package of computer programs and documentation designed to assist in the assignment of geographic codes to computerized data records containing street addresses. Geographic codes for areas such as census tracts and blocks can be readily assigned to records in local data files using ADMATCH. ADMATCH compares the individual street addresses of local data files to the address ranges in the ACG or GBF/DIME records and upon a match, attaches the desired geographic codes contained in these files to the local data records. Local data records on crime incidents, school dropouts, new construction, or other matters can then be aggregated to census geographic areas for study in relation to the census data available for these areas.

Users need not be restricted to studying only census geographic areas. By creating equivalency tables that relate census tracts or blocks to local areas such as health districts, traffic zones, and school districts, the codes for these local areas can be added to an ACG or GBF/DIME file. Then ADMATCH can be used to assign these local area codes to records in local files in the same manner that it assigns census geographic codes.

Figure 8.—Relationship of Computer-Programs for Geographic Applications



The ADMATCH program package is written in IBM System/360 Assembler Language. Separate versions are available for use under 16K Disk or Tape Operating Systems (DOS or TOS) and under the Operating System (OS). The minimum core storage requirement is 32K bytes, and a line printer and three magnetic tape or disk units are needed.

NICKLE.--The NICKLE program is designed to split the street segment records of the GBF/DIME file into block face records. (To use ADMATCH or any other type of computer matching program, individual block face records rather than street segment records are required.) The program reads the GBF/DIME file, drops the nonstreet records, and then splits the segment records, thus creating a record for each side of the street (block face) much like records in the Address Coding Guide. The block face records may then be used for input to the ADMATCH program.

NICKLE is written for the IBM 360/40 (DOS) in COBOL. A program listing and record layout for the resulting NICKLE file can be obtained at no cost.

T-GUIDE.--The T-GUIDE program was developed to produce a street index at the census tract level from a GBF/DIME file. The index produced from applying T-GUIDE consists of all streets within each census tract included in the GBF/DIME file, indicating low and high address ranges for each side of the street. The program reads the file, drops all nonstreet records (such as railroad tracts, streams, etc.), splits the street segment records, thus creating a record for each side of the block, and then collapses the address ranges of the block side record along the length of the street within each census tract. This results in an approximate 60-percent reduction in the size of the GBF/DIME files and thereby allows for manual, as well as speedier mechanical, geocoding of census tracts to local data records.

The T-GUIDE program is written for the IBM 360/40 (DOS) in COBOL. A program listing and record layout for the resulting T-GUIDE file can be obtained at no cost.

FIXDIME.--The FIXDIME program was developed in conjunction with the Bureau's CUE program. FIXDIME enables local agencies to perform correction operations upon GBF/DIME files. The program deletes erroneous records, makes corrections in existing records, and adds

new records. All items in the files, with the exception of coordinate values, may be corrected.

The FIXDIME program is written in COBOL Level D for the IBM 360 system under DOS.

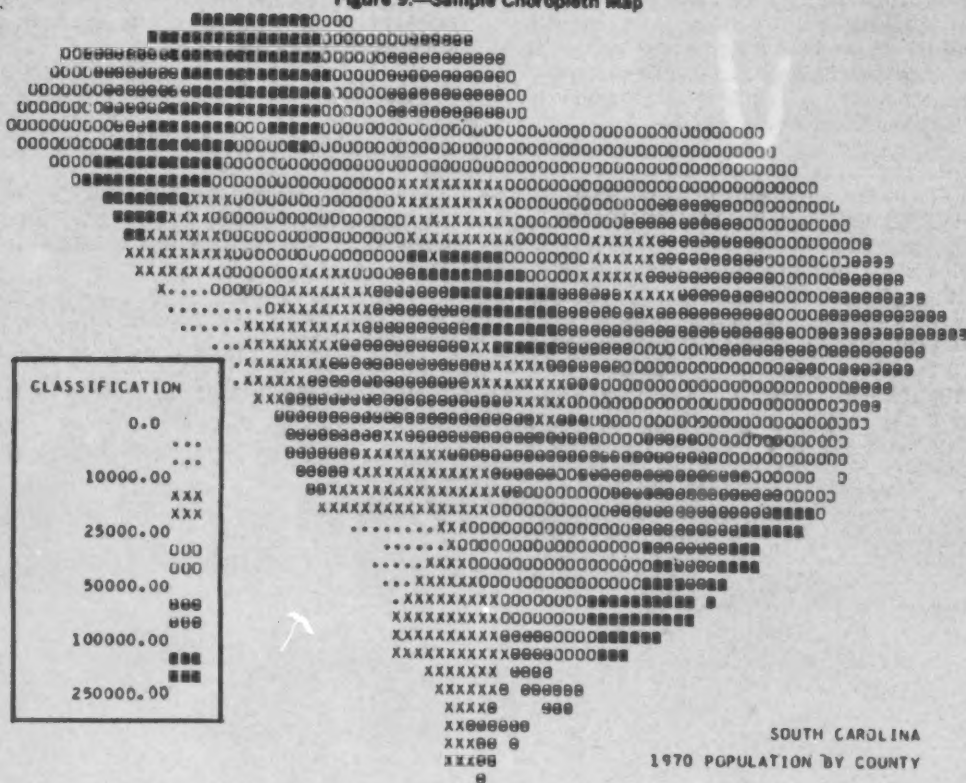
UPDIME.--Once the GBF/DIME files have been corrected using FIXDIME, the updating process of the CUE program can begin. As with the correction process, updating the files can only be carried out by the local agencies. To assist the local agencies in this effort, the Bureau has prepared a FORTRAN IV program called UPDIME. UPDIME makes possible the addition of new street segments to the file as well as the x-y coordinates for the new segments. It also contains a block chaining edit which detects the structural defects (e.g., missing street segments) in the GBF/DIME file. The UPDIME program is expected to be available in mid-1974.

GRIDS.--The Grid Related Information Display System (GRIDS) is a generalized computer graphics system capable of performing a wide variety of mapping tasks. It produces density, shading, and value maps within a grid pattern. A routine supplied with the system allows GBF/DIME file street networks to be printed displaying segments, city and census tract boundaries, and nodes. GRIDS is written in ASA Basic FORTRAN IV and will run on any computer system with a suitable FORTRAN compiler and sufficient storage, regardless of computer word size or operating system. GRIDS will operate on a machine as small as an IBM System/360 Model 30 computer with 32K bytes of storage.

C-MAP (Choropleth Mapping).--C-MAP is a simplified FORTRAN computer mapping program distributed by the Census Bureau to users who have small computers. Data for geographic areas (i.e., States, counties, census tracts) are printed on the map according to a classification of their statistical values. The user specifies the number and limits of the statistical classes and their perspective printer characters. Shading is achieved by overprinting two or more printer characters. (See figure 9 for a sample choropleth map.)

Punchcards are presently the input medium; however, the program can be modified for computer tape or disk input. A program listing and the procedures for preparing the necessary punchcards for the input process are available at no cost.

Figure 9.—Sample Choropleth Map



REFERENCE MATERIALS

Several series of publications issued by the Bureau of the Census provide additional information on the Bureau's geographic programs and activities and keep data users informed of new developments, applications, and products. These publication series are described below.

The results of extensive research conducted by the Bureau's Census Use Study are presented in a series of reports covering such topics as geographic base (DIME) file development, computer mapping, and address matching. An order form listing the various Census Use Study report topics can be obtained from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The publication series GE-40, *Census Tract Papers*, makes available to all census data users the papers presented at the Census Tract Conferences held periodically to discuss the problems and uses of census tract and related small-area data. Another series of publications, the GE-60 series, *Computerized Geographic*

Coding, presents the proceedings of several conferences which were devoted to the local uses of ACG and GBF/DIME files. This series provides insight as to what local agencies are doing or plan to do with their files. Order forms for both publication series are available from the Publications Distribution Section.

The *1970 Census Users' Guide* is a two-part general reference manual. Part I contains information on census content, data products, geographic materials, and uses, as well as a dictionary of census terms and a comparison of printed reports and summary tapes. Part II contains information specifically relating to the use of summary tapes. The Guide can be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office at the following prices: Part I, \$2.10; Part II, \$3.70; Parts I and II, \$5.80.

The monthly newsletter, *Small-Area Data Notes*, highlights Bureau of the Census activities, products, and services in the field of small-area census data. It provides information on new publications, the release of data in both printed reports and summary tapes, upcoming surveys

and censuses, developments in census geography, and local applications of census data. *Small-Area Data Notes* is available as part of a subscription package with *Data Access Descriptions* for \$5.50 per year. Orders should be sent to the Publications Distribution Section.

ACQUISITION OF GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE PRODUCTS AND COMPUTER PROGRAMS

Information on how to acquire the geographic reference products, computer programs, and reference materials discussed in this Data Access Description is included in the descriptions of these materials within the text. All geographic products contained on computer tape sell for \$70 per reel. This price is based on the

cost of reproducing copies, plus the cost of the tape reels, the technical documentation, and the shipping and handling charges.

FURTHER INFORMATION

If further information is desired concerning the matters presented in this publication, address inquiries to:

Director
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

(Please refer to *Data Access Description* No. 33, Census Geography Series, CG-3.)

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

This Appendix describes the various geographic areas and associated codes contained in the 1970 census tabulations.

States--States are the major political units of the United States. The State codes are 2-digit numbers assigned to the alphabetically arranged 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Counties--Counties are the primary political and administrative divisions of the States. The only major exceptions are Louisiana, where the divisions are called parishes, and Alaska where 29 census divisions have been created as county equivalents for statistical purposes. There are a number of cities which are independent of any county organization and, because they constitute primary divisions within their States, are accorded the same treatment as counties in the preparation of census tabulations. (NOTE: The District of Columbia and the independent cities within the States of Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia are all identified as county equivalents.) A total of 3,141 counties and county equivalents were recognized in the 1970 census. A 3-digit numeric code, unique within a State, has been assigned to each of these counties and county equivalents according to their alphabetic sequence.

Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's)--These are primary political and administrative subdivisions of counties in 29 States. The most common type of MCD is the township but there are also towns, precincts, magisterial districts, gores, etc. In the 1970 census there were 28,130 minor civil divisions. Each MCD is assigned a 3-digit numeric code according to the alphabetic sequence of these units within the county. The MCD codes are designated uniquely within county.

Census County Divisions (CCD's)--These are statistical subdivisions of counties in 21 States where minor civil divisions are not suitable for presenting census data. In these States the MCD's are either too small, have lost nearly all meaning locally, or have frequent boundary changes. Over 7,000 CCD's have been established as relatively permanent statistical areas by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with State and local authorities. CCD's, like MCD's, are assigned unique

3-digit numeric codes according to their alphabetic sequence within the county. The States containing CCD's are: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Places--There are two types of places recognized in census tabulations--incorporated and unincorporated. Incorporated places are political units incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs, regardless of size, with the following exceptions: Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin and the boroughs in Alaska are not recognized as places; rather, they are considered to be MCD's. Most incorporated places are subdivisions of minor civil divisions (or census county divisions). Some incorporated places, however, are coextensive with their MCD's or CCD's, while others cross MCD and county lines. In 1970, incorporated places numbered approximately 18,700.

Unincorporated places are closely settled population centers without legally defined corporate limits and having a population of at least 1,000. Each has a definite residential nucleus, and boundaries are drawn by the Bureau of the Census to include, insofar as possible, all the densely settled area. Most of these places were established by State agencies or local census tract committees in cooperation with the Bureau. Over 2,100 unincorporated places were recognized for the 1970 census.

A 4-digit numeric code has been assigned to identify each incorporated and unincorporated place uniquely within each State according to alphabetic sequence. For purposes of classification, places are also assigned place description and place size codes. The place description code is a 1-digit number which describes each type of place on the summary tapes. The codes are: 1 - central city of a standard metropolitan statistical area only, 2 - central city of an urbanized area only, 3 - central city of an SMSA and an urbanized area, 4 - other incorporated place, 5 - unincorporated place, and 7 - not a place (i.e., land area not classifiable in any of groups 1 through 5). Code 6 is not used. The place size code is a 2-digit number which identifies the size group (of 16 groups) of a place based on the

1970 census population count. The size codes are:

00	under 200
01	200 to 499
02	500 to 999
03	1,000 to 1,499
04	1,500 to 1,999
05	2,000 to 2,499
06	2,500 to 4,999
07	5,000 to 9,999
08	10,000 to 19,999
09	20,000 to 24,999
10	25,000 to 49,999
11	50,000 to 99,999
12	100,000 to 249,999
13	250,000 to 499,999
14	500,000 to 999,999
15	1,000,000 or more

Wards--Wards are political subdivisions of many cities and other incorporated places used for voting and representation purposes. Population totals for nearly 4,500 wards have been published for cities with 10,000 or more persons. Each ward is assigned a 2-digit code number uniquely within the city. Usually the ward code is the same as the ward number by which it is identified for local purposes.

Congressional Districts--These political areas are defined by State legislatures or the courts for the purpose of electing congressmen to the U.S. House of Representatives and are subject to change based on population census counts. Forty-one States revised their congressional district boundaries in 1971 and 1972 as a result of the 1970 census. The number of congressional districts is fixed by law at 435. A 2-digit numeric code, which corresponds to the congressional district number assigned in State legislation, is used to identify these areas.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)--As reported in the 1970 census, standard metropolitan statistical areas consist of a county or group of contiguous counties (except in the New England States) containing at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county(s) containing the central city(s), contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. There is no limit to the number of contiguous counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with

the central city; nor is an SMSA limited to a single State--boundaries may cross State lines.

In the New England States, SMSA's consist of groups of towns and cities instead of counties. The title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

The 1970 census data were tabulated for a total of 247 SMSA's. A 4-digit numeric code is assigned to each SMSA. The sequence of these codes reflects the alphabetic sequence of all SMSA's in the country. A map of the United States delineating SMSA's recognized in the 1970 census appears at the end of this appendix. NOTE: Additional SMSA's were created during the period of 1971-1973; the total number is presently 267.

Urbanized Areas--An urbanized area consists of a central city (or "twin cities") of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus the surrounding closely settled incorporated and unincorporated areas which meet specific criteria of population size or density. Urbanized areas differ from SMSA's in that rural portions of the counties composing an SMSA are excluded, as are those places which are urban in nature but separated by rural territory from the densely populated area surrounding the central city. There is generally one urbanized area in each SMSA. Because urbanized areas are defined on the basis of the population distribution at the time of a census, their boundaries tend to change in each census. There are 252 urbanized areas defined in the 1970 census. A 4-digit numeric code is assigned to each urbanized area in the country. With a few exceptions, each urbanized area is identical in name and code with the SMSA with which it is associated.

ZIP Code Areas--These are special areas that have been established by the U.S. Postal Service to facilitate the delivery of mail. ZIP code areas do not coincide with census areas and change according to postal requirements. Their boundaries do not necessarily follow clearly identifiable physical features. Since ZIP code areas were developed within the last decade, the 1970 census is the first census to provide data for these areas. ZIP code areas are identified by 5-digit codes. The first three digits indicate a major city or sectional distribution center; the last two digits signify a specific post office's delivery area within the

center. There are 788 3-digit areas and about 39,000 5-digit areas in the United States.

Census Tracts--Tracts are statistical subdivisions most of which are within SMSA's. There are also tracts in a limited number of areas outside of SMSA's. Tract boundaries are determined by a local committee, subject to approval by the Bureau of the Census; they do not cross county lines. Tracts were designed initially to be relatively homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The typical tract has about 4,000 to 5,000 residents. All SMSA's recognized at the time of the 1970 census were completely tracted and include about 32,400 tracts. Over 100 counties, cities, or parts of counties outside SMSA's are also tracted and include about 2,300 census tracts. Each tract is identified by a 6-digit number which also serves as the tract code. The first four digits identify the basic tract number. Generally, the last two digits are used to identify two or more tracts formed from what was originally a single tract. The census tract code is always unique within county, usually unique within SMSA, and in a few instances, unique within State.

Enumeration Districts (ED's)--These are small areas defined by the Census Bureau, which have an average population of about 800. ED's are newly defined with each census for use as administrative units in the control of census operations. They never cross the boundary of a city, township, or other area (except city blocks) for which census data are tabulated. Some census tabulations are prepared for ED's; in the 1970 census, there are approximately 142,000 ED's for which data have been tabulated. In the larger metropolitan areas, where the census was taken by mail rather than by enumerators, block groups were used as tabulation units in place of ED's. Each ED is assigned a 4-digit code unique within the county. In addition, a one-letter suffix may appear, relating to ED's which have been split.

Block Groups--Block groups are tabulation units, defined by the Census Bureau, which are used only in the census-by-mail areas. The designation "block group" was new in 1970. A block group is a combination of contiguous city blocks and generally has a population of about 1,000. They are subdivisions of census tracts and are defined without regard to the boundaries of political or administrative areas, such as cities or minor civil divisions. Block groups that crossed one or more of these boundaries were split in tabulation and the resulting parts are also tabulated separately. For the purpose of providing small-area census data, block groups are the equivalent of enumeration districts in the built-up portions of the census-by-mail areas. The estimated total number of block groups is 100,000. Each block group is identified by a 1-digit numeric code which is unique within a census tract and is determined by the first digit of the 3-digit block number. For example: Block group "1" would contain any block in range 101-199, block group "2" in range 201-299, etc.

Blocks--Blocks are usually well defined pieces of land bounded by streets or roads. However, they may be irregular in shape and may be partially bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other nonstreet features. Blocks do not cross census tract boundaries but may cross other boundaries such as city limits. Statistics for blocks are tabulated for all SMSA cities of 50,000 or more (for SMSA's existing at the time of the census) and the urbanized areas of these cities. The Bureau also collected and tabulated data for blocks on a contract basis in over 900 areas outside urbanized areas. (For a list of these contract block areas, see *Data Access Description* No. 15, available on request from Data User Services Office. A total of approximately 1,700,000 blocks were identified for the 1970 census tabulations. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each block; this code is unique within census tract.

SMSA MAP

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

AREAS DEFINED BY OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, FEBRUARY 1971

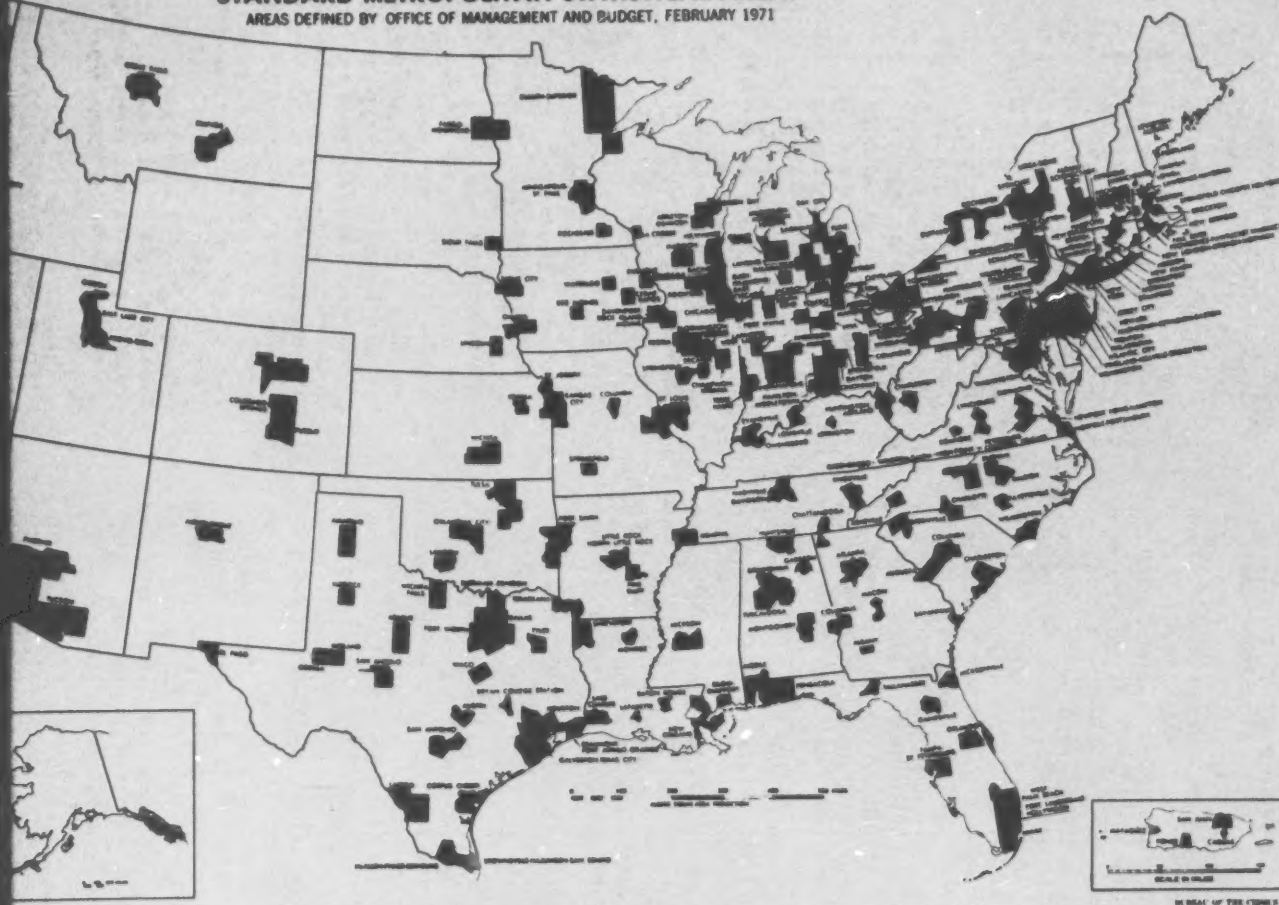


SMSA MAP

20

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

AREAS DEFINED BY OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, FEBRUARY 1971



APPENDIX B

LIST OF AREAS WITH ACG OR GBF/DIME FILES

The following list is presented by SMSA name and shows, by means of a code identification whether the area has an ACG or GBF/DIME file. Included in the list are those SMSA's which do not have either file. The codes are as follows:¹

Code	Status
1	SMSA has GBF/DIME file
2	SMSA has ACG file
3	SMSA has neither ACG nor GBF/DIME file.

CODE	SMSA TITLE
1	Abilene, Tex.
1	Akron, Ohio
1	Albany, Ga.
2	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.
1	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
1	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.
1	Altoona, Pa.
1	Amarillo, Tex.
1	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.
2	Anderson, Ind.
1	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1	Asheville, N.C.
1	Atlanta, Ga.
2	Atlantic City, N.J.
1	Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
1	Austin, Tex.
1	Bakersfield, Calif.
1	Baltimore, Md.
1	Baton Rouge, La.
1	Bay City, Mich.
1	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.
1	Billings, Mont.
1	Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.
1	Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.
1	Birmingham, Ala.
2	Bloomington-Normal, Ill.
1	Boise City, Idaho
1	Boston, Mass.
2	Bridgeport, Conn.
1	Brockton, Mass.

¹The list is based on SMSA's as they existed at the time of the 1970 census (April 1, 1970). The area of Appleton-Oshkosh, Wisconsin, which was not an SMSA at the time of the 1970 census, does have a GBF/DIME file. Although not on the list it has since been designated an SMSA.

CODE

SMSA TITLE--Con.

1	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.
2	Buffalo, N.Y.
1	Canton, Ohio
1	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
1	Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
1	Charleston, S.C.
1	Charleston, W. Va.
1	Charlotte, N.C.
1	Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.
1	Chicago, Ill.
1	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.
1	Cleveland, Ohio
1	Colorado Springs, Colo.
1	Columbia, S.C.
1	Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
1	Columbus, Ohio
1	Corpus Christi, Tex.
1	Dallas, Tex.
1	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.
1	Dayton, Ohio
2	Decatur, Ill.
1	Denver, Colo.
1	Des Moines, Iowa
1	Detroit, Mich.
1	Dubuque, Iowa
1	Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
1	Durham, N.C.
1	El Paso, Tex.
1	Erie, Pa.
1	Eugene, Oreg.
1	Evansville, Ind.-Ky.
1	Fall River, Mass.-R.I.
1	Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.
1	Fayetteville, N.C.
1	Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.
1	Flint, Mich.
1	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.
1	Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
1	Fort Wayne, Ind.
1	Fort Worth, Tex.
1	Fresno, Calif.
1	Gadsden, Ala.
1	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.
1	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.
2	Grand Rapids, Mich.
1	Great Falls, Mont.
1	Green Bay, Wis.
2	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C.
1	Greenville, S.C.
1	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio
2	Harrisburg, Pa.
1	Hartford, Conn.
1	Honolulu, Hawaii
1	Houston, Tex.
1	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio

CODE SMSA TITLE--Con.

1 Huntsville, Ala.
 1 Indianapolis, Ind.
 2 Jackson, Mich.
 1 Jackson, Miss.
 1 Jacksonville, Fla.

 2 Jersey City, N.J.
 1 Johnstown, Pa.
 1 Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1 Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.
 1 Kenosha, Wis.

 1 Knoxville, Tenn.
 3 Lafayette, La.
 3 Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.
 3 Lake Charles, La.
 2 Lancaster, Pa.

 1 Lansing, Mich.
 1 Laredo, Tex.
 1 Las Vegas, Nev.
 1 Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.
 1 Lawton, Okla.

 1 Lewiston-Auburn, Maine
 1 Lexington, Ky.
 1 Lima, Ohio
 1 Lincoln, Nebr.
 1 Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.

 1 Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
 1 Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.
 1 Louisville, Ky.-Ind.
 1 Lowell, Mass.
 1 Lubbock, Tex.

 1 Lynchburg, Va.
 1 Macon, Ga.
 1 Madison, Wis.
 1 Manchester, N.H.
 2 Mansfield, Ohio

 3 Mayaguez, P.R.
 1 McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.
 1 Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.
 2 Meriden, Conn.
 1 Miami, Fla.

 1 Midland, Tex.
 1 Milwaukee, Wis.
 1 Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
 1 Mobile, Ala.
 1 Monroe, La.

 1 Montgomery, Ala.
 1 Muncie, Ind.
 2 Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.
 2 Nashville, Tenn.
 1 New Bedford, Mass.

 1 New Britain, Conn.
 2 New Haven, Conn.
 2 New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.
 1 New Orleans, La.
 1² New York, N.Y.

CODE SMSA TITLE--Con.

2 Newark, N.J.
 1 Newport News-Hampton, Va.
 2 Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
 2 Norwalk, Conn.
 1 Odessa, Tex.

 1 Ogden, Utah
 1 Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1 Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa
 2 Orlando, Fla.
 1 Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.

 2 Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.
 2 Pensacola, Fla.
 1 Peoria, Ill.
 1 Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.
 2 Phoenix, Ariz.

 1 Pine Bluff, Ark.
 1 Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1 Pittsfield, Mass.
 3 Ponce, P.R.
 1 Portland, Maine

 1 Portland, Oreg.-Wash.
 1 Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.
 1 Provo-Orem, Utah
 1 Pueblo, Colo.
 1 Racine, Wis.

 1 Raleigh, N.C.
 1 Reading, Pa.
 1 Reno, Nev.
 2 Richmond, Va.
 1 Roanoke, Va.

 1 Rochester, N.Y.
 1 Rockford, Ill.
 1 Sacramento, Calif.
 1 Saginaw, Mich.
 1 St. Joseph, Mo.

 1 St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.
 1 Salem, Oreg.
 1 Salinas-Monterey, Calif.
 1 Salt Lake City, Utah
 1 San Angelo, Tex.

 1 San Antonio, Tex.
 1² San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.
 1 San Diego, Calif.
 1 San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
 1 San Jose, Calif.

 1 San Juan, P.R.
 1 Santa Barbara, Calif.
 1 Savannah, Ga.
 1 Scranton, Pa.
 1 Seattle-Everett, Wash.

 1 Sherman-Denison, Tex.
 1 Shreveport, La.
 1 Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.
 1 Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
 1 South Bend, Ind.

²Only Nassau and Suffolk counties have a GBF/DIME file.

²Only San Bernardino County has a GBF/DIME file.

CODE SMSA TITLE--Con.

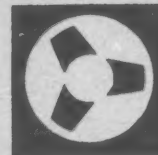
- 1 Spokane, Wash.
- 2 Springfield, Ill.
- 1 Springfield, Mo.
- 1 Springfield, Ohio
- 1 Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.
- 2 Stamford, Conn.
- 1 Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.
- 1 Stockton, Calif.
- 2 Syracuse, N.Y.
- 1 Tacoma, Wash.
- 1 Tallahassee, Fla.
- 1 Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 1 Terre Haute, Ind.
- 1 Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.
- 1 Toledo, Ohio-Mich.
- 1 Topeka, Kans.
- 1 Trenton, N.J.
- 1 Tucson, Ariz.
- 1 Tulsa, Okla.
- 1 Tuscaloosa, Ala.

CODE SMSA TITLE--Con.

- 1 Tyler, Tex.
- 1 Utica-Rome, N.Y.
- 1 Vallejo-Napa, Calif.
- 2 Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J.
- 1 Waco, Tex.
- 1 Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.
- 2 Waterbury, Conn.
- 1 Waterloo, Iowa
- 1 West Palm Beach, Fla.
- 1 Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio
- 1 Wichita, Kans.
- 1 Wichita Falls, Tex.
- 1 Wilkes-Barre-Hasleton, Pa.
- 1 Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.
- 3 Wilmington, N.C.
- 1 Worcester, Mass.
- 1 York, Pa.
- 1 Youngstown-Warren, Ohio

PUBLICATIONS OF DATA ACCESS DESCRIPTIONS

DAD number	Date of issue	Series number	Title	Current status
3	December 1967	CT-1	General Information About Summary Tapes	See No. 18
4	February 1968	PA-1	Policy Governing Access to Census Bureau Unpublished Data and Special Services	See No. 21
6	April 1968	CT-2	First Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing	See No. 13
7	July 1968	CEP-1	Items Contained in the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing	See No. 14
8	August 1968	CT-3	Second Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	See No. 26
9	August 1968	CT-4	Third Count (Block) Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	See No. 25
10	December 1968	CEP-2	Availability of Place of Work Data in the 1970 Census	See No. 20
11	December 1969	CEP-3	Inclusion of Transient Persons in the 1970 Decennial Census	Current
12	December 1969	CG-1	1970 Census Geography	Current
13	March 1970	CT-2(Rév.)	First Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	Current
14	March 1970	CEP-1(Rév.)	Items Contained in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	Current
15	April 1970	CG-2	Contract Block Statistics Program	Current
16	April 1970	CT-5	Fourth Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	See No. 22
17	May 1970	CEP-4	Printed Reports From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	See No. 27
18	June 1970	CT-1(Rév.)	General Information About Summary Tapes	Current
19	August 1970	CEP-5	Printed Reports From the 1970 Census-- Housing, Volume II	Current
20	November 1970	CEP-2(Rév.)	Availability of Place of Work Data in the 1970 Census	Current
21	December 1970	PA-1(Rév.)	Census Bureau Unpublished Data and Special Services: Policy and Delineation	Current
22	March 1971	CT-5(Rév.)	Fourth Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	Current
23	March 1971	CT-6	Fifth Count (ZIP Code) Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	Current
24	May 1971	CT-8	Public Use Samples of Basic Records From the 1960 and 1970 Censuses	Current
25	July 1971	CT-4(Rév.)	Third Count (Block) Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	Current
26	December 1971	CT-3(Rév.)	Second Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	Current
27	January 1972	CEP-4(Rév.)	Printed Reports From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	Current
28	May 1972	CEP-6	Delineation of Problem Housing Areas	Current
29	May 1972	CEP-7	Low-Income Data From the 1970 Census	Current
30	August 1972	CT-7	Sixth Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	Current
31	November 1972	ECPR-1	Printed Reports Issued by the Bureau of the Census for the Economic, Governments, and Agriculture Censuses	Current
32	May 1973	CEP-8	Subject Reports From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	Current
33	July 1973	CG-3	1970 Census Geography: Concepts, Products, and Programs	Current



Data Access Description

Collection, Evaluation, and Processing Series, CEP-1 (Rev.)

DAD No. 14
March 1970

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Bureau of the Census

Items Contained in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing

Introduction

This Data Access Description (CEP-1 Revised) presents in final form all items to be included in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Changes which have been made in the 1970 census questionnaire since the original CEP-1 was released in July 1968 are reflected in this document. Data users should note, in particular, that sampling fractions have been changed from 25, 20, and 5 percent to 20, 15, and 5 percent and that a new 5-percent sample question on Spanish origin or descent has been added.

In addition, this Data Access Description provides historical background on the continuity of the items included in the 1970 census, suggests key reasons for their inclusion, and indicates the questions asked of only a sample of the population.

Legal Basis of Questions on the Census

The law (Title 13, U.S. Code) requires that a person answer census questions to the best of his knowledge. The same law also provides that all information given to the Census Bureau must be held in confidence and may be used only for statistical purposes.

The Bureau may release data in the form of statistical tabulations, and no reports nor any statistics may be released which might disclose information about any individual or household.

The Use of Samples in the Census in Relation to People and Housing Units

PEOPLE

Relatively few questions are asked of all individuals. These few items on relationship to household head, sex, race, age, and marital status permit the accurate count of persons in each area as required by the Constitution for a determination of representation to Congress. These items, called "complete-count" or "100-percent" census items, are the basic facts about people which are used to establish identity so as to insure against double-counting. The complete-count tabulations provide totals of these items (age, race, sex, relationship to household head, and marital status) for the geographic subdivisions of the counties of each State.

All other items about people are obtained from samples. Sampling permits the collection of data about an area which accurately reflect the characteristics of the persons in the area at a much lower cost than obtaining data from all persons. Sample cases are weighted to reflect the sampling percentages. In a tabulation based on the 20-percent sample, for example, all cases have weights which average 5, that is, all figures are multiplied by approximately 5, so the final figures will be estimates for all the people in an area instead of just 20 percent of them. Thus, for a particular area, the presence of one physician in the sample would be tabulated to yield an estimate of five physicians for the area. These characteristics of sample tabulations make identification of particular individuals impossible.

Data Access Descriptions are intended as introductions to means of access to
Census Bureau data for persons with data requirements not fully met by the printed reports

There will be a 15-percent sample and a 5-percent sample in the 1970 census, and certain questions common to both samples will result in a 20-percent sample. (The size of the area for which the data will be tabulated is an important influence in determining whether a question is asked of everyone or of a sample of the people.) Information required for apportionment purposes and that which is needed for city blocks is collected on a 100-percent basis; that which is to be tabulated for areas as small as census tracts and most counties is to be on a 15- or 20-percent sample basis. The 5-percent sample will provide statistics for larger cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas, larger counties, and for States.

HOUSING UNITS

The basic unit in census sampling is the housing unit. Therefore, the sample percentages (20, 15, and 5) are the same for housing units as for people. For example, in a household where each person answers 15-percent sample questions, 15-percent sample housing information is also obtained. For the complete count, there are more housing unit questions than population questions because of the need for housing data on a city block basis where a sample would not be reliable because of the small number of cases. Housing block data are essential to public and private housing programs, renewal, city planning, and other work related to the physical characteristics of our environment.

1970 Census Subject Items Compared With 1960 Content

The sample percentages for population and housing items included in the 1970 census in comparison with the items in the 1960 census are shown below. Each item is discussed on the page indicated.

<u>Population Items</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Page</u>
Relationship to head of household.....	100	100	7
Color or race.....	100	100	7
Age (month and year of birth).....	100	100	7
Sex.....	100	100	7
Marital status.....	100	100	8
State or country of birth.....	25	20	8
Years of school completed.....	25	20	8
Number of children ever born.....	25	20	8
Employment status.....	25	20	9
Hours worked last week.....	25	20	9
Weeks worked last year.....	25	20	9
Last year in which worked.....	25	20	9
Occupation, industry, and class of worker.....	25	20	9
Activity 5 years ago.....	-	20	3
Income last year:			
Wage and salary income.....	25	20	10
Self-employment income.....	25	¹ 20	5
Other income.....	25	² 20	6
Country of birth of parents.....	25	15	10
Mother tongue.....	25	15	10
Year moved into this house.....	25	15	11
Place of residence 5 years ago.....	25	³ 15	6
School or college enrollment (public or private)....	25	15	11
Veteran status.....	25	15	11
Place of work.....	25	⁴ 15	6
Means of transportation to work.....	25	15	11
Mexican or Spanish origin or descent.....	-	5	4
Citizenship.....	-	5	4
Year of immigration.....	-	5	4
When married.....	25	⁵ 5	7
Vocational training completed.....	-	5	4
Presence and duration of disability.....	-	5	5
Occupation-industry 5 years ago.....	-	5	4

¹Single item in 1960; two-way separation in 1970 by farm and nonfarm income.

²Single item in 1960; three-way separation in 1970 by social security, public welfare, and all other receipts.

³This item is also in the 5-percent sample but limited to State of residence 5 years ago.

⁴Street address included in 1970.

⁵In 1960, whether married more than once and date of first marriage; in 1970, also includes whether first marriage ended by death of spouse.

1970 Census Subject Items Compared With 1960 Content--Continued

<u>Housing Items</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Page</u>
Number of units at this address.....	-	⁶ 100	5
Telephone.....	25	⁷ 100	11
Access to unit.....	100	100	11
Kitchen or cooking facilities.....	100	-	15
Complete kitchen facilities.....	-	100	5
Condition of housing unit.....	100	-	15
Rooms.....	100	100	11
Water supply.....	100	100	12
Flush toilet.....	100	100	12
Bathtub or shower.....	100	100	12
Basement.....	25	100	12
Tenure.....	100	100	12
Commercial establishment on property.....	100	100	12
Value.....	100	100	12
Contract rent.....	100	100	12
Vacancy status.....	100	100	13
Months vacant.....	25	100	13
Components of gross rent.....	25	20	13
Heating equipment.....	25	20	13
Year structure built.....	25	20	13
Number of units in structure and whether a trailer..	20	20	14
Farm residence (acreage and sales of farm products)..	25	20	14
Land used for farming.....	25	-	16
Source of water.....	20	15	14
Sewage disposal.....	20	15	14
Bathrooms.....	20	15	14
Air conditioning.....	5	15	14
Automobiles.....	20	15	14
Stories, elevator in structure.....	20	5	15
Fuel--heating, cooking, water heating.....	5	5	15
Bedrooms.....	5	5	15
Clothes washing machine.....	5	5	5
Clothes dryer.....	5	5	5
Dishwasher.....	-	5	5
Home food freezer.....	5	5	5
Television.....	5	5	7
Radio.....	5	5	15
Second home.....	-	5	5

⁶ To be collected primarily for coverage check purposes.

⁷ Required on 100-percent for field followup purposes.

1970 Census Items Not Included in the 1960 Census

The items planned as additions for 1970 are listed below. Some of these appeared in years prior to 1960.

POPULATION ITEMS

Activity 5 Years Ago (20 percent). For this new item respondents will be asked what they were doing 5 years ago--were they in the Armed Forces, working at a civilian job or going to college. Of those who report in the 20-percent sample that they were working 5 years

ago, one in four will be asked to state the occupation and industry in which they were employed, thus providing a 5-percent sample for that item.

A major purpose of these questions is to measure employment and job mobility in the five years prior to the census. The aim is to obtain information on gross changes, in contrast to the standard data which provide measures of net changes between two censuses. This question will also be useful in distinguishing streams of migration based on movement into and out of the Armed Forces, to and from college, and into and out of the labor force.

37. In April 1965, was this person— (Fill three circles)

- a. Working at a job or business (full or part-time)?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. In the Armed Forces?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. Attending college?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Occupation-Industry 5 Years Ago (5 percent). This item will permit an understanding of the dynamics of manpower allocation and economic opportunity. For the first time analysts can compute meaningful out-migration rates by socioeconomic status and function in the labor force. For depressed areas, such information will be invaluable in delineating the "push" in migration; for growing areas, in measuring the "pull" and identifying the sources of recruitment. These data will give important insight into the actual efficiency of migration as a means of facilitating occupational mobility. This item will also permit analysis of gross as well as net changes in the employment situation of specified population groups such as Negroes, older persons, women, etc.

38. If "Yes" for "Working at a job or business" in question 37—
 Describe this person's chief activity or business in April 1965.

a. What kind of business or industry was this?

b. What kind of work was he doing (occupation)?

c. Was he—

- An employee of a private company or government agency... ☐
- Self-employed or an unpaid family worker... ☐

Mexican or Spanish Origin or Descent (5 percent). This new item will furnish data needed for a more complete understanding of the composition of our population. It may lead to methodological refinement in determining membership in our Spanish-American population.

13 b. Is this person's origin or descent— (Fill one circle)

- ☐ Mexican ☐ Central or South American
- ☐ Puerto Rican ☐ Other Spanish
- ☐ Cuban ☐ No, none of these

(Item 13a is discussed on page 8.)

Citizenship (5 percent). A question on citizenship was included in 1820, 1830, and every census from 1890 to 1950 (and in 1870, data were

collected on male citizens 21 years of age and over). Because over 5 million immigrants have come to the United States in a 20-year interval, there is a need for basic data on citizenship and the characteristics of aliens.

Information on citizens is useful in the measurement of the extent to which people entitled to vote actually do so and of the assimilation of various categories of the foreign born by naturalization.

16. For persons born in a foreign country—
 a. Is this person naturalized?

- ☐ Yes, naturalized
- ☐ No, alien
- ☐ Born abroad of American parents

Year of Immigration (5 percent). A question on year of immigration was included in each census from 1890 to 1930. It permits the classification of the foreign born as long-term residents or recent arrivals. Those concerned with immigration legislation may evaluate effects of previous legislations by comparing the characteristics of immigration before and after the law became effective. There is now particular interest in the effect of the labor force provision in the Immigration Act of 1965.

16 b. When did he come to the United States to stay?

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ☐ 1965 to 70 | ☐ 1950 to 54 | ☐ 1925 to 34 |
| ☐ 1960 to 64 | ☐ 1945 to 49 | ☐ 1915 to 24 |
| ☐ 1955 to 59 | ☐ 1935 to 44 | ☐ Before 1915 |

Vocational Training Completed (5 percent). This information is needed to assist the Federal, State, and local government agencies in locating new vocational training facilities and assessing the potential market for various training programs. A comparison of the incomes and work experience of persons with and without vocational training, for specific occupations, will provide a rough measure of the financial return from an investment in vocational training.

27a. Has this person ever completed a vocational training program?

For example, in high school; as apprentice; in school of business, nursing, or trades; technical institute; or Armed Forces schools.

- ☒ Yes ☐ No—Skip to 28

b. What was his main field of vocational training? Fill one circle.

- ☐ Business, office work
- ☐ Nursing, other health fields
- ☐ Trades and crafts (mechanic, electrician, beautician, etc.)
- ☐ Engineering or science technician; draftsman
- ☐ Agriculture or home economics
- ☐ Other field—Specify ☒

Presence and Duration of Disability (5 percent).

A question on disability was asked in 1880 and 1890, and one on duration of disability was also asked in 1890, but they have not been included in a census in the 20th century. Questions on this subject will show whether the person has a serious health condition which limits the amount or kind of work he can do, and how long it has lasted. The data will meet an urgent need by government and volunteer agencies for a factual basis on which to make an efficient allocation of billions of dollars annually for the assistance of disabled persons.

28a. Does this person have a health or physical condition which limits the kind or amount of work he can do at a job?
If 65 years old or over, skip to question 29.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

b. Does his health or physical condition keep him from holding any job at all?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

c. If "Yes" in a or b— How long has he been limited in his ability to work?

- ☐ Less than 6 months ☐ 3 to 4 years
☐ 6 to 11 months ☐ 5 to 9 years
☐ 1 to 2 years ☐ 10 years or more

HOUSING ITEMS

Number of Units at this Address (100 percent).

The primary purpose of this item is to help enumerators find housing units which might otherwise be missed in certain types of multi-unit structures.

A. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

Complete Kitchen Facilities (100 percent).

Complete kitchen facilities are defined as including a range or stove, a mechanical refrigerator, and a sink connected to piped water. This question is used as a component, together with mode of access, in defining a separate housing unit.

H3. Do you have complete kitchen facilities?

Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cook stove, and a refrigerator.

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No complete kitchen facilities for this household

Clothes Washing Machine, Clothes Dryer, Dishwasher, and Home Food Freezer (5 percent). The dishwasher item is new for 1970. Taken together, these appliances indicate levels of living. In addition, information on these items shows the need for water and sewage facilities and provides the data needed for the efficient planning of new utility lines and the modernization of existing facilities.

H27a. Do you have a clothes washing machine?

- ☐ Yes, automatic or semi-automatic
☐ Yes, wringer or separate spinner
☐ No

b. Do you have a clothes dryer?

- ☐ Yes, electrically heated
☐ Yes, gas heated
☐ No

c. Do you have a dishwasher (built-in or portable)?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

d. Do you have a home food freezer which is separate from your refrigerator?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Second Home (5 percent). "Second" or "vacation" homes are becoming an increasingly large part of the housing inventory. Second homes are of a great variety ranging from rustic cabins to high-rise condominiums. The data are needed by Federal agencies, the Nation's home builders, and financial institutions to determine the effect of this incremental housing demand on planning and program requirements.

H30. Do you (or any member of your household) own a second home or other living quarters which you occupy sometime during the year?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

1960 Census Items To Be Expanded in the 1970 Census

The Census Bureau plans to expand the following 1960 items:

Income Last Year--Self-Employment Income (20 percent). This was a single item in 1960.

In 1970 there will be a two-way separation by farm and nonfarm income.

40b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own nonfarm business, professional practice, or partnership? (Net after business expenses. If business lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)	\$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None
c. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own farm? (Net after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)	\$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None

(Item 40a is discussed on page 10.)

Income Last Year--Other Income (20 percent). Although a single item in 1960, there will be a three-way separation by social security, public welfare, and all other receipts in 1970. The expansion in income detail for the 1970 census will provide new information on the levels and patterns of income of farmers and the composition and characteristics of families receiving public assistance payments.

41. Income other than earnings in 1969— Fill parts a, b, and c. (If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)	
a. How much did this person receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement?	\$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None
b. How much did he receive in 1969 from public assistance or welfare payments? Include aid for dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind or totally disabled. Exclude separate payments for hospital or other medical care.	\$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None
c. How much did he receive in 1969 from all other sources? Include interest, dividends, veterans' payments, pensions, and other regular payments. (See instruction sheet.)	\$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None

Place of Residence 5 Years Ago (15 and 5 percent). This question was asked in 1940 and 1960; in 1950 there was a question on place of residence the preceding year. In 1970 this item, in complete detail, will be asked of the 15-percent sample. In addition, this item will be asked in modified form, limited in detail to State of residence 5 years ago, of the 5-percent sample. Inclusion of this question will enable more accurate analyses of the relationship between occupational and geographic mobility.

15-percent sample:

19a. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1965? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1965, report place of residence there. ☐ Born April 1965 or later | Skip to 30 ☐ Yes, this house ☐ No, different house
b. Where did he live on April 1, 1965? (1) State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc. _____ (2) County _____ (3) Inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? ☐ Yes ☐ No (4) If "Yes," name of city, town, village, etc. _____

5-percent sample:

36. In April 1965, what State did this person live in? ☐ This State OR (Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, etc.) _____
--

Place of Work (15 percent). For 1970 this item will be expanded to include street addresses. Expansion of this item will allow provision of place of work data for traffic zones, census tracts, and other segments of metropolitan areas. Such information is essential to persons planning highway construction and to urban planners generally.

29c. Where did he work last week? If he worked in more than one place, print where he worked most last week. If he travels about in his work or if the place does not have a numbered address, see instruction sheet.
(1) Address (Number and street name) _____
(2) Name of city, town, village, etc. _____
(3) Inside the limits of this city, town, village, etc.? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(4) County _____
(5) State _____ (6) ZIP Code _____

(Items 29a and b are discussed on page 9 and 29d on page 11.)

When Married (5 percent). Data on whether married more than once and date of first marriage were collected in 1910 and in each census since 1940. In 1970 these same questions and an additional one on how the first marriage of remarried persons was terminated will be asked of a 5-percent sample of the population. These data will be used to measure the permanence of marriage in our society.

24. If this person has ever been married—

a. Has this person been married more than once?

☐ Once ☐ More than once

b. When did he get married? When did he get married for the first time?

Month Year Month Year

c. If married more than once— Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Television (5 percent). Data on television were collected in the 1950 and 1960 censuses. For 1970, the item has been expanded to obtain data on UHF-equipped television. The inquiry on television is of particular concern to the Federal Communications Commission.

H28a. Do you have a television set? Count only sets in working order.

☐ Yes, one set
☐ Yes, two or more sets
☐ No

b. If "Yes"— Is any set equipped to receive UHF broadcasts, that is, channels 14 to 83?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Items Appearing in 1960 and 1970

Although minor changes may have been made in the wording of the 1970 census questions for the following items, they appear in essentially the same form as in the 1960 census.

POPULATION ITEMS

Relationship to Head of Household (100 percent). This information has been collected in each census since 1880.

2. HOW IS EACH PERSON RELATED TO THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?

Fill one circle.

If "Other relative of head," also give exact relationship, for example, mother-in-law, brother, niece, grandson, etc.

If "Other not related to head," also give exact relationship, for example, partner, maid, etc.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Head of household | ☐ Roomer, boarder, lodger |
| ☐ Wife of head | ☐ Patient or inmate |
| ☐ Son or daughter of head | ☐ Other not related to head—Print exact relationship → |
| ☐ Other relative of head—Print exact relationship → | |

Color or Race (100 percent). Collected in each census since 1790. For Alaska, the racial categories Aleut and Eskimo are substituted for Hawaiian and Korean.

4. COLOR OR RACE

Fill one circle.

If "Indian (American)," also give tribe.

If "Other," also give race.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| ☐ White | ☐ Japanese | ☐ Hawaiian |
| ☐ Negro or Black | ☐ Chinese | ☐ Korean |
| ☐ Indian (Amer.) | ☐ Filipino | ☐ Other—Print race → |
| ☐ Print tribe → | | |

Sex and Age (month and year of birth) (100 percent). Collected in each census since 1790.

3. SEX

Fill one circle

Male

☐

Female

☐

DATE OF BIRTH			
5. Month and year of birth and age last birthday	6. Month of birth	7. Year of birth	
Print	Fill one circle	Fill one circle for first three numbers	Fill one circle for last number
Month -----	☐ Jan.-Mar.	☐ 186- ☐ 192-	☐ 0 ☐ 5
	☐ Apr.-June	☐ 187- ☐ 193-	☐ 1 ☐ 6
	☐ July-Sept.	☐ 188- ☐ 194-	☐ 2 ☐ 7
Year -----	☐ Oct.-Dec.	☐ 189- ☐ 195-	☐ 3 ☐ 8
		☐ 190- ☐ 196-	☐ 4 ☐ 9
Age -----		☐ 191- ☐ 197-	

Marital Status (100 percent). Collected in each census since 1880.

8. WHAT IS EACH PERSON'S MARITAL STATUS? Fill one circle ☐ Now married ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐ Separated ☐ Never married

State or Country of Birth (20 percent). Collected in each census since 1850. The information on State of birth is used in measuring the streams of internal migration from certain regions of the country to other regions, for example, Negroes from the South to the big cities of the North and West.

The Government finds information on country of birth essential in formulating immigration policy and in considering immigration laws. The information is also used by organizations concerned with the welfare of various ethnic groups and provides a measure of assimilation when the population, classified by nativity and country of origin, is tabulated by such characteristics as fertility, education, or occupation.

13a. Where was this person born? If born in hospital, give State or country where mother lived. If born outside U.S., see instruction sheet; distinguish Northern Ireland from Ireland (Eire). ☐ This State OR (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)
--

(Item 13b is discussed on page 4.)

Years of School Completed (20 percent). Collected in each census since 1940. The educational level of the population is an important measure of the quality of the manpower pool. Education exerts a major influence in the social and economic condition of the individual. It also indicates the output of the educational system. Statistics on almost every item in the census are tabulated by education (as well as age, color, and sex) because of the information these cross-classifications provide on the relationship between successful completion of various levels of schooling and eventual success in other types of life adjustment.

21. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending, mark grade he is in. ☐ Never attended school— Skip to 23 ☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 or more ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

22. Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended? ☐ Now attending this grade (or year) ☐ Finished this grade (or year) ☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)
--

Number of Children Ever Born (20 percent). Collected in most censuses since 1890. This item is the only source of census data on the entire number of children a family has had, including any who may have already left home or died. Statistics on children ever born are unique in providing significant information on the current and future trends of population growth through births and how the composition of the population is changing through differences in fertility of various population groups. Such data are used for projecting the age of the future population. In turn, these projections are needed by Federal, State, and local governments and private industry for the planning of various short- and long-range projects.

25. If this is a girl or a woman— How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 9 10 11 12 or more ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ None ☐
--	---

Employment Status, Hours Worked Last Week, Weeks Worked Last Year, Last Year in which Worked (20 percent). Although elements of this subject were collected as early as 1820 in the census, the forerunner of the group of questions as they appear today began with the 1880 census. The census is the only source that provides data on employment, unemployment, hours worked, weeks worked, and other work activity characteristics for States, cities, and counties. These data are extensively used in developing and administering manpower training, welfare, education, and other government programs both on a national and local level. The data are widely used in State and local labor market analyses in determining the manpower resources and skills available in an area. The census data provide a much more detailed and comprehensive description of the Nation's work force and its labor reserve than is possible in the monthly data on the labor force.

QUESTIONS 29 THROUGH 41 ARE FOR ALL PERSONS BORN BEFORE APRIL 1956 INCLUDING HOUSEWIVES, STUDENTS, OR DISABLED PERSONS AS WELL AS PART-TIME OR FULL-TIME WORKERS

29a. Did this person work at any time last week?

- ☐ Yes—Fill this circle if this person did full- or part-time work. (Count part-time work such as a Saturday job, delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; and active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- ☐ No—Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.
- ↓ Skip to 30

b. How many hours did he work last week (at all jobs)?

Subtract any time off and add overtime or extra hours worked.

- ☐ 1 to 14 hours ☐ 40 hours
☐ 15 to 29 hours ☐ 41 to 48 hours
☐ 30 to 34 hours ☐ 49 to 59 hours
☐ 35 to 39 hours ☐ 60 hours or more

(Items 29c and 29d are discussed on pages 6 and 11 respectively.)

30. Does this person have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff last week?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

31a. Has he been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No—Skip to 32

b. Was there any reason why he could not take a job last week?

- ☐ Yes, already has a job
☐ Yes, because of this person's temporary illness
☐ Yes, for other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ No, could have taken a job

32. When did he last work at all, even for a few days?

- ☐ In 1970 ☐ 1964 to 1967 ☐ 1959 or earlier | Skip
☐ In 1969 ☐ 1960 to 1963 ☐ Never worked | so 36
☐ In 1968

(From question 32, for the 5 percent sample, skip to 36; for the 15 percent sample, skip to 37.)

32a. Last year (1969), did this person work at all, even for a few days?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No—Skip to 41

b. How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

- ☐ 13 weeks or less ☐ 40 to 47 weeks
☐ 14 to 26 weeks ☐ 48 to 49 weeks
☐ 27 to 39 weeks ☐ 50 to 52 weeks

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker (20 percent). Data on occupation have been collected in each census since 1850; industry in 1820, 1840, and each census since 1910; and class of worker in each census since 1910. The census is the only source providing data that includes all economically active persons, including such groups as self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers. For States and local areas, tabulations by detailed occupation provide the only information we have on the occupational skills of the labor force. These data are used to formulate economic development programs, to provide data to government and private firms in locating facilities and new plants, as well as for the various manpower programs. The detailed listings of industry and occupation tabulated by other demographic and economic characteristics such as education and income are used in planning manpower training and utilization programs.

33-35. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week, if any. If he had more than one job, describe the one at which he worked the most hours.

If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1960.

33. Industry

a. For whom did he work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 36.

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?
Describe activity at location where employed.

(For example: Junior high school, retail supermarket, dairy farm, TV and radio service, auto assembly plant, road construction)

c. Is this mainly— (Fill one circle)

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Retail trade
☐ Wholesale trade ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

(From question 33, for the 5 percent sample, skip to 36; for the 15 percent sample, skip to 37.)

34. Occupation

a. What kind of work was he doing?

(For example: TV repairman, sewing machine operator, spray painter, civil engineer, farm operator, farm hand, junior high English teacher)

b. What were his most important activities or duties?

(For example: Types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, cleans buildings, finishes concrete)

c. What was his job title?

35. Was this person— (Fill one circle)

Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions... ☐

Federal government employee ☐

State government employee ☐

Local government employee (city, county, etc.)... ☐

Self-employed in own business,

professional practice, or farm—

Own business not incorporated ☐

Own business incorporated ☐

Working without pay in family business or farm ☐

Income Last Year--Wage and Salary Income (20 percent). Collected in each census since 1940. This question and the five others on

self-employment and other income are used to determine the income levels of specific areas measured by the census. Several Federal programs are now based directly on these data. For example, under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Federal funds are distributed to States and counties in accordance with formulas that include census income as a basic element.

Census income information (earnings and income other than earnings) is the only source which provides income size distribution data for small areas and the only source which relates such data to social and economic characteristics such as residence, sex, color, education, family type, employment status, industry, occupation, type of income received, and others. It is one of the best indicators of the economic welfare of the population. This information is used widely by businessmen to conduct marketing studies, city planners to formulate urban development and transportation plans, government officials to develop social programs for low income families, and economists to construct State and regional development plans.

40. Earnings in 1969— Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income.
(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate)

a. How much did this person earn in 1969 in wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs? \$ _____ 00
(Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.)
(Dollars only)
OR ☐ None

(Items 40b and c are discussed on page 6.)

Country of Birth of Parents (15 percent). Collected in each census since 1870.

14. What country was his father born in?

☐ United States

OR

(Name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

15. What country was his mother born in?

☐ United States

OR

(Name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

Mother Tongue (15 percent). Collected in each census since 1910 (except 1950). In 1960 only persons born outside the United States were asked to respond to this question. Among other

H4. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 6 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 4 rooms ☐ 9 rooms or more
☐ 5 rooms

Water Supply, Flush Toilet, Bathtub or Shower (100 percent). Collected in each census since 1940. The presence of these basic plumbing needs is a very significant indicator of housing quality.

H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building?

- ☐ Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building
☐ No, only cold piped water in this building
☐ No piped water in this building

H6. Do you have a flush toilet?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No flush toilet

H7. Do you have a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No bathtub or shower

Basement (100 percent). First collected in 1960.

H8. Is there a basement in this building?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No, built on a concrete slab
☐ No, built in another way (include mobile homes and trailers)

Tenure, Commercial Establishment on Property (100 percent). Data on tenure first collected in 1890; data on commercial establishments first collected in 1940.

H9. Are your living quarters—

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? *Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.*
☐ A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H10a. Is this building a one-family house?

- ☐ Yes, a one-family house
☐ No, a building for 2 or more families or a mobile home or trailer

b. If "Yes"—Is this house on a place of 10 acres or more, or is any part of this property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes, 10 acres or more
☐ Yes, commercial establishment or medical office
☐ No, none of the above

Value (100 percent). Collected in each census since 1930. Value is not only a measure of the level of living, but over a period of time is a measure of the appreciation (or depreciation) of the homeowner inventory. In the aggregate, value of homes is an important component of national wealth. The census is the only source of information on current market value, as distinguished from construction cost or purchase price.

H11. If you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying—

What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$5,000
☐ \$5,000 to \$7,499
☐ \$7,500 to \$9,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$12,499
☐ \$12,500 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 or more

If this house is on a place of 10 acres or more, or if any part of this property is used as a commercial establishment or medical office, do not answer this question.

Contract Rent (100 percent). Collected in each census since 1930. Rent, like value, is a measure of the level of living and changes in the price of housing over the decades. It is an important characteristic of the rental housing inventory, particularly to those who analyze the rental housing market and predict demand for such housing.

H12. Answer this question if you pay rent for your living quarters.

a. If rent is paid by the month—

What is the monthly rent?

Write amount here → \$ _____ .00 (Nearest dollar)

and

Fill one circle

- ☐ Less than \$30
- ☐ \$30 to \$39
- ☐ \$40 to \$49
- ☐ \$50 to \$59
- ☐ \$60 to \$69
- ☐ \$70 to \$79
- ☐ \$80 to \$89
- ☐ \$90 to \$99
- ☐ \$100 to \$119
- ☐ \$120 to \$149
- ☐ \$150 to \$199
- ☐ \$200 to \$249
- ☐ \$250 to \$299
- ☐ \$300 or more

b. If rent is not paid by the month—

What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover?

\$ _____ .00 per _____
(Nearest dollar) (Week, half-month, year, etc.)

Gross rent as a percent of income shows the relationships between housing costs and income for various income groups within our population.

H13. Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—

a. Electricity?

- ☐ Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00
- ☐ No, included in rent
- ☐ No, electricity not used

b. Gas?

- ☐ Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00
- ☐ No, included in rent
- ☐ No, gas not used

c. Water?

- ☐ Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00
- ☐ No, included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.?

- ☐ Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00
- ☐ No, included in rent
- ☐ No, these fuels not used

Vacancy Status, Months Vacant (100 percent). Information on vacancy status and months vacant is obtained and entered on the form by census enumerators.

C. Vacancy status

Year round—

- ☐ For rent
- ☐ For sale only
- ☐ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ☐ Held for occasional use
- ☐ Other vacant
- ☐ Seasonal
- ☐ Migratory

D. Months vacant

- ☐ Less than 1 month
- ☐ 1 up to 2 months
- ☐ 2 up to 6 months
- ☐ 6 up to 12 months
- ☐ 1 year up to 2 years
- ☐ 2 years or more

Components of Gross Rent (20 percent). Collected in each census since 1940. Gross rent is the sum of contract rent plus the additional cost, if any, to the renter for electricity, gas, water, and fuels. Gross rent or total shelter cost, therefore, makes all rents comparable.

Heating Equipment (20 percent). Collected in each census since 1940.

H14. How are your living quarters heated?

Fill one circle for the kind of heat you use most.

- ☐ Steam or hot water system
- ☐ Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump
- ☐ Built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)
- ☐ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- ☐ Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ☐ Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)
- ☐ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind

In some other way—Describe → _____

- ☐ None, unit has no heating equipment

Year Structure Built (20 percent). Collected in each census since 1940. Cross-classifications of this item with other housing characteristics show the differences between housing built in recent decades as compared with that built earlier. Information about the age of our housing is also useful in assessing replacement needs. By comparing the age distributions of housing units in successive censuses, it is possible to measure the impact of new units and the disappearance of old units on the inventory.

H15. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ 1969 or 1970 | ☐ 1950 to 1959 |
| ☐ 1965 to 1968 | ☐ 1940 to 1949 |
| ☐ 1960 to 1964 | ☐ 1939 or earlier |

Number of Units in Structure and Whether a Trailer (20 percent). Data on number of units in structure have been collected in each census since 1940. Data on trailers have been collected since 1950.

H16. Which best describes this building?

Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ A building for 2 families
- ☐ A building for 3 or 4 families
- ☐ A building for 5 to 9 families
- ☐ A building for 10 to 19 families
- ☐ A building for 20 to 49 families
- ☐ A building for 50 or more families
- ☐ A mobile home or trailer

Other—

Describe _____

Farm Residence (Acreage and Sales of Farm Products) (20 percent). Farm residence collected in each census since 1890; acreage and sales of farm products first collected in 1960.

H17. Is this building—

- ☐ On a city or suburban lot?—*Skip to H19*
- ☐ On a place of less than 10 acres?
- ☐ On a place of 10 acres or more?

H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Less than \$50 (or None) | ☐ \$2,500 to \$4,999 |
| ☐ \$50 to \$249 | ☐ \$5,000 to \$9,999 |
| ☐ \$250 to \$2,499 | ☐ \$10,000 or more |

Source of Water, Sewage Disposal (15 percent). First collected in 1960. Both of these items were included at the request of public health officials, for their bearing on problems of waterborne disease and of pollution. They are also useful to State and local public works officials in estimating prospective need for greater facilities (purification, treatment, distribution, etc.) and for new construction, such as extension of sewers. They are also

important when cross-tabulated with other items such as washing machine or dishwasher to show the potential overloading of facilities.

H19. Do you get water from—

- ☐ A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?
- ☐ An individual well?
- ☐ Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?

H20. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ☐ No, use other means

Bathrooms (15 percent). First collected in 1960.

H21. How many bathrooms do you have?

A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.

A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

- ☐ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- ☐ 1 complete bathroom
- ☐ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- ☐ 2 complete bathrooms
- ☐ 2 complete bathrooms, plus half bath(s)
- ☐ 3 or more complete bathrooms

Air Conditioning (15 percent). First collected in 1960.

H22. Do you have air-conditioning?

- ☐ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ☐ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ☐ Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- ☐ No

Automobiles (15 percent). First collected in 1960. This item was adopted for the 1960 Census of Housing at the request of numerous planning groups for use in highway planning, thoroughway planning, other traffic planning, parking planning, and related uses. Increased congestion makes this item even more important for 1970.

H23. How many passenger automobiles are owned or regularly used by members of your household?

Count company cars kept at home.

- ☐ None
- ☐ 1 automobile
- ☐ 2 automobiles
- ☐ 3 automobiles or more

Stories, Elevator in Structure (5 percent). First collected in 1960. Data from this item is descriptive of the living quarters in the same sense as is number of housing units in the structure. It is related to housing density, with consequent bearing on traffic congestion, on need for public facilities such as schools, on potential market for business undertakings, and on other subjects.

H24a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?

☐ 1 to 3 stories
☐ 4 to 6 stories
☐ 7 to 12 stories
☐ 13 stories or more

b. If 4 or more stories—
Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Fuel--Heating, Cooking, Water Heating (5 percent). Data on fuel used for heating and cooking have been collected in each census since 1940; data on fuel used for heating water were first collected in 1960. Data about domestic fuels are important for air pollution control activities, in public and industry studies of additional facilities needed (such as for natural gas transmission or long-distance electricity transmission), and are a measure of the level of living. The extent to which electricity is used for high-load purposes such as heating is distinctly important in planning for the availability of an adequate supply of power.

H25a. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

Gas	From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. ☐	Coal or coke ☐
	Bottled, tank, or LP ☐	Wood ☐
Electricity ☐	Other fuel ☐	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ☐	No fuel used ☐	

b. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

Gas	From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. ☐	Coal or coke ☐
	Bottled, tank, or LP ☐	Wood ☐
Electricity ☐	Other fuel ☐	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ☐	No fuel used ☐	

c. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

Gas	From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. ☐	Coal or coke ☐
	Bottled, tank, or LP ☐	Wood ☐
Electricity ☐	Other fuel ☐	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ☐	No fuel used ☐	

Bedrooms (5 percent). First collected in 1960. Data on number of bedrooms are used to measure the adequacy of sleeping space. Data on bed-

rooms cross-classified with figures on rent and value provide a standardized basis for evaluating the cost of shelter. The item is also used as an indicator of crowding, providing a measure of the level of living.

H25. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

☐ No bedroom	☐ 3 bedrooms
☐ 1 bedroom	☐ 4 bedrooms
☐ 2 bedrooms	☐ 5 bedrooms or more

Radio (5 percent). Data on radios have been collected in each census since 1930. The question on the availability of a battery-operated radio provides information on the extent to which households can receive radio signals, particularly in disaster situations and during power failures. In other censuses, the question concerned all radios, not solely battery-operated.

H29. Do you have a battery-operated radio?
Count car radios, transistors, and other battery-operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.

☐ Yes, one or more ☐ No

1960 Census Items Not Included in the 1970 Census

Kitchen or Cooking Facilities (100 percent). This question has been replaced in 1970 by one concerning complete kitchen facilities discussed on page 5.

From the 1960 census questionnaire:

H5. Kitchen or cooking equipment

☐ For exclusive use
☐ Shared or none

Condition of Housing Unit (100 percent). The 1960 item on structural condition has been dropped because this was based on a subjective rating made by the enumerators, which post-census evaluation studies found to be unreliable and inaccurate.

For 1970, the Bureau will provide more data than in 1960 for blocks, tracts, and larger areas. A large proportion of the statistics will deal with indicators of blighted housing and

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blighted neighborhoods. For example, for tracts and larger areas housing units with and without complete plumbing facilities are cross-tabulated with such items as persons per room, the presence of complete kitchen facilities, type of access to the unit, rent, value of property, income, household composition, number of bedrooms, etc.

From the 1960 census questionnaire:

H6. Condition

- ☐ Sound
- ☐ Deteriorating
- ☐ Dilapidated

Land Used for Farming (25 percent). In 1960 this question was used in combination with others to distinguish between occupied rural nonfarm units and occupied units on rural farms and was also used to delete from the rent tabulations those housing units for which

rent included farm land. In 1970 other questions will be relied on to supply this information. No data resulting from this item were tabulated in 1960.

From the 1960 census questionnaire:

H42. Does your rent include any land used for farming (or ranching)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Further Information

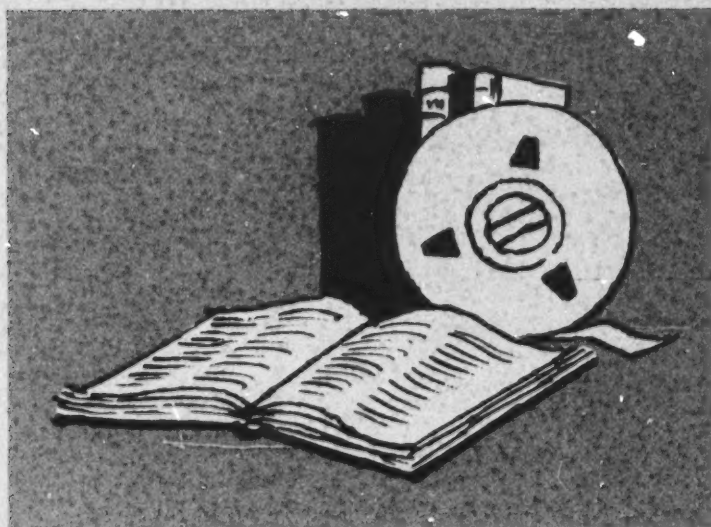
If further information concerning the matters discussed in this release is desired, please address inquiries to:

Director
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

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Reports Related to the 1970 Census of Population and Housing



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



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Data Access Descriptions are developed in the Data User Services Division under the supervision of **Ann D. Casey**. These reports are under the general direction of **Paul T. Zeisset**, Chief, Data Access and Use Staff.

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Any suggestions, comments, or inquiries from users of **Data Access Descriptions** will be appreciated by the Bureau. Letters should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

For sale by Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Price this issue 55 cents.

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This is a comprehensive listing of printed reports published and issued by the Bureau of the Census as a result of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. It was compiled for researchers as a guide to data resources from the 1970 census. Each report is briefly described providing users with basic information on the source, purpose, contents, and geographic areas covered in the reports. The figures, in particular, provide quick information on the availability of data for specific geographic areas. Also included in the listing are methodological reports, reference manuals, documentation, technical papers, and other reports related to the decennial census. Figure 1 below is a summary of the major reports related to the 1970 census.

To provide data users with key census information as quickly as possible, the Bureau of the Census published preliminary and advance reports, both subject to revisions in the final reports. All data from the decennial census are now available in final reports with hard-bound volumes providing corrected population counts.

For information on obtaining the printed reports listed here, unless otherwise indicated, write to the Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. The 1970 census reports in the form of *microfiche* can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Va, 22151. The libraries in your area may have copies of census publications for reference use.

Inquiries regarding the data presented in any of the reports listed here should be addressed to: Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

FIGURE 1. Summary of Major 1970 Census Reports

DHD page no.	Type of output	Title	Description	Geographic area	
Advance Series					
9	POPULATION: PC(V1)	Final Population Counts.....	Official population counts.	States, counties, subdivisions, all incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000+.	United States District
6	PC(V2)	General Population Characteristics	Data on age, sex, race, relationship to household head.	States, SMMA's, counties, places of 10,000+ population.	United States District
7	HOUSING: HC(V1)	General Housing Characteristics...	Selected data on 100-percent housing subjects.	States, SMMA's, counties, places of 10,000+ population.	United States District
Final Series					
4	POPULATION: PC(1)	Volume I, Characteristics of the Population.....	This volume will consist of separate reports described in Series PC(1)-A through PC(1)-D below.	(See Series PC(1)-A through PC(1)-D below.)	
4	PC(1)-A	Number of Inhabitants.....	Final official population counts.	States, counties (by urban-rural residence), SMMA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, all incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000+ population.	United States District Rico; Gu American Trust Te Pacific
4	PC(1)-B	General Population Characteristics	Data on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household (100% population subjects).	States, counties (as above), SMMA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, places of 1,000+ population.	
4	PC(1)-C	General Social and Economic Characteristics.....	Data on population subjects collected on a sample basis.	States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), counties, SMMA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500+ population.	
4	PC(1)-D	Detailed Characteristics.....	Data on most population subjects collected on a sample basis, presented in detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics.	States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMMA's, large cities.	
6	PC(2)	Volume II, Subject Reports.....	Detailed information and cross-relationships for selected population characteristics.	United States; regions; for a few reports, States and SMMA's.	Selected
5	PC(S1)	Supplementary Reports.....	Open series presenting miscellaneous types of population data such as special compilations and selected tables.	United States; some by State and SMMA's, counties, and places of 2,500+ population.	Selected
HOUSING:					
4	HC(1)	Volume I, Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties.	This volume consists of the separate reports described in Series HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B below.	(See Series HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B below.)	United States District
4	HC(1)-A	General Housing Characteristics...	Data on the housing subjects collected on a 100% basis.	States, counties, SMMA's (by urban-rural parts), urbanized areas, places of 1,000+ population.	United States District Rico; Gu American Trust Te Pacific
3	HC(1)-B	Detailed Housing Characteristics..	Data on the housing subjects collected on a sample basis.	States, counties (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts), SMMA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500+ population.	
5	HC(2)	Volume II, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics.....	Data covering most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification.	SMMA's and their component large cities.	United States District
	HC(3)	Volume III, Block Statistics.....	Selected data, 100% population and housing subjects.	Blocks.	Each urban block at
6	HC(4)	Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change.....	Data on components of change based on a sample survey conducted in late 1970 and early 1971.	Fifteen SMMA's, separately for central city and balance of SMMA.	United States District of 15 SMMA

FIGURE 1. Summary of Major 1970 Census Reports

Title	Description	Geographic area	Unit of issue
Final Population Counts.....	Official population counts.	States, counties, subdivisions, all incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000+.	United States; each State; District of Columbia.
General Population Characteristics	Data on age, sex, race, relationship to household head.	States, SMSA's, counties, places of 10,000+ population.	United States; each State; District of Columbia.
General Housing Characteristics...	Selected data on 100-percent housing subjects.	States, SMSA's, counties, places of 10,000+ population.	United States; each State; District of Columbia.
Volume I, Characteristics of the Population.....	This volume will consist of separate reports described in Series PC(1)-A through PC(1)-D below.	(See Series PC(1)-A through PC(1)-D below.)	United States; each State; District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; Guam; Virgin Islands; American Samoa; Canal Zone; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
Number of Inhabitants.....	Final official population counts.	States, counties (by urban-rural residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, all incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000+ population.	
General Population Characteristics	Data on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household (100% population subjects).	States, counties (as above), SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, places of 1,000+ population.	United States; each State; District of Columbia; and Puerto Rico.
General Social and Economic Characteristics.....	Data on population subjects collected on a sample basis.	States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500+ population.	
Detailed Characteristics.....	Data on most population subjects collected on a sample basis, presented in detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics.	States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, large cities.	Selected subjects.
Volume II, Subject Reports.....	Detailed information and cross-relationships for selected population characteristics.	United States; regions; for a few reports, States and SMSA's.	
Supplementary Reports.....	Open series presenting miscellaneous types of population data such as special compilations and selected tables.	United States; some by State and SMSA's, counties, and places of 2,500+ population.	Selected subjects.
Volume I, Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties.	This volume consists of the separate reports described in Series HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B below.	(See Series HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B below.)	United States; each State; District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; Guam; Virgin Islands; American Samoa; Canal Zone; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
General Housing Characteristics...	Data on the housing subjects collected on a 100% basis.	States, counties, SMSA's (by urban-rural parts), urbanized areas, places of 1,000+ population.	
Detailed Housing Characteristics..	Data on the housing subjects collected on a sample basis.	States, counties (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500+ population.	United States; each State; District of Columbia; and Puerto Rico.
Volume II, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics.....	Data covering most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification.	SMSA's and their component large cities.	United States; each SMSA.
Volume III, Block Statistics.....	Selected data, 100% population and housing subjects.	Blocks.	Each urbanized area; contract block statistics areas by State.
Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change.....	Data on components of change based on a sample survey conducted in late 1970 and early 1971.	Fifteen SMSA's, separately for central city and balance of SMSA.	United States and regions; each of 15 SMSA's.

6	HC(5)	Volume V, Residential Finance.....	Data on financing characteristics of homeowner properties and rental and vacant properties. Based on a sample survey conducted in early 1971.	United States, regions, presented by size of place and by type of area.	One report.
6	HC(6)	Volume VI, Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing.	Data on plumbing facilities reported in the census and estimates of dilapidation.	United States, regions, divisions, States, SMSA's, central cities, and other cities of 50,000+ population, and constituent counties.	One report.
6	HC(7)	Volume VII, Subject Reports.....	Detailed information and cross-classifications for selected housing characteristics.	United States, regions; for some reports, States and SMSA's.	Selected su
6	HC(81)	Supplementary Reports.....	Open series presenting miscellaneous types of housing data such as special compilations and selected tables.	United States, regions, divisions, States, urbanized areas, Congressional districts, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, places of 2,500+ population, tracts.	Selected su
5	JOINT POPULATION- HOUSING:	PHC(1)	Census Tract Reports.....	Data for most 1970 census population and housing subjects.	Each SMSA.
5		PHC(2)	General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970.	Comparative 1960 and 1970 data on population counts and selected 100% population and housing subjects.	United States, District of Columbia, and constituent counties.
5		PHC(3)	Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas.....	Data on social and economic characteristics of residents of low-income areas based on sample surveys conducted during late 1970 and early 1971.	Sixty reports, one for each city.
7	METHODOLOGICAL REPORTS:	PHC(E)	Evaluation Reports.....	Open series presenting results of the 1970 census evaluation program.	United States
7		PHC(R)	Procedural Reports.....	Open series presenting information on administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 census, including a comprehensive procedural history.	
8			Other assorted titles.....	Includes technical papers, working papers, and coding manuals.	
10	OTHER REPORTS:	GE40	Census Tract Papers.....	Open series; papers on small-area research.	
9		GE60	Computerized Geographic Coding....	Open series.	
8		GE50	United States Maps.....	Open series.	United States; counties.
9		GE70	United States Maps.....	Open series.	United States; counties.
9			Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes	Subject index to 1-6th summary tape counts.	
9			Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports.....	Subject index to PC(1), HC(1,2,3), and PHC(1,2).	
9			1970 Census Users' Guide.....	Description of census concepts and procedures with census users' dictionary.	
13			Assorted titles.....	Documentation to computerized files.	
11			Data Access Descriptions.....	Papers on specific 1970 census data products.	

... V, Residential Finance.....	Data on financing characteristics of homeowner properties and rental and vacant properties. Based on a sample survey conducted in early 1971.	United States, regions, presented by size of place and by type of area.	One report.
... VI, Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing.	Data on plumbing facilities reported in the census and estimates of dilapidation.	United States, regions, divisions, States, SMSA's, central cities and other cities of 50,000+ population, and constituent counties.	One report.
... VII, Subject Reports.....	Detailed information and cross-classifications for selected housing characteristics.	United States, regions; for some reports, States and SMSA's.	Selected subjects.
... VIII, Subject Reports.....	Open series presenting miscellaneous types of housing data such as special compilations and selected tables.	United States, regions, divisions, States, urbanized areas, Congressional districts, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, places of 2,500+ population, tracts.	Selected subjects.
... IX, Subject Reports.....	Data for most 1970 census population and housing subjects.	SMSA's by census tract.	Each SMSA.
... X, Subject Reports.....	Comparative 1960 and 1970 data on population counts and selected 100% population and housing subjects.	State, counties (population counts only), SMSA's and their central cities and constituent counties.	United States; each State; District of Columbia.
... XI, Subject Reports.....	Data on social and economic characteristics of residents of low-income areas based on sample surveys conducted during late 1970 and early 1971.	Selected poverty neighborhoods in cities.	Sixty reports for 51 cities; 1 report each for 7 rural areas.
... XII, Subject Reports.....	Open series presenting results of the 1970 census evaluation program.	United States	
... XIII, Subject Reports.....	Open series presenting information on administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 census, including a comprehensive procedural history.		
... XIV, Subject Reports.....	Includes technical papers, working papers, and coding manuals.		
... XV, Subject Reports.....	Open series; papers on small-area research.		
... XVI, Subject Reports.....	Open series.		
... XVII, Subject Reports.....	Open series.	United States; counties.	Selected subjects.
... XVIII, Subject Reports.....	Open series.	United States; counties.	Selected subjects.
... XIX, Subject Reports.....	Subject index to 1-6th summary tape counts.		
... XX, Subject Reports.....	Subject index to PC(1), HC(1,2,3), and PWC(1,2).		
... XXI, Subject Reports.....	Description of census concepts and procedures with census users' dictionary.		
... XXII, Subject Reports.....	Documentation to computerized files.		
... XXIII, Subject Reports.....	Papers on specific 1970 census data products.		

FINAL REPORTS ISSUED BY STATES

The following reports are all issued by State (and sometimes United States summary), but also contain sub-State data as listed. See figure 2 on page 12 for a summary of final reports for States.

POPULATION

Volume I, Characteristics of the Population

The Volume I (PC(1)) is presented in 54 hardbound books. Pages and prices vary. Parts 1-53, for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, consist of four chapters previously issued as separate reports in the Series PC(1)-A, PC(1)-B, PC(1)-C, and PC(1)-D. Parts 54-58, for the Outlying Areas, have only two chapters (Series PC(1)-A and PC(1)-B) and are published under one cover. Chapter B for the Outlying Areas includes social and economic characteristics equivalent to those described in chapters C and D below except that there are no data on race or color for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Only data for white, Negro, and other races are shown for the Virgin Islands.

Hardbound PC(1) volumes contain notes of corrections to official population figures determined subsequent to the issuance of softbound PC(1)-A reports, and corrected data for farms and rural nonfarm populations made subsequent to the issuance of softbound PC(1)-C reports.

Chapter A. "Number of Inhabitants" (PC(1)-A1 through 52 in softbound series) presents final population counts for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, counties (by urban/rural residence), county subdivisions, incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 population or more. The counts for Puerto Rico, PC(1)-A53, are presented for the Commonwealth (by urban and rural residence), municipalities, cities, barrios, and certain other areas. For the Outlying Areas, PC(1)-A54 through 58, the counts are presented for the area, its principal districts or islands (by urban/rural residence where appropriate), district or island subdivisions, and places. (The 58 chapters A were assembled and issued in a hardbound edition designated as Part A. See p. 6.)

Chapter B. "General Population Characteristics" (PC(1)-B1 through 52 in softbound series) presents statistics for items collected on a 100-percent basis, i.e., age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household. The areas include the State, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Chapter C. "General Social and Economic Characteristics" (PC(1)-C1 through 52 in softbound series) presents statistics for items collected on a sample basis, i.e., age, nativity, place of birth, parentage, mother tongue, Spanish heritage, year moved into present residence, residence in 1965, school enrollment, years of school completed, vocational training, veteran status, marital history, families and their composition, fertility, work disability, employment status, weeks worked in 1969, activity 5 years ago, place of work, means of transportation to work, income, poverty status, occupation, industry, and class of worker. These statistics are presented for some or all of the following areas: the State (by urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and counties. Separate tables are included for the Negro and Spanish language population for selected counties and selected places of 10,000 population or more.

Chapter D. "Detailed Characteristics" (PC(1)-D1 through 52 in softbound series) presents the above sample statistics cross-classified by age, sex, race, and other characteristics for the following areas: the State (by urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm residence), SMSA's of 250,000 inhabitants or more, and selected central cities and SMSA's of 100,000 inhabitants or more.

HOUSING

Volume I, Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties

Volume I (HC(1)) is presented in 54 hardbound books. Pages and prices vary. Parts 1-53 each consist of two chapters, A and B previously published in HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B series of individual reports. Parts 54-58, for the Outlying Areas, have chapter A only, and are published under one cover.

Hardbound HC(1) volumes contain notes of corrections to official population and housing unit counts determined subsequent to the issuance of softbound HC(1)-A reports, and corrected data for farm and rural nonfarm housing made subsequent to the issuance of softbound HC(1)-B reports.

Chapter A, "General Housing Characteristics" (HC(1)-A in softbound series) presents statistics on tenure, units with complete kitchen facilities, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, number of persons per room, units in structure, mobile homes, telephones, value, contract rent, and vacancy status for some or all of the following areas: State (urban/rural), SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Chapter B, "Detailed Housing Characteristics" (HC(1)-B in softbound series) presents detailed housing data for the following areas: State, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties (urban/rural), and places of more than 2,500 people. Similar data are presented for Negro-occupied units in areas with 400 plus Negro household heads.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

PHC(2), General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960-1970

This series consists of 52 paperbound reports, one for each State, the District of Columbia, and a United States summary. These compare 1960 and 1970 data on selected population and housing subjects—age, race, tenure, vacancy status, plumbing facilities, persons per room, value, and contract rent—for the State and for each SMSA (by inside and outside central city). Each report also has a simple analytic text.

CDDB-93, Congressional District Data Book: 93d Congress

These are State reports which present 1970 population and housing and recent election statistics for districts of the 93d (1973-74) Congress.

CP-73, A Census Portrait of (Specified State)

This is a summary of basic information from the 1970 and 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing as well as the 1969 and 1964 Censuses of Agriculture.

FINAL REPORTS ISSUED FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, URBANIZED AREAS, AND THEIR COMPONENT PARTS

The following population and housing reports are those issued for metropolitan and urbanized areas. Additional metropolitan and urbanized area data are found in State and other reports as described. See figure 3 on page 13 for a summary of final reports for SMSA's, large cities, and urbanized areas.

PHC(1), Census Tracts

This report series contains 241 reports each relating to a particular standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) in the United States and Puerto Rico and in some cases certain areas adjacent to the SMSA. The tables include population and housing data for the component counties and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants in the SMSA, as well as for the tracts. Separate tables relate to the Negro population and to persons of Spanish language, Spanish surname, or persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage for those

tracts that have a population of 400 or more of the particular group. Each report includes census tract outline maps.

NOTE: About 100 other places and counties outside SMSA's were tracted; data for these non-SMSA tracted areas were tabulated on the second and fourth count summary tapes but were not published as PHC(1) reports. Photocopies of the data from the tapes are available, however; for further information, write The Customer Services Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

PHC(3), Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas

Consists of 76 reports, covering selected low-income areas in 51 cities (67 reports), as well as 7 sets of rural counties (8 reports) and a United States summary. The reports contain detailed socioeconomic data derived from sample surveys conducted during the latter part of 1970 and early 1971 on employment-related problems in low-income areas. Statistics are presented on the demographic characteristics of the population by the most important labor force and socioeconomic factors, including value or rent of housing units and number of rooms, by race and Spanish origin.

HC(2), Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

This series consists of 248 separate reports, one for each SMSA (recognized as of February 1971) in the United States and Puerto Rico, and a United States summary. The data include detailed characteristics on occupancy and vacancy, utilization, plumbing, structure, equipment and appliances, financial and household characteristics. SMSA's with large Negro or Spanish-heritage groups have separate statistics for those groups. The statistics are presented for the SMSA, the central city, and other cities within the SMSA with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

HC(3), Block Statistics

This series contains 278 reports, of which 236 reports relate to specific urbanized areas. The remaining 42 reports relate to smaller cities, counties, etc., where local authorities contracted with the Census Bureau to collect, process, and publish the data on a block basis. (Refer to Data Access Description No. 15 for a listing, by State, of the areas for which block statistics were prepared under the Contract Block Statistics Program.) Data are shown for about 1.7 million city blocks. In addition to housing data, the reports include some population data for each block. Each report has a set of Metropolitan Maps showing in detail the location of each of the numbered blocks in urbanized areas.

HC(4), Components of Inventory Change

Statistics are shown on the counts and characteristics of the components of change in the housing inventory—new construction, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses from 1960 to 1970 for the United States, regions, and the 15 largest SMSA's. Data are also given on the housing units that remained the same during the period and on the characteristics of units occupied by "recent movers." The data are based on a sample survey taken in the fall of 1970.

OTHER REPORT SERIES FROM THE 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION

Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part A, Number of Inhabitants

Part A, Number of Inhabitants, consists of the 58 chapters which were previously issued as individual softbound reports in the PC(1)-A series, Number of Inhabitants, described above. Each of the 58 chapters focuses on a particular geographic area, one for the United States, one for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

These two hardbound books, sections 1 (United States, Alabama-Mississippi, 1,182 pp.) and 2 (Missouri-Wyoming, Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas, 1,012 pp.), comprise Part A of **Volume I, Characteristics of the Population**, and provide final 1970 census population counts for States, counties by urban and rural residence, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more. Issued May 1972. Sold only as a set.

NOTE: Chapters B, C, and D from the PC(1) series have not been reassembled in separate volumes.

PHC(3), Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas (Rural Counties)

In addition to the reports shown in figure 3 for cities, there are reports for selected rural counties (see footnote 1 of figure 3 for list).

PC(2), Subject Reports

Each report is on a particular subject and gives detailed information and cross-classifications, generally at the national and regional level; a few reports provide data for States and SMSA's. (See figure 4 on p. 17.)

PC(S1), Supplementary Reports

This series presents miscellaneous population data, such as special compilations that could not be accommodated in PC(1) or PC(2) as well as reproductions of selected tables from those reports to permit distribution in an inexpensive format. (See figure 5 on p. 21.)

PC(V1-2), Advance Reports and PC(P1-3), Preliminary Reports

These reports are superseded by the final reports, PC(1)-A and PC(1)-B.

OTHER REPORT SERIES FROM THE 1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING

HC(5), Residential Finance

This volume presents data on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental properties, including characteristics of the mortgages, properties, and owners. The data were collected in the Residential Finance Survey conducted in the spring of 1971 as part of the 1970 Census of Housing. Summary data are shown for the United States, SMSA's, nonmetropolitan areas, by size of place and for each census region: Northeast, South, North Central, and West. Separate summaries are shown for the principal property size groups (number of units) as well as for Negro owners of homeowner properties. (856 pp.)

HC(6), Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing

This report presents data for 1970 and 1960 counts of housing units lacking some or all plumbing facilities, and estimates of dilapidated units with all plumbing facilities. Data are shown for the United States, each State and the District of Columbia, regions, divisions, individual SMSA's and their constituent counties, central cities, and for each place of 50,000 or more inhabitants. For each geographic area, counts of households are shown by tenure, whether owner or renter occupied, and by race. Data for vacant units are shown by vacancy status such as for sale only, for rent, and other vacant.

HC(7), Subject Reports

Each report is devoted to a particular subject as shown in figure 6 on page 22. Detailed information and cross-classifications generally are provided on a national and regional level.

HC(S1), Supplementary Reports

This is an open series presenting miscellaneous types of housing data and special compilations which could not be accommodated in the regular final reports, as well

as reproductions of selected tables from the large reports to permit distribution in an inexpensive format. (See figure 7 on p. 23.)

HC(V1), Advance Reports and HC(P1), Preliminary Reports

Superseded by the final reports in the HC(1)-A series.

METHODOLOGICAL REPORTS

PHC(E), Evaluation and Research Program

This open series of reports is designed to present information on the accuracy of selected subject matter or on the effectiveness of specific methodological features of the census-taking process. Figure 8 lists these reports as of August 1975. (See p. 23.)

PHC(R), Procedural Reports

This series of reports presents information on administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 Census. The reports are advance issuance of chapters of the report, **1970 Census of Population and Housing: Procedural History**, PHC(R)-1. The PHC(R)-1 series describes in detail most aspects of the 1970 census, from its early stages of research and planning through the tabulation, publication, and dissemination of the final results, with each chapter focusing on a particular stage. An index to the series is in preparation. The PHC(R)-2 report is concerned with enumeration plans, the PHC(R)-3 gives the geographic identification code scheme and the PHC(R)-4 describes the procedures used in the Surveys of Components of Change and Residential Finance.

PHC(R)-1A, Procedural History: Advance Issuance of Chapters 5 and 6—Chapter 5 discusses the field enumeration procedures (e.g., field organization and personnel, training program, mail system, progress reporting, enumeration costs, etc.) and Chapter 6 discusses the public information program.

PHC(R)-1B, Procedural History: Advance Issuance of Chapters 13 and 14—Chapter 13 discusses the efforts to carry out research on small-area data, its applications, and assistance to census users (describes the conduct of the New Haven Census Use Study, DIME, ACG, GBF, etc.). This chapter also describes the organization of the Data Access and Use Laboratory, which the Bureau established to carry out a variety of communications, product development, and documentation activities associated with new computer related products. Chapter 14 covers the 1970 Census Evaluation and Research Program with a program background, its objectives, and concepts, and describes the various types of projects included in the program. The report also includes a bibliography.

PHC(R)-1C, Procedural History: Advance Issuance of Chapters 3 and 4—Chapter 3 describes the geographic work of the Census Bureau such as the collection of maps and boundary information; the measurement, definition, and delimitation of areas; the designation of enumeration districts; work on codes; etc. Chapter 4 covers logistics and preparatory work including procurement and processing of supplies and equipment, assembly and shipment of field materials, and production of forms and questionnaires, as well as Post Office operations. A bibliography is included.

PHC(R)-1D, Procedural History: Advance Issuance of Chapters 9 and 10—Chapter 9 describes the Bureau's census procedures in Puerto Rico and the Outlying Areas. Chapter 10 reports on publication procedures of the 1970 Census.

PHC(R)-1E, Procedural History: Advance Issuance of Chapters 11 and 12—Chapter 11 is concerned with sampling and estimation and chapter 12 with the Census Employment Survey.

PHC(R)-1F, Procedural History: Advance Issuance of Chapters 16 and 17—Chapter 16 describes the 1970 Components of Inventory Change Survey and chapter 17, the 1970 Residential Finance Program.

PHC(R)-1G, Procedural History: Advance Issuance of Chapter 15—This report discusses the scope of the questionnaires, the complete-count and sample inquiries of the population and housing questionnaires, and such derived concepts as poverty or low-income status. This chapter provides detailed definitions of census concepts, including coding procedures, editing, and allocation for missing data.

PHC(R)-1H, Procedural History: Advance Issuance of Chapters 7 and 8—Chapter 7 is entitled "Coverage Improvements" and Chapter 8, "Processing the Data."

PHC(R)-1I, Procedural History: Advance Issuance of Chapters 1 and 2—Chapter 1 gives an overview of the 1970 Census and chapter 2 describes pretests and dress rehearsals.

PHC(R)-2, Data Collection Forms and Procedures (1971)—A broad outline of the enumeration plan for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing as well as the principal enumeration forms are provided.

PHC(R)-3, Geographic Identification Code Scheme (1972)—This report presents the names of political and statistical subdivisions, and related geographic codes, for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. There are four publications, one for each census region: Northeast, South, North Central, and West. In the absence of a Master Enumeration District List (on tape or microfilm), these reports are used for identification of areas on summary tapes or microfilm from the first count.

PHC(R)-4, Surveys of Components of Inventory Change and Residential Finance: Principal Data Collection Forms and Procedures (1972)—This report presents a basic description of the data collection forms and procedures used in the Surveys of Components of Change and Residential Finance (a part of the Census of Housing that was conducted separately).

Census Bureau Methodological Research, 1970: An Annotated List of Papers and Reports

This report provides a list of staff papers and publications on Bureau of the Census methodological research. The list describes research projects and gives results whenever the research is sufficiently advanced.

Technical Papers Pertinent to 1970 Census

No. 26. 1970 Occupation and Industry Classifications Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupations and Industry Elements—This report quantified the interrelationships between the 1970 and 1960 occupation and industry classification systems. Both systems are listed. A discussion of data limitations is accompanied by tabulations of approximate standard errors of the estimates and percentages involved. (71 pp.)

No. 27. Sampling Applications of the 1970 Census Publications, Maps, and Public Use Summary Files—This publication outlines ways in which 1970 Census publications, maps, and public use summary files can be used to develop sampling frames for household surveys for three types of areas: urbanized areas (or cities within urbanized areas), SMSA's, and States. (14 pp.)

Working Papers Pertinent to 1970 Census

No. 32. Pretests and Dress Rehearsals of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing: A Procedural History—This report describes work from 1961 through 1968 to prepare for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. These activities tested new data collection techniques, perfected the format and wording of questionnaires and instructional materials, and developed methods of improving coverage, etc. This is also part of the PHC(R)-1 report described above.

Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations

This publication was developed to classify the industry and occupation returns of the 1970 Census of Population and other surveys conducted by the Census Bureau. The Index lists about 19,000 industry and 23,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order along with the number or letter code associated with each title. (380 pp.)

Classified Index of Industries and Occupations

This defines the industrial and occupational classification system adopted for the 1970 Census of Population. The titles listed in alphabetical order in the

volume described above, are listed in this Index according to the particular category into which they fall.

MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC REPORTS

MAPS

Congressional District Atlas (Districts of the 92nd Congress)

This Atlas presents State maps showing boundaries of the congressional districts for the 92nd Congress of the United States in addition to county and city boundaries. Two lists are also included: List A names counties and selected places alphabetically and identifies the congressional district in which each is located; List B names the counties alphabetically by congressional district. These maps show all redistricting actions to November 1970. An errata sheet is included and a second errata sheet showing additional corrections may be obtained on request to the Bureau of the Census.

United States County Outline Map: 1970

Two Maps. Each 26" x 41". All black edition; blue and black edition. The all black edition of this map shows all boundaries and county names printed in black ink; the blue and black edition shows State boundaries printed in black ink with county boundaries and names printed in light blue ink.

Minor Civil Division (or Census County Division) Maps: 1970

Forty-seven maps (one map sheet for each State except certain adjoining States which are shown on one sheet). Each map 36" x 48".

PHC(1), Census Tract Maps

Maps showing the boundaries and numbers of census tracts in each of 241 areas are included in this report series.

HC(3), Block Statistics Maps

Maps showing the boundaries and block numbers of each block in each of 236 urbanized areas and in the contract block areas are included in this series of reports.

PC(1)-A, Number of Inhabitants Urbanized Area Maps

Outline maps of the urbanized areas are included in this series.

GE-50, United States Maps Pertinent to the 1970 Census
Scale is 1:5,000,000. Each map 30" x 42".

No. 36. Older Americans by Counties of the United States: 1970

- No. 37. Year of Maximum Population by Counties of the United States.
- No. 38. Population Density by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 39. Percent of Population Urban by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 40. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1970.
- No. 41. Percent Change in Population by Counties of the United States: 1960 to 1970.
- No. 42. Population Trends by Counties of the United States: 1940 to 1970.
- No. 43. 1970 Population as a Percent of Maximum Population by Counties of the United States.
- No. 44. Net Migration by Counties of the United States: 1960 to 1970.
- No. 45. Population Distribution, Urban and Rural, in the United States: 1970.
- No. 46. Congressional Districts for the 93rd Congress.
- No. 47. Number of Negro Persons by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 48. Negro Population as a Percent of Total Population by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 49. Number of American Indians by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 50. Number of Chinese by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 51. Number of Japanese by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 52. Number of Persons of Spanish Origin by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 53. Number of Filipinos by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 54. Percent Change in the Negro Population by Counties of the United States: 1960 to 1970.
- No. 56. Median Family Money Income for 1969 by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 57. Per Capita Money Income for 1969 by Counties of the United States.
- No. 58. Families Below Low Income Level by Counties of the United States.
- No. 59. Number of Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Counties of the United States.
- No. 60. Number of Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Counties of the United States.
- No. 61. Spanish Origin Persons as a Percent of Total Population by Counties of the United States.
- No. 62. Congressional Districts for the 94th Congress.
- No. 63. Ratio of Workers Working in County to Workers Residing in County, by Counties of the United States: 1970.
- No. 64. Median Gross Rent.
- No. 65. Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units.
- No. 65. Owner-Occupied Housing Units as a Percent of All Housing Units.

GE-70, United States Maps

Scale is 1:7,500,000. Each map 20" x 30".

- No. 1. Population Distribution, Urban and Rural in the United States: 1970 (Nighttime View).

GEOGRAPHIC REPORTS

GE-60, Computerized Geographic Coding

- No. 1. Use of Address Coding Guides in Geographic Coding—Case Studies.
- No. 2. Geographic Base Files—Plans, Progress, and Prospects.
- No. 3. Geographic Base File System—Uses, Maintenance, Problem Solving.
- No. 4. Geographic Base File System—Establishing a Continuing Program.
- No. 5. Geographic Base Files—A Forward Look.
- No. 6. Geographic Base (DIME) System—A Local Program.

Census Tract Manual

5th Edition. Available from Geography Division, Bureau of the Census. Includes:

- Appendix A. Membership of Advisory Committees on Small Areas
- Appendix B. List of Areas with Approved Census Tracts in 1970
- Appendix C. List of Census Tract Key Persons
- Appendix D. Census Bureau Data Collection Center Directors
- Contacts for Tracted Non-SMSA Areas, by States

OTHER RELATED REPORTS

Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports

This is a reference guide to the following report series: PC(1), HC(1), HC(2), HC(3), PHC(1), and PHC(2). The Index consists of an introductory text, a cross-reference guide (an index to census terminology), and the main body of computer-generated index entries. The entries are listed alphabetically by subject and list the report number, table number, geographic unit, and the variable attributes available for the particular subject. There is also a table listing the correspondence between State report and U.S. summary report table numbering.

Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes

This is a reference guide to facilitate use of 1970 census summary tape documentation. It is an exhaustive index to census tables organized alphabetically by subject variable. It includes all tabulations from all six counts of summary data as well as a cross-reference guide and the geographic areas for which the data are available.

1970 Census Users' Guide

The **Guide**, a principal resource for information about the 1970 census, is organized into two parts; Part I describes census concepts and procedures and has a census users' dictionary; Part II includes the technical descriptions of the first through fourth count summary tapes as well as the address coding guide tapes.

Census Data for Community Action

This report provides information on how 1970 census population and housing data can be used in community action projects, such as the establishment of adult education programs or the assessment of day-care requirements. The report emphasizes what can be found in 1970 census reports, suggests ways of using census data, and includes excerpts from actual Block Statistics Reports and Census Tract Reports. (22 pp.)

The 1970 Census and You

This pamphlet is a general introduction to 1970 Census data and gives a brief discussion of subjects, areas, reports, tapes, and microfilm. (10 pp., rev. March 1975)

Data User News

The **Data User News** (formerly **Small-Area Data Notes**) is a monthly publication that reports on items related to the 1970 Census, applications of census data, new publications and products, and technical explanations of Census Bureau methodology and processing techniques. **Data User News** also reports on other Census Bureau surveys, censuses, and products. It is available by subscription.

Census Use Study Reports

This is a series of reports and computer program packages presenting the results of the Census Use Study in New Haven, Conn. and other selected CUS reports.

- No. 1 General Description
- No. 3 Data Tabulation Activities
- No. 4 The DIME Geocoding System
- No. 5 Data Interests of Local Agencies
- No. 8 Data Uses in Health Planning
- No. 9 Data Uses in Urban Planning
- No. 10 Data Uses in School Administration
- No. 11 Area Travel Survey
- ADMATCH Users Manual
- No. 12 Health Information System—II
- No. 14 Geocoding with ADMATCH: Los Angeles Experience
- GRIDS—A Computer Mapping System
- OS/ADMATCH System
- Research Notes: 1970-71 Southern California Regional Information Study (SCRS)
- CARPOL: An Approach to Large Scale Carpooling

Using DIME Technology

CARPOL: An Overview

DIME Workshops: An Interim Report

Social and Health Indicators System (Separate reports for Mound Bayou, Miss. (2 parts); Phoenix, Ariz.; and Atlanta, Ga.)

The First International DIME Colloquium; Conference Proceedings

ADMATCH Adventures

Data Uses in the Private Sector: Proceedings of the Executive Seminar

UNIMATCH 1 Users Manual: A Record Linkage System

GE-40, Census Tract Papers Pertinent to the 1970 Census

Papers presented at the Small-Area Statistics session of meetings of the American Statistical Association.

- No. 3. Some Uses of Census Tracts in Private Businesses.
- No. 4. Papers Presented at the Conference on Small Area Statistics, ASA, December 1967. Discusses local social data systems, the New Haven pretest of the 1970 census, and population projection for small areas.
- No. 5. Paper Presented at the Conference on Small-Area Statistics, ASA, August 23, 1968.
- No. 6. Final 1970 Census Plans and Four Programming Systems for Computerized Data Retrieval and Manipulation. (65 pp.) Papers presented at the Conference on Small-Area Statistics held at the American Statistical Association meetings on August 21, 1969.
- No. 7. New Uses of Census Resources: The Southern California Use Study and a Related Paper on Canadian Census Tracts. (54 pp.) Papers presented at the Conference on Small-Area Statistics, December 29, 1971.
- No. 8. Small-Area Statistics: Strengthening Their Role in Federal Government and Their Use in Criminal Justice Programs. (51 pp.) Papers presented at Small-Area Statistics Conference on August 23, 1971 (two sessions).
- No. 9. Social Indicators for Small Areas. (76 pp.) Papers presented at the Small-Area Statistics Conference on August 14, 1972.

Documentation of Computer Tapes

This material is available from Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

1970 Census Users' Guide, Part II, (for summary tape counts 1-4)

5th Count Population and Housing

6th Count Population

8th Count Housing

DAUList Program Series: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Public Use Samples of Basic Records from the 1970 Census

Subject Report Tape Documentation Series: PC(2):1A, 1B, 1D, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 3A, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C, 6E, 7C, 7E, 8A, 8B, 8C, 9B, 10A, 10B; HC(7): 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9

GBF/DIME: Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding

CUE: Correction Update Extensions

FIXDIME

TOPOEDIT

CREATE; ADDEDIT

ADMATCH—OS or DOS: Address Matching

MEDLIST: Master Enumeration District List

CENTS II and COCENTS: Census Tabulation System

We, the Americans

This series of 15 booklets is designed especially for students, has easy-to-read text, and simple, colorful graphs and illustrations.

1. "Who We Are" shows population distribution by race and age. (20 pp.)
2. "We, the Black Americans" measures black status in education, employment, and income. (16 pp.)
3. "Our Homes" describes the rapid increase of American housing. (20 pp.)
4. "We, the American Women" gives facts about females from infants to centenarians. (16 pp.)
5. "Our Incomes" tells about American family incomes. (20 pp.)
6. "Nosotros," meaning "We," is about Americans of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and other Spanish heritage. In Spanish and English. (20 pp.)
7. "Our Cities and Suburbs" discusses America's suburban growth. (20 pp.)
8. "Our Education" looks at American schooling—kindergarten through college. (16 pp.)
9. "The Work We Do" reports on the diversity of our jobs. (16 pp.)
10. "We, the American Elderly" talks about the growing number of Americans over age 65. (16 pp.)
11. "We, the Young Marrieds" discusses the declining marriage rate and attitudes toward marriage. (16 pp.)
12. "We, the First Americans" reports on the characteristics on the American Indian, both the past and present. (20pp.)
13. "We, the Asian Americans" reports on the Chinese, Japanese and Filipino Americans. (16pp.)
14. "We, the Youth of America" gives many facts about this influential segment of the population. (16 pp.)
15. "We, the American Foreign Born" tells how well nationals of other countries have blended into the American mainstream. (16 pp.)

Directory of Data Sources on Racial and Ethnic Minorities (Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1879)

This report lists sources of federal data on blacks, Spanish ancestry, races other than blacks, and ethnic groups other than Spanish ancestry. The emphasis is on data from the 1970 census and the Current Population Surveys. The characteristics of each report are described. May be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Data Access Descriptions

DAD's serve as introduction to means of access to Census Bureau data. They are numbered consecutively by date of issue and are an open series. They are available from Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census. (See figure 9 on p. 24.)

FURTHER INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated, information on the sale of reports discussed in this DAD may be obtained by writing the Subscriber Service Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

FIGURE 2. Summary of Final Reports for States, by Area and Report Number

Area	Volume 1 Characteristics of the Population ¹	Volume 1 Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties ²	Series PHC(2) General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas 1960-1970 ³	Series CDB-93 Congressional District Data Book- 93rd Congress	Series CP-73 A Census Portrait
	Report number				
United States Summary.....	*1	1	1	-	-
Alabama.....	2	2	2	1	1
Alaska.....	3	3	3	45	2
Arizona.....	4	4	4	2	3
Arkansas.....	5	5	5	3	4
California.....	*6	6	6	4	5
Colorado.....	7	7	7	5	6
Connecticut.....	8	8	8	6	7
Delaware.....	9	9	9	45	8
District of Columbia.....	10	10	10	-	9
Florida.....	*11	11	11	7	10
Georgia.....	12	12	12	8	11
Hawaii.....	13	13	13	9	12
Idaho.....	14	14	14	10	13
Illinois.....	*15	15	15	11	14
Indiana.....	16	16	16	12	15
Iowa.....	17	17	17	13	16
Kansas.....	18	18	18	14	17
Kentucky.....	19	19	19	15	18
Louisiana.....	20	20	20	16	19
Maine.....	21	21	21	17	20
Maryland.....	22	22	22	18	21
Massachusetts.....	23	23	23	19	22
Michigan.....	24	24	24	20	23
Minnesota.....	25	25	25	21	24
Mississippi.....	26	26	26	22	25
Missouri.....	27	27	27	23	26
Montana.....	28	28	28	24	27
Nebraska.....	29	29	29	25	28
Nevada.....	30	30	30	45	29
New Hampshire.....	31	31	31	26	30
New Jersey.....	*32	32	32	27	31
New Mexico.....	33	33	33	28	32
New York.....	*34	34	34	29	33
North Carolina.....	35	35	35	30	34
North Dakota.....	36	36	36	45	35
Ohio.....	*37	37	37	31	36
Oklahoma.....	38	38	38	32	37
Oregon.....	39	39	39	33	38
Pennsylvania.....	*40	40	40	34	39
Rhode Island.....	41	41	41	35	40
South Carolina.....	42	42	42	36	41
South Dakota.....	43	43	43	37	42
Tennessee.....	44	44	44	38	43
Texas.....	*45	45	45	39	44
Utah.....	46	46	46	40	45
Vermont.....	47	47	47	41	46
Virginia.....	48	48	48	42	47
Washington.....	49	49	49	43	48
West Virginia.....	50	50	50	44	49
Wisconsin.....	51	51	51	45	50
Wyoming.....	52	52	52	46	51
Puerto Rico.....	53	53	-	-	52
Guam.....	*54	*54	-	-	-
Virgin Islands.....	*55	*55	-	-	-
American Samoa.....	*56	*56	-	-	-
Canal Zone.....	*57	*57	-	-	-
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	*58	*58	-	-	-

* Two sections.

- No report published.

¹Available as separate chapters, PC(1)-A, PC(1)-B, PC(1)-C, and PC(1)-D, with the same report numbering.²Available as separate chapters, HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B with the same report numbering.³Bound in one volume, chapters A and B only.⁴Bound in one volume, chapter A only.

FIGURE 3. Summary of Final Reports for SMSA's, Large Cities, and Urbanized Areas

Area	Series PHC(1) Census Tract Reports (SMSA)	Series PHC(3) Employment Profiles of Selected Low- Income Areas ¹	Series HC(1) Supplementary Reports ² (Cities)	Series HC(2) Metropolitan Housing Characteristics (SMSA)	Series HC(3) Block Statistics (Urbanized Areas) ³	Series HC(4) Components of Inventory Change (SMSA)
Report number						
United States Summary.....	-	1	-	1	-	1
Abilene, Tex.....	1	-	-	2	223	-
Akron, Ohio.....	2	58	-	3	175	-
Albany, Ga.....	3	-	-	4	55	-
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.*.....	4	-	-	5	156	-
Albuquerque, N. Mex.*.....	5	-	-	6	154	-
Allentown-Bethlehem- Easton, Pa.-N.J.*.....	6	-	-	7	198	-
Altoona, Pa.....	7	-	-	8	199	-
Amarillo, Tex.....	8	-	-	9	234	-
Anaheim-Santa Ana- Garden Grove, Calif.*.....	9	-	-	10	-	-
Anderson, Ind.....	10	-	-	11	75	-
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	11	-	-	12	118	-
Appleton-Oshkosh, Wis.*.....	12	-	-	13	-	-
Asheville, N.C.....	13	-	-	14	164	-
Atlanta, Ga.....	14	26	65	15	56	2
Atlantic City, N.J.....	15	-	-	16	150	-
Augusta, Ga. S.C.*.....	16	-	-	17	37	-
Aurora-Elgin, Ill.....	-	-	-	-	65	-
Austin, Tex.*.....	17	-	-	18	225	-
Bakersfield, Calif.*.....	18	-	-	19	16	-
Baltimore, Md.*.....	19	28	66	20	106	-
Baton Rouge, La.*.....	20	-	-	21	97	-
Bay City, Mich.....	21	-	-	22	119	-
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.*.....	22	-	-	23	226,240	-
Billings, Mont.....	23	-	-	24	140	-
Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.....	24	-	-	25	132	-
Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.*.....	25	-	-	26	197	-
Birmingham, Ala.*.....	26	56	67	27	1	-
Bloomington-Normal, Ill.....	27	-	-	28	66	-
Boise City, Idaho.....	28	-	-	29	64	-
Boston, Mass.*.....	29	25	68	30	108	3
Bridgeport, Conn.*.....	30	68	-	31	34	-
Bristol, Conn.....	31	-	-	32	35	-
Brockton, Mass.....	32	-	-	33	109	-
Brownsville-Harlingen- San Benito, Tex.....	33	-	-	34	237,233	-
Bryan-College Station, Tex.....	34	-	-	35	-	-
Buffalo, N.Y.*.....	35	38	69	36	158	4
Caguas, P. R.....	-	-	-	245	-	-
Canton, Ohio.....	36	-	-	37	176	-
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	37	-	-	38	84	-
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.....	38	-	-	39	67	-
Charleston, S.C.*.....	39	-	-	40	212	-
Charleston, W.Va.....	40	-	-	41	264	-
Charlotte, N.C.*.....	41	68	-	42	165	-
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.*.....	42	-	-	43	218	-
Chicago, Ill.*.....	43	16-18	70	44	68	5
Part 1, Part 2						
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.*.....	44	37	71	45	177	-
Cleveland, Ohio.....	45	29	72	46	178	6
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	46	-	-	47	30	-
Columbia, Mo.....	47	-	-	48	-	-
Columbia, S.C.*.....	48	-	-	49	213	-
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.....	49	-	-	50	58	-
Columbus, Ohio.....	50	49	73	51	179	-
Corpus Christi, Tex.*.....	51	-	-	52	228	-
Dallas, Tex.*.....	52	33	74	53	239	-
Danbury, Conn.....	-	-	-	54	-	-
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.*.....	53	-	-	55	85	-
Dayton, Ohio.....	54	51	-	56	180	-
Decatur, Ill.....	55	-	-	57	69	-
Denver, Colo.*.....	56	42	75	58	31	-
Des Moines, Iowa.....	57	-	-	59	86	-
Detroit, Mich.*.....	58	23	76	60	120	7
Dubuque, Iowa.....	59	-	-	61	87	-
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.*.....	60	-	-	62	129	-
Durham, N.C.....	61	-	-	63	168	-

See footnotes at end of table.

FIGURE 3. Summary of Final Reports for SMSA's, Large Cities, and Urbanized Areas—Continued

Area	Series PHC(1) Census Tract Reports (SMSA)	Series PHC(3) Employment Profiles of Selected Low- Income Areas ¹	Series PC(31) Supplementary Reports ² (Cities)	Series HC(2) Metropolitan Housing Characteristics (SMSA)	Series HC(3) Block Statistics (Urbanized Areas) ³	Series HC(4) Components of Inventory Change (SMSA)
Report number						
El Paso, Tex.*.....	62	-	77	64	230	-
Erie, Pa.*.....	63	-	-	65	200	-
Eugene, Oreg.*.....	64	-	-	66	194	-
Evansville, Ind.-Ky.*.....	65	-	-	67	76	-
Fall River, Mass.-N.H.*.....	66	-	-	68	110	-
Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.*.....	67	-	-	69	174	-
Fayetteville, N.C.*.....	68	-	-	70	167	-
Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.*.....	69	-	-	71	111	-
Flint, Mich.*.....	70	-	-	72	121	-
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.*..	71	-	-	73	45	-
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.*.....	72	-	-	74	12	-
Fort Wayne, Ind.*.....	73	-	-	75	77	-
Fort Worth, Tex.*.....	74	55	74	76	231	-
Fresno, Calif.*.....	75	-	-	77	17	-
Gadsden, Ala.*.....	76	-	-	78	2	-
Gainesville, Fla.*.....	77	-	-	79	-	-
Galveston-Texas City, Tex.*.....	78	-	-	80	232	-
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.*..	79	-	-	81	-	-
Grand Rapids, Mich.*.....	80	-	-	82	122	-
Great Falls, Mont.*.....	81	-	-	83	141	-
Green Bay, Wis.*.....	82	-	-	84	268	-
Greensboro-Winston-Salem- High Point, S.C.*.....	83	-	-	85	168, 169, 172	-
Greenville, S.C.*.....	84	-	-	86	214	-
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio.*.....	85	-	-	87	181	-
Harrisburg, Pa.*.....	86	-	-	88	201	-
Hartford, Conn.*.....	87	-	-	89	36	-
Honolulu, Hawaii*.....	88	-	-	90	62	-
Houston, Tex.*.....	89	30	78	91	234	8
Huntington-Ashland, W.Va.-Ky.-Ohio*	90	-	-	92	365	-
Huntsville, Ala.*.....	91	-	-	93	3	-
Indianapolis, Ind.*.....	92	43	79	94	78	-
Jackson, Mich.*.....	93	-	-	95	123	-
Jackson, Miss.*.....	94	-	-	96	133	-
Jacksonville, Fla.*.....	95	-	80	97	46	-
Jersey City, N.J.*.....	96	61	-	98	-	-
Johnstown, Pa.*.....	97	-	-	99	202	-
Joliet, Ill.*.....	98	-	-	-	70	-
Kalamazoo, Mich.*.....	99	-	-	100	124	-
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.*.....	100	41	81	101	135	-
Kenosha, Wis.*.....	101	-	-	102	269	-
Knoxville, Tenn.*.....	102	-	-	103	219	-
LaCrosse, Wis.*.....	103	-	-	104	-	-
Lafayette-La.*.....	104	-	-	105	98	-
Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.*.....	105	-	-	106	79	-
Lake Charles, La.*.....	106	-	-	107	99	-
Lancaster, Pa.*.....	107	-	-	108	203	-
Lansing, Mich.*.....	108	-	-	109	125	-
Laredo, Tex.*.....	109	-	-	110	235	-
Las Vegas, Nev.*.....	110	-	-	111	146	-
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.*.....	111	-	-	112	112	-
Lawton, Okla.*.....	112	-	-	113	190	-
Lewiston-Auburn, Maine.*.....	113	-	-	114	103	-
Lexington, Ky.*.....	114	-	-	115	94	-
Lima, Ohio.*.....	115	-	-	116	182	-
Lincoln, Neb.*.....	116	-	-	117	143	-
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.*.....	117	-	-	118	13	-
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio*.....	118	-	-	119	183	-
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.*... Part 1, Part 2	119	13-15	82	120	18	9
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.*.....	120	53	83	121	95	-
Lowell, Mass.*.....	121	-	-	122	113	-
Lubbock, Tex.*.....	122	-	-	123	236	-
Lynchburg, Va.*.....	123	-	-	124	254	-
Macon, Ga.*.....	124	-	-	125	59	-
Madison, Wis.*.....	125	-	-	126	270	-
Manchester, N.H.*.....	126	-	-	127	149	-
Mansfield, Ohio.*.....	127	-	-	128	184	-
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.*.....	128	-	-	129	237	-
Mayaguez, P.R.*.....	239	-	-	246	275	-

See footnotes at end of table.

FIGURE 3. Summary of Final Reports For SMSA's, Large Cities, and Urbanized Areas—Continued

Area	Series PHC(1) Census Tract Reports (SMSA)	Series PHC(3) Employment Profiles of Selected Low- Income Areas ¹	Series PC(S1) Supplementary Reports ² (Cities)	Series HC(2) Metropolitan Housing Characteristics (SMSA)	Series HC(3) Block Statistics (Urbanized Areas) ³	Series HC(4) Components of Inventory Change (SMSA)
Report number						
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.*	127	54	84	130	220	-
Meriden, Conn.	128	-	-	131	37	-
Miami, Fla.*	129	40	-	132	47	10
Midland, Tex.	130	-	85	133	138	-
Milwaukee, Wis.*	131	35	86	134	271	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.*	132	33, 34	87	135	130	-
Mobile, Ala.*	133	-	-	136	4	-
Modesto, Calif.	134	-	-	137	-	-
Monroe, La.	135	-	-	138	100	-
Montgomery, Ala.	136	-	-	139	5	-
Muncie, Ind.	137	-	-	140	80	-
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	138	-	-	141	126	-
Nashua, N.H.	-	-	84	142	-	-
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.*	139	-	-	143	221	-
New Bedford, Mass.	140	-	-	144	114	-
New Britain, Conn.	141	-	-	145	38	-
New Haven, Conn.*	142	-	-	146	39	-
New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.	143	-	-	147	-	-
New Orleans, La.*	144	44	89	148	101	-
New York, N.Y.*	145	2-12	90	149	159	11
Part 1, Part 2, Part 3						
Newark, N.J.*	146	31	88	150	-	-
Newport News-Hampton, Va.*	147	-	-	151	255	-
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.*	148	59	91	152	256	-
Norwalk, Conn.	149	-	-	153	40	-
Odessa, Tex.	150	-	-	154	239	-
Ogden, Utah	151	-	-	155	250	-
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	152	60	92	156	191	-
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa*	153	63	93	157	144	-
Orlando, Fla.*	154	-	-	158	48	-
Owensboro, Ky.	-	-	-	159	-	-
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.*	155	-	-	160	119	-
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.*	156	-	-	161	49	-
Pensacola, Fla.	157	-	-	162	71	-
Peoria, Ill.*	158	-	-	163	204	12
Petersburg-Colonial Hts., Va.	-	-	-	164	-	-
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.*	159	19-21	94	165	9	-
Phoenix, Ariz.*	160	48	95	166	-	-
Pine Bluff, Ark.	161	-	-	167	14	-
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	162	26	96	168	205	-
Pittsfield, Mass.	163	-	-	169	115	-
Ponce, P.R.	240	-	-	247	276	-
Portland, Maine	164	47	-	170	104	-
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.*	165	-	97	171	193	-
Providence-Pawtucket- Warwick, R.I.-Mass.*	166	62	-	172	211	-
Provo-Orem, Utah	167	-	-	173	251	-
Pueblo, Colo.	168	-	-	174	32	-
Racine, Wis.	169	-	-	175	272	-
Raleigh, N.C.	170	-	-	176	170	-
Reading, Pa.*	171	-	-	177	206	-
Reno, Nev.	172	-	-	178	147	-
Richmond, Va.*	173	-	-	179	237	-
Roanoke, Va.	174	-	-	180	258	-
Rochester, Minn.	175	-	-	181	-	-
Rochester, N.Y.*	176	52	69	182	160	-
Rockford, Ill.*	177	-	-	183	72	-
Sacramento, Calif.*	178	-	-	184	20	-
Saginaw, Mich.	179	-	-	185	127	-
St. Joseph, Mo.	180	-	-	186	136	-
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.*	181	27	98	187	137	13
St. Petersburg, Fla.	-	-	-	-	50	-
Salem, Oreg.	182	-	-	188	196	-
Salinas-Monterrey, Calif.*	183	-	-	189	21	-
Salt Lake City, Utah*	184	-	-	190	252	-
San Angelo, Tex.	185	-	-	191	241	-
San Antonio, Tex.*	186	50	99	192	242	-
San Bernardino-Riverside- Ontario, Calif.*	187	-	-	193	22	-

See footnotes at end of table.

FIGURE 3. Summary of Final Reports for SMSA's, Large Cities, and Urbanized Areas—Continued

Area	Series PHC(1) Census Tract Reports (SMSA)	Series PHC(3) Employment Profiles of Selected Low- Income Areas ¹	Series PC(51) Supplementary Reports ² (Cities)	Series HC(2) Metropolitan Housing Characteristics (SMSA)	Series HC(3) Block Statistics (Urbanized Areas) ³	Series HC(4) Components of Inventory Change (SMSA)
	Report number					
San Diego, Calif.*.....	188	39 23(S.F.) 45(O.)	100	194	23	-
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.*....	189	-	101	195	24	14
San Juan, P.R.....	241	-	-	248	277	-
San Jose, Calif.*.....	190	-	100	196	25	-
Santa Barbara, Calif.*.....	191	-	-	197	26	-
Santa Rosa, Calif.....	192	-	-	198	-	-
Savannah, Ga.....	193	-	-	199	60	-
Scranton, Pa.....	194	-	-	200	207	-
Seattle-Everett, Wash.*.....	195	-	102	201	260	15
Sherman-Denison, Tex.....	196	-	-	202	243	-
Shreveport, La.*.....	197	-	-	203	102	-
Simi Valley, Calif.....	-	-	-	-	27	-
Sioux City, Iowa-Neb.....	198	-	-	204	88	-
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	199	-	-	205	216	-
South Bend, Ind.*.....	200	-	-	206	81	-
Spokane, Wash.*.....	201	-	-	207	261	-
Springfield, Ill.....	202	-	-	208	73	-
Springfield, Mo.....	203	-	-	209	136	-
Springfield, Ohio.....	204	-	-	210	185	-
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.*.....	205	-	-	211	116	-
Stamford, Conn.....	206	-	-	212	41	-
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va..	207	-	-	213	186	-
Stockton, Calif.*.....	208	-	-	214	28	-
Syracuse, N.Y.*.....	209	-	-	215	161	-
Tacoma, Wash.*.....	210	-	-	216	262	-
Tallahassee, Fla.....	211	-	-	217	51	-
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.*.....	212	46	80	218	52	-
Terre Haute, Ind.....	213	-	-	219	82	-
Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.....	214	-	-	220	244	-
Texas City-Lamarque, Tex.....	-	-	-	-	245	-
Toledo, Ohio-Mich.*.....	215	57	73	221	187	-
Topeka, Kans.....	216	-	-	222	91	-
Trenton, N.J.*.....	217	-	-	223	151	-
Tucson, Ariz.*.....	218	-	-	224	10	-
Tulsa, Okla.*.....	219	65	92	225	192	-
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	220	-	-	226	6	-
Tyler, Tex.....	221	-	-	227	246	-
Utica-Rome, N.Y.*.....	222	-	-	228	162	-
Vallejo-Napa, Calif.....	223	-	-	229	-	-
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J.	224	-	-	230	152	-
Waco, Tex.....	225	-	-	231	247	-
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.*.....	226	34	103	232	44	16
Waterbury, Conn.....	227	-	-	233	42	-
Waterloo, Iowa.....	228	-	-	234	89	-
West Palm Beach, Fla.*.....	229	-	-	235	53	-
Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio.....	230	-	-	236	266	-
Wichita, Kans.*.....	231	67	-	237	92	-
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	232	-	-	238	248	-
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.*.....	233	-	-	239	208	-
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.*.....	234	-	-	240	43	-
Wilmington, N.C.....	235	-	-	241	171	-
Worcester, Mass.*.....	236	-	-	242	117	-
York, Pa.*.....	237	-	-	243	209	-
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio*.....	238	64	-	244	188	-

*SMSA's of more than 250,000 inhabitants in 1970 which indicates the availability of summary data in the PC(1)-D reports.
- No report published.

¹There are also PHC(3) reports for selected rural counties (report numbers in parentheses): Alabama (69), Appalachia (70), Arkansas (71), California (72), Missouri (73), North Carolina (74), New Mexico (75), and the Zuni Reservation in New Mexico (76).

²These reports are entitled "Low Income Neighborhoods in Large Cities: 1970." Neighborhoods generally consist of contiguous census tracts with a combined population of 20,000 or more with at least 20 percent of all persons below the poverty level.

³In addition to the urbanized areas listed, there is an HC(3) report for selected areas in the following States (report numbers in parentheses): Alabama (7), Alaska (8), Arizona (11), Arkansas (15), California (20), Colorado (33), Florida (54), Georgia (61), Hawaii (63), Illinois (74), Indiana (83), Iowa (90), Kansas (93), Kentucky (96), Maine (105), Maryland (107), Michigan (128), Minnesota (131), Mississippi (134), Missouri (139), Montana (142), Nebraska (145), New Hampshire (149), New Jersey (153), New Mexico (155), New York (163), North Carolina (173), Ohio (189), Oklahoma (193), Oregon (197), Pennsylvania (210), South Carolina (215), South Dakota (217), Tennessee (222), Texas (249), Vermont (253), Virginia (259), Washington (263), West Virginia (267), Wisconsin (273), Wyoming (274), and Puerto Rico (278).

⁴The HC(3) report includes data for Oxnard-Ventura-Thousand Oaks, California.

FIGURE 4. PC(2), Subject Reports, 1970 Census of Population

Report number	Title	Geographic areas	Selected data descriptions
PC(2)-1A	National Origin and Language	United States, regions, selected SMSA's.	Social and economic characteristics of immigrants and their children for selected countries of origin.
PC(2)-1B	Negro Population	United States, regions, divisions, States with 250,000+ Negro population, SMSA's, and cities.	Data on Negro population cross-classified by urban-rural residence, sex, age, family relationship, marital status, school enrollment, employment status, labor force characteristics, income in 1969, and poverty status.
PC(2)-1C	Persons of Spanish Origin	United States, regions, selected States, 29 SMSA's with 50,000+ and 31 places with 25,000+ persons of Spanish origin.	Cross-classification by sex, type of origin, urban-rural residence, race, age, household relationship, marital status, education, labor force characteristics, income, and housing.
PC(2)-1D	Persons of Spanish Surname	Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, selected SMSA's and places within the above 5 Southwestern States.	Data cross-classified by age, sex, nativity, parentage, country of origin, mother tongue, marital status, relationship to household head, fertility, education, residence in 1965, income, labor force characteristics, and housing characteristics.
PC(2)-1E	Puerto Ricans in the United States	United States, regions, divisions, selected States with 10,000+ Puerto Ricans, and selected SMSA's (with 10,000+ Puerto Ricans) and cities (with 5,000+ Puerto Ricans).	Data cross-classified by age, race, sex, urban-rural residence, residence in 1965, mother tongue, education, labor force characteristics, income, fertility, marital status, relationship to head of household, poverty status, and household characteristics.
PC(2)-1F	American Indians	United States, regions, selected States, 30 SMSA's, Indian tribes, and identified reservations.	List of American Indian tribal classifications. Characteristics: age, sex, family composition, marital status, school enrollment, labor force, poverty status, housing. (Note: Aleuts and Eskimo data are not included in this report but are in PC(81)-64.)
PC(2)-1G	Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States	United States, regions, divisions, selected States, SMSA's and cities. Statistics also shown for Koreans and Hawaiians in United States, selected States and SMSA's.	Characteristics: age, place of birth, family composition, marital status, school enrollment, poverty status, labor force, income, and housing.
PC(2)-2A	State of Birth	United States, regions, divisions, States, SMSA's over 250,000 population.	State of birth and State of residence in 1970 crossed by sex, age, race, and Spanish origin. Net gain or loss through interstate, interdivisional, and interregional movement are shown.
PC(2)-2B	Mobility for States and the Nation	United States, regions, divisions, State, metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence.	Geographic mobility of persons 5 years old and over, 1965 and 1970, according to various social, economic, and housing characteristics.
PC(2)-2C	Mobility for Metropolitan Areas	United States, metropolitan areas, nonmetropolitan areas outside places of 20,000 population or more and SMSA's over 500,000 population.	Movement of persons over age 5 to, from, and within SMSA's, 1965 and 1970. Characteristics of movers between, within, and to SMSA's from nonmetro areas and vice versa, are given for the total population and separate data are given for the Negro population.
PC(2)-2D	Lifetime and Recent Migration	United States, division, State.	Data tabulated for total, Negro, and some Spanish heritage for migration according to places of birth and 1965 and 1970 residence. Characteristics include age, sex, education, labor force, income, and children ever born.
PC(2)-2E	Migration Between State Economic Areas	510 State economic areas	Data for each SEA includes mobility status, age, sex, number of in- and out-migrants, and 1965 and 1970 residence of migrants between SEA's. Separate data for SEA's with a Negro population of over 25,000.
PC(2)-3A	Women by Number of Children Ever Born	United States, regions, urban/rural, urbanized areas, 5 Southwestern States grouped, selected SMSA's.	Data for educational characteristics, occupation, income, marital status, housing and household, characteristics crossed by type of residence, age, size of urbanized area, race, nativity, Indian tribe, type of Spanish origin, and country of origin of the foreign stock.
PC(2)-3B	Childspacing and Current Fertility	United States, regions, urban/rural, urbanized area, 5 Southwestern States grouped, selected SMSA's.	Cumulative fertility to specified ages or intervals since first marriage, period fertility and other fertility-related measures; cross-classified by urban/rural residence, race, Spanish origin, education, occupation, family income, marital status, labor force status, and relationship to head of household.

FIGURE 4. PC(2), Subject Reports, 1970 Census of Population—Continued

Report number	Title	Geographic areas	Selected data descriptions
PC(2)-4A	Family Composition	United States, regions, urbanized areas, urban/rural.	Data with socioeconomic characteristics on size of household, size of family, number of children, presence of adults other than head and wife, etc. Data for three types of families: husband-wife; families with male head; and families with female head.
PC(2)-4B	Persons by Family Characteristics	United States, regions, urbanized areas, urban/rural.	Data for persons by family composition and these characteristics: family status, age, sex, presence and marital status of parents, type of residence, marital status, married more than once, relationship to head, education of head, type of family, occupation of head, income, marital history of husband and wife, family relationship, years since first marriage, employment status, and chief income recipient and characteristics. Also provides information on the living arrangements of the population. Data for total, white, and Negro.
PC(2)-4C	Marital Status	United States, regions, urban/rural, urbanized areas	Marital status by characteristics for (1) persons age 14 and over: age, sex, whether married more than once, type of residence, years since first marriage, education, occupation, and income; and (2) Married couples: race, income, education, and ethnic origin. Data for total, white, and Negro.
PC(2)-4D	Age at First Marriage	United States, regions, States, urbanized areas; Spanish origin information given for United States, New York City (Puerto Rican only), and 5 Southwestern States grouped.	Data on persons ever married 14 to 79 years old by age at first marriage cross-classified by: race, sex, Spanish origin, occupation and income, education, age at 1970 census, years since first marriage, first marriage rates per 1000 single persons, marriages at specified ages by whether or not still intact, and marriages since 1901.
PC(2)-4E	Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters	United States, regions, divisions, States, SMSA's of over 500,000 population, counties and places with 1,000 or more inmates, and urban/rural.	(1) Inmates of institutions (correctional, mental hospitals, residential treatment centers, tuberculosis and chronic disease hospitals, homes for the aged and dependent by presence of nursing care, homes and schools for the mentally handicapped, homes and schools for the physically handicapped, homes for dependent and neglected children, homes for the unwed mother, and training schools for juvenile delinquents, and detention homes) by characteristics. (2) Noninstitutional population in group quarters by characteristics.
PC(2)-5A	School Enrollment	United States, regions, urban/rural	Data for persons 3 to 49 years old for year in which enrolled, relative progress in school, and educational attainment for persons not enrolled in school by socioeconomic-demographic characteristics. Data for total, white, Negro, and Spanish-language population.
PC(2)-5B	Educational Attainment	United States, regions, urban/rural	Years of school completed by ethnic origin, age, sex, type of residence, region of birth, region of residence, labor force status, marital status, presence of own children under 6, income, and occupation. Data for total and Negro populations.
PC(2)-5C	Vocational Training	United States	Vocational training by field. Characteristics: age, sex, educational attainment, labor force status, occupation, earnings, and industry. Comparable data for those never completing a vocational training program. Data for total, white, Negro, and Spanish-origin populations.
PC(2)-6A	Employment Status and Work Experience	United States, urban and rural, central cities of urbanized areas.	Data on employment status (number and percent in labor force, civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed) and on weeks worked in 1969 for the population age 16 and over by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Data for total, Negro, and some for the Spanish-origin population.

FIGURE 4. PC(2), Subject Reports, 1970 Census of Population—Continued

Report number	Title	Geographic areas	Selected data descriptions
PC(2)-6B	Persons Not Employed	United States, urban and rural, central cities of urbanized areas.	Characteristics: age, year last worked, type of residence, sex, family status, marital status, household relationship, years of school completed, enrollment status, 1965 activity, presence and age of own children, income other than earnings, poverty status, number of related children under 18, occupation, and industry. Most data for total and Negro populations with some for persons of Spanish origin.
PC(2)-6C	Persons with Work Disability	United States, urban/rural.	Presence and duration of disability by social, economic, and demographic characteristics. Data for total, white, Negro, and persons of Spanish origin.
PC(2)-6D	Journey to Work	SMSA's of 250,000 or more population and their constituent parts.	Place of work and location of residence; characteristics of the population working in selected areas of the SMSA's.
PC(2)-6E	Veterans	United States, urban/rural	Characteristics of civilian male veterans: period of service, age, living arrangements, relationship, marital status, number and age of own children, size of family, employment status, years of school completed, type of residence, weeks worked, labor force status, income, occupation, earnings, class of worker, source of income, tenure, persons in institutions, migration, 1965 activity, 1965 residence and housing characteristics. Data for total, white, Negro, and Spanish-language persons.
PC(2)-7A	Occupational Characteristics	United States	Data on occupation and sex for the employed and the experienced civilian labor force by demographic and social characteristics. Some separate tables for Negro and Spanish-origin populations.
PC(2)-7B	Industrial Characteristics	United States	Data on industry and sex for the employed and the experienced civilian labor force by demographic and social characteristics. Some separate tables for Negro and Spanish-origin populations.
PC(2)-7C	Occupation by Industry	United States	Occupation by industry and by age, sex, race, and Spanish origin, years of school completed, and earnings.
PC(2)-7D	Government Workers	United States	Characteristics of Federal, State, and local government workers by occupation and industry.
PC(2)-7E	Occupation and Residence in 1965	United States, regions	Occupation, industry, and residence in 1965 and 1970 by age, sex, race and Spanish origin, education, earnings, labor force and occupational mobility, and interstate migration.
PC(2)-7F	Occupation of Persons with High Earnings	United States	Occupation and sex of persons earning more than \$15,000 in 1969 by race and Spanish origin, age, education, earnings, weeks worked, class of worker, type of residence, and industry. Tables included on occupation and earnings of wife by occupation of husband.
PC(2)-8A	Sources and Structure of Family Income	United States, regions (only for income, 1940-70), metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence, nonfarm and farm.	Detailed cross-classifications of data on the income in 1969 of families, family members, unrelated individuals, and persons in the experienced civilian labor force according to various socioeconomic characteristics for United States metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence.
PC(2)-8B	Earnings by Occupation and Education	United States, regions	Occupation, earnings, and education for males 18 and over and females 18 to 64 in the experienced civilian labor force.
PC(2)-8C	Income of the Farm-Related Population	United States, States, rural nonfarm and farm	Data on the net farm self-employment earnings received in 1969 by families and persons over age 14 and the value of farm products sold in 1969 by rural farm households, all cross-classified by social, economic, and housing characteristics.

FIGURE 4. PC(2), Subject Reports, 1970 Census of Population—Continued

Report number	Title	Geographic areas	Selected data descriptions
PC(2)-9A	Low Income Population	United States, regions, 5 Southwestern States grouped, farm/nonfarm, metropolitan/nonmetropolitan, and central cities.	Statistics on the social, economic, and housing characteristics of the population by low-income status in 1969. Most data for total, white, Negro, and Spanish-origin populations.
PC(2)-9B	Low Income Areas in Large Cities	50 largest cities (individually and combined) and the 4 largest boroughs in New York City.	Characteristics include sex, race, Spanish-language population, income, relationship to household head, origin of foreign stock, education, employment status, type of income, and selected housing characteristics.
PC(2)-10A	Americans Living Abroad	Selected country of residence of civilian population.	Civilian population living abroad by sex, age, race, relationship to household head, presence of children, nativity and parentage, place of birth of persons and of parents, citizenship, marital status, 1965 residence, school enrollment, education, labor force characteristics, year left the United States, and ability to speak local language.
PC(2)-10B	State Economic Areas	510 SEA's	Subjects include: age, sex, relationship to household head, presence of own children under 18 years, type of residence, nativity, parentage, country of origin, mother tongue, State of birth, education, family characteristics, labor force characteristics, and income characteristics. Some data shown separately for Negro, Spanish-heritage, and rural population.

FIGURE 5. PC(S1), Supplementary Reports, 1970 Census of Population

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Title	Report number	Number of pages
* Distribution of the Negro Population, by County.....	1	8
* Negro Population in Selected Places and Selected Counties.....	2	17
* 1970 Population of Voting Age for States.....	3	11
Population of the United States, Puerto Rico, and Outlying Areas: 1950 to 1970.....	4	2
Composition of the Urban Population: 1970.....	5	3
Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas: 1970 and 1960.....	6	15
Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1950 to 1970.....	7	10
Population Annexed to Central Cities of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States Between 1960 and 1970.....	8	15
* Population of Places of 10,000 or More by Wards: 1970.....	9	20
Age of the population of the United States: 1970.....	10	9
Race of the Population of the United States, by States: 1970.....	11	3
Race and Urban and Rural Residence of the Population of the United States, by States: 1970.....	12	5
Age and Race of the Population of the United States, by States: 1970.....	13	15
Household Relationship for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970.....	14	4
Race of the Population for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Urbanized Areas, and Places of 50,000 or More: 1970.....	15	12
* Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Residence of the Population 65 Years Old and Over: 1970.....	16	3
* Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Established Since the 1970 Census, for the United States: 1970 and 1960.....	17	8
County of Origin of the Foreign Stock, for the United States: 1970 and 1960.....	18	3
Mobility, Commuting, and Veteran Status for the United States: 1970.....	19	3
Educational Characteristics of the Population of the United States: 1970.....	20	3
Fertility and Family Composition for the United States: 1970.....	21	4
Employment Status of the Population for the United States: 1970.....	22	4
Occupation of Employed Persons for the United States: 1970.....	23	4
Industry of Employed Persons for the United States: 1970.....	24	4
Weeks Worked, Class of Worker, Last Occupation of the Experienced Unemployed, and Labor Mobility for the United States: 1970.....	25	4
Population of Places of 2,500 or More: 1970 and 1960.....	26	51
* Rural Population by Farm-Nonfarm Residence for Counties in the United States: 1970.....	27	27
* 1970 Population of Congressional Districts for the 93d Congress.....	28	10
* Population and Housing Characteristics for the United States, by State: 1970.....	29	74
* Persons of Spanish Ancestry (English).....	30	24
* Persons of Spanish Ancestry (Spanish).....	30S	24
Work Disability of Family Heads by Family Income in 1969 for the United States: 1970.....	31	6
Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Sex for the United States: 1970.....	32	9
Characteristics of Civilian Male Veterans for the United States: 1970.....	33	4
Age at First Marriage and Children Ever Born for the United States: 1970.....	34	10
Country of Origin, Mother Tongue and Citizenship for the United States: 1970.....	35	6
Educational Attainment by Age, Sex, and Race for the United States: 1970.....	36	11
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Age and Earnings by Occupation for the United States: 1970.....	39	20
Marital Status and Living Arrangements of the Population in the United States: 1970.....	40	13
Social and Economic Characteristics by Marital Status for the United States: 1970.....	41	15
Selected Labor Force Characteristics of Persons and Families for the United States: 1970.....	42	13
Family Income in 1969 by Family Characteristics for the United States: 1970.....	43	18
Age and Earnings by Industry for the United States: 1970.....	44	19
Patterns of Commuting in Large Metropolitan Areas: 1970.....	45	4
Lifetime and Recent Migration by Educational Attainment for the United States: 1970.....	46	9
Characteristics of Negro Immigrants to Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1970.....	47	31
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NOTE: Except where noted, supplementary reports are reprints or extracts of tables presented in various U.S. Summary or subject reports. However, those reports marked "+" present unique data not available in any other 1970 census report. Reports marked "*" present data derivable from other reports, but reorganized or otherwise presented in a different manner.

FIGURE 6. HC(7). Subject Reports, 1970 Census of Population

Report number	Title	Geographic areas	Selected data descriptions
HC(7)-1	Housing Characteristics by Household Composition	United States inside and outside SMSA's, and central cities.	Data on value, gross rent, income in 1969 of families and primary individuals, year structure built, and units in structure are cross-classified by housing and household characteristics. Separate data for households with Negro head or head of Spanish heritage.
HC(7)-2	Housing of Senior Citizens	United States, States, SMSA's, central cities, urbanized areas, farm-nonfarm, and place-size groups.	Data for persons 60 years old and over on household composition, group quarters, persons income, plumbing by persons per room, value, and gross rent cross-classified by a variety of housing and household characteristics. Data are shown for all occupied units and units with Negro and Spanish-language head.
HC(7)-3	Space Utilization of the Housing Inventory	United States, inside and outside SMSA's, and inside and outside central cities.	Most data are for owner- and renter-occupied housing for total, Negro, and Spanish-language populations, cross-classified by: persons per room, 1969 income, units in structure, value, rent, household composition, presence of children, facilities and equipment, education and labor force status of household head, etc.
HC(7)-4	Structural Characteristics of the Housing Inventory	United States, inside and outside SMSA's and central cities.	Subjects include units in structure, year built, heating, plumbing, bedroom, and stories cross-classified by: rooms, water and sewage, air conditioning, house heating fuel, dishwasher, freezer, value, gross rent, and household composition. Data are shown for all occupied units, and units with Negro or Spanish-language head.
HC(7)-5	Mover Households	United States, regions.	Data for household heads who moved into their present housing units within 5 years of the 1970 census and for those living in their homes over 5 years. Included are year moved into unit, income, household composition, and age of head crossed by housing characteristics.
HC(7)-6	Mobile Homes	United States, regions, divisions, States and SMSA's with 10,000 or more mobile homes.	Items include location by State, model year, household composition, income, plumbing, rooms, age of head, rent, children under 18, occupation of head, education of head, appliances, etc.
HC(7)-7	Geographic Aspects of the Housing Inventory	United States, regions.	Data are for urban/rural residence by categories of place size. Items include occupancy characteristics, plumbing characteristics, utilization characteristics, and also financial, structural, fuels, appliances, and household characteristics.
HC(7)-8	Cooperative and Condominium Housing	United States, States and SMSA's with 2,500 or more owner-occupied cooperative and condominium units.	Data include household composition, persons in such units, income, children under 18 and persons over 65, units in structure, year structure built, rooms, characteristics of household head, and units.
HC(7)-9	Housing of Selected Racial Groups	United States, regions, inside and outside SMSA's, States and SMSA's with 5,000 or more inhabitants in selected racial groups.	Data for American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, "other races than white," and Negro. Data on population, tenure, year moved into unit, rooms, water source, sewage, disposal, plumbing facilities, rooms, value, rent, appliances, heating equipment, and household characteristics.

FIGURE 7. HC(S1), Supplementary Reports, 1970 Census of Housing

Title	Report number	Number of pages
Summary Housing Characteristics for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970.....	1	9
General Housing Characteristics for the United States, by Metropolitan and Urban-Rural Residence: 1970....	2	8
* Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Household Composition and Tenure, for the United States: 1970	3	6
* Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Plumbing Facilities and Tenure, for the United States: 1970..	4	4
* Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Rooms and Tenure, for the United States: 1970.....	5	6
Detailed Housing Characteristics for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970.....	6	21
* Occupied Rural Housing Units and Rural Population by Farm-Nonfarm Residence for Counties in the United States: 1970.....	7	51
+ Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Year Structure Built and Tenure, for the United States: 1970..	8	5
Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Units in Structure and Tenure, for the United States: 1970...	9	7
Income in 1969 of Families and Primary Individuals in Owner and Renter-Occupied Housing Units for the United States: 1970.....	10	5
Year Household Moved Into Unit for the United States: 1970.....	11	10
+ Plumbing Facilities by Persons Per Room and By Income in 1969 of Families and Primary Individuals, for the United States: 1970.....	12	11
+ Characteristics of Second Home Owners for the United States: 1970.....	13	8
Characteristics of Spanish Language Households for the United States: 1970.....	14	14
Value and Rent by Household Composition for the United States: 1970.....	15	16
Graphic Summary of the 1970 Housing Census.....	16	32
+ Real Estate Tax Data for Homeowner Properties for the United States and Regions: 1971.....	17	10
* Holder of First Mortgages (on Homeowner Properties) Made in 1967-1971 and in 1957-1960, for the United States: 1960 and 1971.....	18	9
* Income of Owners of Mortgaged Properties Acquired in 1967-1971, for the United States: 1971.....	19	7
* Purchase Price of Mortgaged Homeowner Properties Acquired in 1967-1971, for the United States: 1971.....	20	8

NOTE: Except where noted, supplementary reports are reprints or extracts of tables presented in various U.S. Summary or subject reports. However, those reports marked "+" present unique data not available in any other 1970 census report. Reports marked "*" present data derivable from other reports, but reorganized or otherwise presented in a different manner.

FIGURE 8. PHC(E), Reports From Evaluation and Research Program

Number	Date of issue	Title	Number	Date of issue	Title
1	January 1973	The Quality of Residential Geographic Coding	7	December 1973	The Medicare Record Check: An Evaluation of Persons 65 Years of Age and Over in the 1970 Census
2	March 1973	Test of Birth Registration Completeness 1964 to 1968	8	April 1974	Coding Performance in the 1970 Census
3	June 1973	Results and Analysis of the Experimental Mail Extension Test	9	August 1974	Accuracy of Data for Selected Population Characteristics as Measured by Reinterviews
4	February 1974	Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis	10	March 1975	Accuracy of Data for the Selected Housing Characteristics as Measured by Reinterviews
5	October 1973	The Coverage of Housing in the 1970 Census	11	January 1975	Accuracy of Data for Selected Population Characteristics as Measured by the CPS--Census Match
6	November 1974	Effect of Special Procedures to Improve Coverage in the 1970 Census			

FIGURE 9. Selected Data Access Descriptions Related to the 1970 Census

Number	Date of Issue	Title	Number	Date of Issue	Title
13	March 1970	First Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	27	January 1972	Printed Reports From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing
14	March 1970	Items Contained in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	28	May 1972	Delineation of Problem Housing Areas
15	April 1970	Contract Block Statistics Program	29	May 1972	Low-Income Data From the 1970 Census
18	June 1970	General Information About Summary Tapes	30	August 1972	Sixth Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing
19	August 1970	Printed Reports From the 1970 Census-Housing, Volume II	32	May 1973	Subject Reports From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing
20	November 1970	Availability of Place of Work Data in the 1970 Census	33	July 1973	1970 Census Geography: Concepts, Products, and Programs
21	December 1970	Census Bureau Unpublished Data and Special Services: Policy and Delineation	35	February 1974	1960 Census of Population and Housing: Availability of Published and Unpublished Data
22	March 1971	Fourth Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	36	December 1974	1970 Census Fifth Count for ZIP Codes, Counties and Smaller Areas
24	May 1971	Public Use Samples of Basic Records From the 1960 and 1970 Censuses	39	August 1975	Reports Related to the 1970 Census of Population and Housing
25	July 1971	Third Count (Block) Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	40	May 1975	Data on Selected Racial Groups Available From the Bureau of the Census
26	December 1971	Second Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing	41	May 1975	Data on Spanish Ancestry Population Available From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing

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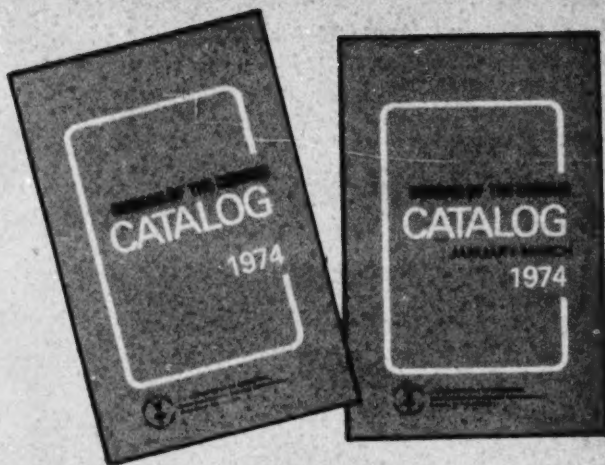
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